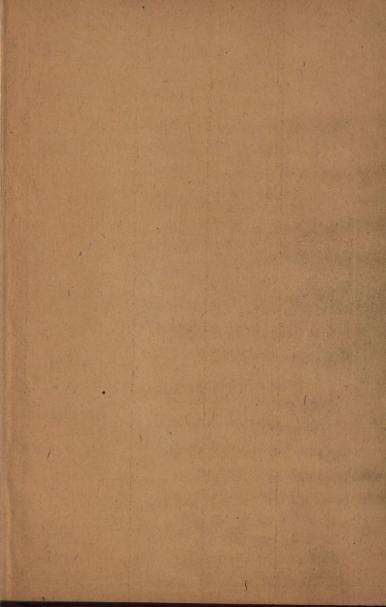
# COLLINS' CLEAR-TYPE DICTIONARY

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

REVISED & RESET IN NEWEST TYPE



James Dewar.



small herring - sprat par of sill-guit silk cotton-kapok wise man asolon win versel - ama alarm signal-abouten rypillary-alar bish - ide tri being -ens gibbon - lar nurse - arnah stream - rio goode - solan the reason - nous tissue - tela Setid - ofid thick whomber - tody lattish\_dab lava - a a meat felly aspic 5° of facts-ana ribian communiter emir Roumanian coin-lell reeby spinel-balas Itone B- si Imettalic alloy-niello aforight shaft lat had socke Linstrument Frota lock parts - nals Colentral energy-ergal ank-murse grafe- uva lat. Pass - col grante-elvan planted trimor-rucks. badger-teleder rayspreador tedder evial Is atoll odfrish young dors corbwood-malroe lemur loris engle of shoulder span

#### PREFACE

The Publishers, alive to the requirements of the age, believe that a new and enlarged edition of this Dictionary is now imperatively called for, alike by its unprecedented success, and by the numerous additions to the Vocabulary of the Language since its first production. The greater diffusion of literature in cheaper forms, and the wider range of criticism now current in the periodical press, have brought a variety of new words and of scientific and technical terms into general usage—some of them into daily popular speech. A suitable selection from these has been inserted, and the whole work revised and amended, thus bringing its usefulness into conformity with present-day requirements.

The correct sound of every word is made apparent by re-spelling it in phonetic form with distinct syllabication, marked vowel sounds, and proper accentuation. The consonants employed in phonetic spelling, with the exception of g, retain their name sounds, and the vowels, unless marked, their short sounds. The notation of long and peculiar vowel sounds and diphthongs is very simple, as will be seen from the Key, which is given here:—

Fâte, fâr, ado; mē, her; mine; note; tune; moon.

The surd (sharp, unvoiced) sound of th is indicated by common letters, as in thin; the sonant (flat, roiced) sound by capital letters, as in Thick.

The Orthography is that usually accepted by lexicographers; but where there is a difference of authorities about the spelling or pronunciation of a word, both forms are given.

The DEFINITIONS have been carefully revised, and additional meanings given to many words; especially such as have transferred their usage, in accordance with the usual tendency of language, from a literal to a metaphorical or more abstract signification.

On the whole, it is not too much to say that this Dictionary meets a great requirement of the age. By reason of the completeness of its component parts, the compactness of its form, and the lowness of its price, it is certain to command a very extensive circulation throughout the British Empire, and wherever the English Language is spoken.

## List of Abbreviations

a.		adjective	neut.	1.4		neuter
acc.		accusative	orig.			originally
abl.		ablative	p. or p	art.		participle
ad.		adverb	pass.		•	passive
aux.		auxiliary	pl.			plural
cf.		confer (com-	pp.			past participle
		pare)	ppr.			present parti-
comp.		comparative				ciple
conj.		conjunction	pref.			prefix
contr.		contraction	prep.			preposition
dim.		diminutive	pret.		,	preterite
e.g.	. 1900	exempli gratia	pron.	۵	0	pronoun
		(for example)	sing.		0	singular
fem.		feminine	suff.			suffix
i.e.		id est (that is)	superl			superlative
imp.		imperative	syn.			synonym
inter.		interjection	v.		2	verb
intens		intensive	v.i.			verb intransi-
masc.	•	masculine				tive
n.		noun	v.t.			verb transi-
		nometima				tive.

### DICTIONARY

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A, called the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any, one. At in Iloyd's register denotes a ship of the first class; hence first-rate, excellent. Aaronic (a-ron'ik) a pertaining to Aaron, or the Levitical priesthood. Aeronical of Auronical Aronical Aronica

pl. Abacia.
Abadon (a-bad'un) n. the destroying angel.

Abaft (a-baft') ad. towards the stern.

Abandon (a-ban'dun) v.t. to forsake wholly; to

[very wicked. Abandoned (a-ban'dund) a. given up entirely;

Abandoment (a-ban'dun-ment) n. entired desertion; a final giving up.
Abase (a-bas' n.t. to bring low; to humble.
Abasement (a-bās'ment) n. the state of being

Abash (a-bash') v.t. to make ashamed; to confuse. Abasing (a-bās'ing)  $\alpha$ , very humbling. Abatable (a-bā'ta-bl)  $\alpha$ , that may be abated.

Abate (a-bāt') v.t. to lessen; to diminish in price. Abatement (a-bāt'ment) n. decrease; the sum

taken away.

Abater (a-bat'er) n. one who lessens or takes down
the price.
Abatis (a-ba-te') n. branches of trees turned
Abb (ab) n. the yurn of a weaver's warp. Abb-wool.
Abba (ab'a) n. father.

Abba (ab'a) n. the condition or privileges of
Abba (ab'a) n. a title without office or rights; an

Abbess (ab'es) n. governess of a nunnery.

Abbey (ab'i) n. a monastery or convent; pl.

Abbeys.

Abbot (ab'ut) n. head of a society of monks.

Abbreviate (a-bre'vi-āt) v.t. to shorten. Abbreviation (a-bre-vi-ā'shun) n. act of shortening: contraction. for abbreviates. Abbreviator (a-brē'vi-ā-tur) n. one who abridges

Abbreviator (a-brevia-tur) n. one who abringes
Abbreviature (a-brevia-tur) n. a letter or
character used in abridging.
Abdicate (ab'di-kāt') n.t. to abandon an office.
Abdication (ab-di-kāt') n.t. to abandon an office.
Corinplying abdication
Abdicative (ab'di-kāt') n.b-dic'g-tiv) n.c. cusing
Abdicative (ab'di-kāt') n.b-dic'g-tiv) n.c. cusing
Abdicative (ab'di-kāt') n.b-dic'g-tiv) n.c. cusing
Abdicative (ab'di-kāt') n.b-dic'g-tiv) n.c. cusing Abdomen (ab-do'men) n. the lower part of the

Abdominal (ab-dom'inal) a. pertaining to

the abdomen. (Ichth.)
A group of fishes with the abdomen, as the



Abdominal Fish.

Abduce (ab-dus') v.t. to draw away Abduction (ab-duk'shun) n. act of carrying away.
Abeam (a-bem') ad. at right angles with the keel.
Abed (a-bed') ad. in bed; on the bed.
Aberdevine (a-ber'de-vin) n. a small song-bird of

the finch family; siskin.

Aberrance (ab-er'ans) n. deviation; error.

Aberrant (ab-er'ant) a. wandering from.
Aberration (ab-er-ashun) n. act of deviating from the line or course; mental derangement.
Abet (a-bet') n.t. [pp. Abetted] to encourage; to

Abettor (a-bet'ur) n. one who abets.

Abreption

Abeyance (a-bā'ans) n. a state of suspense. Abhor (ab-hor') v.t. to dislike or hate bitterly. Abhorrence (ab-hor'ens) n. extreme hatred; de-

testation. Abhorient) a. inconsistent with; de-Abhorrenty (ab-hor'ent-li) ad. with abhorrence. Abide (a-hid) v.t. [pret. and pp. Abode] to stay or Abide (a-hid) v.t. [pret. and pp. Abode] to stay or Abide (a-hid) v.t. [pret. and pp. Abode] to stay or Abigail (a) v.t. [pret. a lady's maid. Abidity (a-hid) v. power; means; skill; pt. means; skill; pt.

mental powers.

Abintestate (ab-in-tes'tat) a. inheriting the estate left by a person who has died without making

Abject (ab'jekt) a. mean; worthless. Abjection (ab-jek'shun) n. meanness of spirit or

condition; baseness.
Abjectness (abjektnes) n. state of being low, mean, or base. Also Abjectedness.
Abjuration (ab-joo-ra/shun) n. act of abjuring; recantation.

Abjure (ab-joor') v.t. to renounce upon oath; to Ablative (ab'la-tiv) a. one of the cases of Latin

Ablaze (a blaz') ad. in a blaze; on fire.

Able (ā'bl) a. having power; capable. [body.

Able-bodied (ā'bl-bod-id) a. having strength of Ableness (ā/bl-nes) n. state or quality of being

Ableness (Nolmes) n. state or quality of being able; vigour; activity.
Ablution (ab-loo'shun) n. the act of washing.
Ably (&'bli) ad, with ability.
Abnegate (ab'ne-gat) n. to renounce; repudiate.
Abnegation (ab-ne-givshun) n. self-denial.
Abnormal (ab-nor'mal) n. against rule.
Aboard (a-bord') n. ad on a ship or boat.
Abode (a-bod') n. place of residence; dwelling.

place; continuance; stay.

Abolish (a-bol'ish) v.t. to do away with; to make Abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl) a. that may be de-

Abolition (ab- $\bar{o}$ -lish'un) n, the act of abolishing. Abolitionist (ab- $\bar{o}$ -lish'un-ist) n, one who seeks to

Abominable (a-bom'i-na-bl) a. detestable.

Abominably (a-bom'-ina-bli) ad in an excessively bad degree; detestably. [abhor. Abominate (a-bom'-inat) at to hate utterly; to Abomination (a-bom-inat) shun) n extreme hatred;

object of hatred.

Aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-nal) a. first, or primitive.

Aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz) n.pl. first inhabitants of

Abortion (a-bor'shun) n. a miscarriage.
Abortive (a-bor'tiv) a. unsuccessful; untimely;

Abortively (a-bor'tiv-li) ad. immaturely; without Abortweiy (a-bor'tiv-li) ad. immaturely; without success.
Abortive; unproductiveness.
Abortiveness (a-bor'tiv-nes) a. state of being Abound (a-bound) v.t. to be in plenty.
About (a-bount) prep. round; near to; concerning -ad. around; the longest way; every way.
Ing: -ad. around; the longest way; every way.
Above-sld [a-buv'way] ad. chiefly; principally.
Above-board (a-buv'way] ad. chiefly; principally.
Above-board (a-buv'way] ad. openly; without artifice or concealment.

Above-boars (gently both) da. openi, , whather artifice or concealment.

Abrade (ab-rād') v.t. to rub off; to scrape away.

Abrasion (ab-rā'zhun) n. a rubbing off.

Abreast (a-brest') ad. side by side; in a line.

Abreption (ab-rep'shun) n. act of snatching and carrying away.

Abreuvoir (a-bruv'wor) n. a watering-place for horses;—a joint between two stones in a wall to be filled with mortar. Abridge (a-brij') v.t. to contract; to cut short; to

Abrogate (abrogati) ut. to repeal; to annul. Abrogate (abrogati) ut. to repeal; to annul. Abrogate (abrogati) ut. to repealing. Abrupt (a-brupt) a. broken; craggy;—sudden;

Abruption (ab-rup/shun) n. violent separation of Abruptly (a-brupt'li) ad. hastily; suddenly; rudely. horder (see a superior of the suddenness (ab'ses) n. a nabrupt manner; Abscess (ab'ses) n. a tumour filled with purulent

Abscind (ab-sind') v.t. to cut off; to pare off.
Abscond (ab-skond') v.t. to hide oneself.
Absconder (ab-skond'er) n. one who absconds or hides himself.

Absence (ab'sens) n. state of being absent.

Absent (ab-sent') v.t. to keep away;—(ab'sent) a.

Absent (ab-sent) n. to Reep away; (ab sent) a. not present; inattentive.

Absentee (ab-sen-te') n. one who absents himself.

Absenteeism (ab-sen-te'izm) n. the practice of a landlord living away from his estate.

Absinth, Absinthe (ab sinth) n. spirit impregnated

with extract of wormwood.

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt) a. not limited: unconditional; arbitrary. [trarily. Absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li) ad. positively; arbi-Absoluteness (ab'sō-lūt-nes) n. completeness; ar-

bitrary power.
Absolution (ab-sō'lū'shun) n. act of absolving'; for-Absolutism (ab'sō-lūt-izm) n. principles of absolutism (ab'sō-lūt-izm) n.

Absolves containing pardon or release.

Absolve (ab-zolv') u.t. to free from; to pardon.

Absonant (ab'so-nant) a. contrary to reason; absurd.

absurd. Absorb' v.t. (pp. Absorbed) to suck up; Absorbable (ab-sorbabl at that may be imbibed. Absorbat (ab-sor but) n. a substance that sucks up;—a sucking up; imbibing. Also Absorbing. Absorpting (ab-sorphun) n. act of sucking up. Absorpting (ab-sorphun) n. act of sucking up. Absorptive (ab-sorptiv) a. having power to absorb.

Abstain (ab-stan') v.i. to keep or refrain from; to forbear. [intoxicating liquors.

Abstainer (ab-stan'er) n. one who abstains from Abstemious (ab-ste'mi-us) a. temperate in diet. Abstemiously (ab-ste'mi-us-ii) ad. temperately.

Abstemiousness (ab-ste mi-us-nes) n. a sparing use of food, etc. [or retraining from. use of food, etc.
Abstention (ab-sten'shun) n. act of holding back, Absterge (ab-sterj') v.t. to cleanse by wiping; to

Abstergent (ab-ster jeut) a having a cleansing Abstersion (ab-ster shum) n the destruction of impurities by cleansing or washing away.

Abstinence (ab-stinens) n voluntary refraining

Absthence austinens n. vountary retraining from food or drink.

Absthent (ab'stinent) a. practising abstinence; Abstract (ab'strakt) a. separate; existing in the mind only;—n. an abridgment or epitome;—(ab-strakt) v.t. to draw from; to separate; to

Abstracted (ab-strak'ted) a, purloined; -absent

Abstraction (ab-strak'shun) n. a drawing from; absence of mind.

Abstractly (ab'strakt-li) ad. by itself. [obscure. Abstrace (ab-stroos') a. difficult to be understood; Abstructus (abstroker a uniform to be understood, Abstructly (abstroker) ad. obscurely. Absurd (absurd') a contrary to reason; ridiculous. Absurdty (absurd'it) n. the quality of being absurd; any foolish act or speech.

Abundance (a-bun'dans) n. great plenty. Abundant (a-bun'dant) a. very plentiful Apasable (2-buz 2-bl) a. that may be abused. Abuse (a-bus') n. ill-use, treatment, or employment of; rude, reproachful language; the violation of a female; —(a-buz') n.t to make a wrong use of; treat ill; villify.

Abusive (a-bu'siv) a. marked by abuse.
Abut (a-bu') n.t to border upon.

Abutment (a-but'ment) n. that which borders upon; the solid part of a bridge next the land.

Abysmal (a-biz'mal) a. bottomiess; fathomiess.

Abysa (a-bis') n. a bottomiess gulf or depth.

Acacta (a-kā'sha] n. a genus of thorny, tropical shrubs, with pinnate leaves.

Academic (ak-a-dem'ill) a. pertaining to an aca-

Abridgment (a-brij'ment) n. a work abridged; a

Academic (ak-a-dem'ik) a. pertaining to an academy. Also Academical. [an academy. demy. Also Academical. Academician (ak-ad-e-mish'an) n.

academician (ak-ad-e-mish'an) n. a member of Academy (a-kad'e-mi) n. a school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and college.

Acajou (ak'a-shoo) n. a kind of red mahogany; a resinous gum obtained from it.

Acantha (a,kan'than a, the article).

resinous gum obtained from it.
Acantha (akan'tha) n. the prickle of a plant; the
spine or prickly fin of a fish.
Acanthopteri a-kan'thop-ter-i n.pl. fishes having
spiny dorsal fins, as the perch, mackerel, etc.
Also Acanthopterygians,
Acanthas (a.kan'thus) n. armed with prickles;
spiny. Also Acanthaceous.
Acanthas (a.kan'thus) n. armed with prickles;

Acanthus (a-kan'thus) n. a herbaceous prickly plant; an ornament resembling its foliage in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite

Acarus (ak'a-rus) n. a small spider-like insect, sometimes parasitic; mite. Acatalepsy (akata-levisi) n. ignorance of the nature and cause of disease.

Acataleptic (a.kat-a-lep'tik) a incomprehensible. Accede (ak-sēd') v.i. to assent; to quicken. Acceding (ak-sēd'a) a agreeing to; granting. Accelerate (ak-sel'e-rāt) v.t. to hasten motion;

to quicken.

Acceleration (ak-sel-e-rā'shun) n. act of hastening.

Accelerative (ak-sel-e-rā'tiv) a. increasing the

Accent (ak-sent') v.t. to express or note the ac-

cent;—(ak'sent) n. modulation of voice; a mark to direct the modulation. Accentual (ak-sen'tū-al) a. relating to accent.

Accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt) v.t. to lay stress on the Accept to emphasize a control of a control of accept (ak-sept') v.t. to receive; to admit; to subscribe, and become liable for Acceptability (ak-sep-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of

being acceptable.

Acceptable (ak-sep'ta-bl)  $\alpha$ . likely to be accepted;

Acceptably (ak-sep-ta/bli) ad. agreeably
Acceptance (ak-sep/tans) n. reception with approbation; a bill accepted.

probation; a bin acceptent.
Acceptation (ak-sep-ta'shun) n. acceptance; the
commonly received meaning of a word.
Accepter (ak-sep'ted) n. kindly received.
Accepter (ak-sep'ter) n. one who accepts.
Access (ak'ses) n. approach; increase.
Access (ak'ses) n. approach; increase.

Accessing, Accessory (ak-ses'u-ri) a. acceding to; contributing to;—n. one who helps to commit a crime, or has gullty knowledge of its commis-sion either before or after the event. Accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti) a. quality of being

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl) a. that may be approached. Maccessibly (ak-ses'i-bli) ad. so as to be accessible. Accession (ak-sesh'un) n. act of coming to;

Accessional (ak-sesh'un-al) a. additional. Accessorial (ak-ses-sō'ri-al) a. pertaining to an

accessory.

Accidence (ak'si-dens) n. a book of rudiments.

Accident (ak'si-dent) n. that which happens unforeseen or undesigned; mishap; casualty;

—in Logic, a non-essential.

fortuitons.

Accidental (ak-si-dent'al-i) n. appening by chance;

Accidentally (ak-si-dent'al-i) n. appening by chance;

Accidentally (ak-si-dent'al-i) n. appening by chance;

Acclaim (a-klam') n. a shout of joy or welcome.

Acclamation
Acclamation (ak-la-ma'shun) n. a shout of

Acclamatory (a-klam-a'tur-i) a. expressing joy or Acclimate (a-kli'māt) v.t. to inure to a climate. Acclimation (ak-li-mā/shun) n, process or state of being acclimated. Also Acclimatisation.

Acclimatise (a-klim'a-tīz) v.t. to fit a person to endure the vicissitudes of a foreign climate.

Acclivity (a-kliv'i-ti) n. steepness inclining upward; ascent. Accolade (ak-ō-lād') n. a tap with a sword on the

shoulder in conferring knighthood.

Accommodate (a-kom'o-dat) u.t. to supply with conveniences; suit; adjust. [oblige; kind.

Accommodating (a-kom'o-dat-ing) a. disposed to Accommodation (a-kom-ō-dā'shun) n. adaptation

adjustment;—provision of necessaries;—loan of money;—pl. conveniences; lodgings.

Accompanient (a.kum'pa-ni-ment) n. that which accompanies, or is added as ornament.

Accompanist (a-kum'pa-nist) n. the performer in

music who takes the accompanying part.

Accompany (a-kum'pa-ni) v.t. to go or be with.

Accomplie (a-kum'pis) v. an associate in crime.

Accomplish (a-kom'plish) v.t to finish entirely;

bring to pass.

Accomplished (a-kom'plisht) pp. or a. finished.

Accomplishment (a-kum'plish-ment) n. fulfilment; attainment; an acquirement which

Accord (a-kord') n. agreement; concurrence; harmony; -v.t. to grant or concede; -v.i. to agree

or harmonise with.

Accordance (a-kor'dans) n. agreement; harmony.

Accordingly (a-kor'ding-li) ad. agreeably; conse-

Accordion (a-kor'di-un) n. a modern small-keyed instrument with metallic reeds.

Accost (a-kost') v.t. to speak first to; address.
Accostable (a-kos't-a-bl) a. easy of access;

Accouchement (a-koosh/mong) n. delivery in child-Account (a-kount') n. computation or reckoning; register or statement of money transactions;

recital or narrative; reason or motive; importance; estimation; value; behalf; sake;—v.t. to reckon or judge;—v.t. to answer for.

Accountability (a-koun-ta-bili-ti) n. liability to

Accountable (a-koun'ta-bl) a. subject to account; Accountableness (a-koun't-abl-nes) n. a being

Accountant (a-koun'tant) n. one employed, or

Accounted by Action equips skilful, in keeping accounts.

Accourre (a-kóó'ter) v.t. to equip; furnish.

Accourrements (a-kóó'tre-ments) n. equipage;

Accredit (a-kred'it) v.t. to give credit, authority,

Accredited (a-kred'i-ted) a. sent with credentials

to a foreign state

Accrescent (a-kres'ent) a. growing or adding to; Accretion (a-kres'shun) n. the act of growing;

Accretive (a-kre'tiv) a. increasing by growth or Accrue  $(a \cdot kr\circ o')$  v.i. to arise; be added. Accubation (ak-ku-ba'shun) n. the act of reclin-

Accumbency (a-kum'ben-si) n. state of lying or [together; increase. Accumulate (a-kū'mū-lāt) or i. to heap Accumulation (a-kū-mū-lā'shun) n. the act of ac-

cumulating; a heap. (lates.

Accumulative (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv) a. that accumu
Accumulator (a-kū'mū-lā-tur) n. one who, or that which, accumulates.

Accuracy (ak'ū-rā-si) n. exactness; closeness. Accurate (ak'ū-rāt) a. done with care; without error; correct; precise; just. Accurately (ak'ū-rāt-li) ad. exactly; nicely.

Accurateness (ak'ū-rāt-nes) n. exactness; cor-

rectness; accurac Accurse (a kura') v.t. to doom to misery; curse. Acquirable
Accursed (a-kur'sed, a-kurst') a. cursed; exe-

Accusable (a-kū'za-bl) a. blamable; censurable. Accusation (ak-ū-zā'shun) n. act of accusing;

charge of a crime. [case in grammar. Accusative (a-kū'za-tiv) a. accusing; denoting a Accusatory (a-kū'za-tur-i) a. containing or pertaining to an accusation.

Accuse (a-kūz') v.t. to charge with a crime; blame;
Accuser (a-kūz'er) n. one who brings accusation.
Accustom (a-kus-tum) v.t. to make familiar.

Ace (as) n. a unit on cards or dic

Ace (as) n. a unit on cards of dice.
Aceidama (a-sel'dam-a) n. the field of blood. The
name was given to a field outside Jerusalem
which was bought with the money that had
been paid for the betrayal of Christ. [centred.
Acentric [a-sen'trik] a. not having a centre; not
Acephalous (a-sef'a-lus) a. without a head
Acerbity [a-sep'bi-d] n. bitterness of taste or of

[the maple.

Aceric (a-ser'ik) a. pertaining to, or got from, Acetify (a-set'i-fi) v.t. or i. to turn acid. Acetimetry (as-i-tim'et-ri) n. act of ascertaining the strength of acids.

Acetous (as-et-ös, -tus, or a-sē'tus) a. having the quality of vinegar; sour. Also Acetic.

Acetylene (a-set'i-lēn) n. a colourless infiammable

gas, C2H2.

Ache ( $\bar{a}k$ ) v.t. to be in pain ;—n. a continued pain. Achievable (a-chē'va-bl) a. that may be performed. Achieve (a-chēv') v.t. to do; perform; obtain. Achievement (a-chēv'ment) n. a performance; an

Aching (āk'ing) n. continued pain.

Aching (āk'ing) n. continued pain.

Achitophel (a-hit'ō-fel) n. a name given to a counsellor who is clever and unscrupulous. The term is derived from Achitophel, the treacherous counsellor of King David, who was partly responsible for Absalom's rebellion.

Achromatic (ak-ro-mattik) a. destitute of colour.
Acicular (a-sik u-lar) a. shaped and sharp as a.
needle. Also Aciculate.
Acid (as'id) a. sour, like vinegar;—n. a substantit.
by which salts are formed.

Acidity (a-sid'1-fi) n. to convert into acid.
Acidity (a-sid'1-fi) n. sourness; sharpness, aintly,
Acidulate (a-sid'1-fi) n. to tinge with acidow or
Acidulate (a-sid'1-fi) n. to tinge with acidow or
Acidulate (a-sid'1-fi) n. slightly sour.

Acknowledge (ak-nol'ej) v.t. to own; confepresent-Acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment) n. the

of a thing; thanks.

Actinic (a-klin'ik) a. having no inclination
magnetic equator, which cuts the terng up.
equator, is said to be aclinic because thumotion;

netic needle lies horizontally on that line wrd or Acme (ak'me) n. the highest point; crisis of id. Acolyte (ak'ö-lit) n. a ministering servant or:

Aconite (ak'ō-nīt) n. wolf's-bane; a poisonous Aconitine (a-kon'i-tin) n. an anodyne obtained

from aconite, used in neuralgia.

Acorn (ā/korn) n. the seed or fruit of the oak,

being an oval nut growing in a rough cup.

Acosmism (a-kos'mizm) n. the doctrine which denies the existence of an eternal

Acoustic (a-kous'tik) a. per-

taining to hearing.

Acoustics (a-kous'tiks) n.pl. the theory of sounds.

Acquaint (a-kwant') v.t. to inform; make familiar

Acquaintance (a-kwān'tans) n. knowledge; one

Acquainted (a-kwan'ted) a. informed; known one

to the other. Acquiesce (ak-we-es') v.i. to assent to; be satisfied Acquiescence (ak-we-es'ens) n. consent; compli-

Acquisscent (ak-we-es'ent) a. disposed to submit. Acquirable (a-kwir'a-bl) a. that may be acquired.

Acquire (a-kwir) v.t. to gain something; to attain to. [quired; gain. Acquirement (a-kwir'ment) n. that which is ac-Acquisition (ak-wi-zish'un) n. the act of gaining;

Acquisitiveness (a-kwiz'i-tiv-nes) n. desire of

Acquit (a-kwit') v.t. to discharge; to clear from; Acquittal (a-kwit'al) n. formal release from a

Acquittance (a-kwit'ans) n. receipt in full for Acre (ā'ker) n. a piece of land containing 160

square rods. [field or estate. Acreage (ā'ker-āj) n. number of acres in a given, Acrid (ak'rid) a. hot and biting to the taste;

Acridity (a-krid'i-ti) n. sharp bitterness; pun-gency. Also Acridness. [bitter.

Acrimonious (ak-ri-mō/ni-us) α. full of acrimony; Acrimony (ak'ri-mun-i) n. sharpness; bitterness Acribude (ak'ri-bat) n. snarphess; interness of feeling or language.

Acribude (ak'ri-bat) n. an acrid taste.

Acrobat (ak'ro-bat) n. one who practises high-

Acrostic (ak ro-out) n. one who practises ingu-vaulting, rope-dancing, etc.

Acropolis (ak-ro-pir) n. a strout at the end of a

Acrostic (ak-ros-pir) n. a sprout at the end of a

Acrostic (a-kros-tik) n. a poem whose initial

Act (akt) v.t. to perform; move;—v.i. to imitate; conduct or behave;—n. a deed; division of a

Acting (ak'ting) n. performing duty; doing temporary duty; performing dramatically.

Actinic (ak-tin'ik) a. denoting the chemical power

of the rays of the sun.

Actinism (ak'tin-izm) n. the chemical action of the sun's rays distinct from light and heat, as

in photography.

Action (ak'shun) n. deed; battle; suit a' law; gesticulation;—pl. behaviour; deeds.

Actionable (ak'shun-a-bl) a. liable to an action at

a tive (ak'tiv) a. denoting action; quick motion

Aba vely (ak'tiv-li) ad. in an active, nimble

Absonner. [nimbleness. [or advance.

Abso. nner.
Abso. ty (ak-tiv'i-ti) n. quality of being active;
Abso. ty (ak-tiv'i-ti) n. quality of being active;
Abso. to (ak-tiv'i-ti) n. a man that acts; a stage-player.
Abso. to (ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a man that acts; a stage-player.
Abso. to (ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a man that acts.
Abstan (ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a registrar or clerk. [L.
Abstan (n. ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a registrar or clerk. [L.
Abstan (n. ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a registrar or clerk. [T.
Abstan (n. ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a registrar or clerk. [Abstan (n. ak-ti-ak-ti) n. a registrar or clerk.]

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Abstatly. Abtimen (a-kū'men) n. quickness of intellect; coupressure (ak-u-presh'ur) n. in Surgery, stoping hemorrhage by compressing the arteries

with needles or wire.

Acupuncture (ak-u-pungk'tūr) n. pricking the bodily tissues with a needle to introduce ano-

dynes, etc.

Acute (2-kut') a. sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.—(Geom.) An angleless than 90°, or less

than a right angle.
Acuteness (a-kūt'nes)

sharpness; quickness of

intelled; the day of the angle of the angle

Adamatine (ad-a-mant'in) a. extremely hard; Adamatine (ad-a-mant'in) a. extremely hard; Adam's apple (ad amz-ap'pl) n. a species of citron; the prominent part of the throat.

Adapt (a-dapt') v.t. to fit one thing to another;

Adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of

adaptation. Adaptable (a-dap'ta-bl) a, that may be adapted. Adapted (a-dap'ted) a, suited or fitted.

Add (ad) v.t. to join or put to; augment or en-Addenda. Addendum (a-den'dum) n. thing added; pl.

Adder (ad'er) n. a venomous serpent.

Adder (ad'er) n. a venomous serpent.

Addicted (a-dik'ted) pp. given up; devoted.

Addictedness (a-dik'ted-nes) n. state of

Addittion (a-dik'shun) n. the act of devoting.
Addition (a-dish'un) n. an adding to.
Additional (a-dish'un) z. an adding to.
Additional (a-dish'un) z. that may be added.

Addle (ad'l) v.t. to make corrupt; -a. barren; Addled (ad'ld) a. morbid; corrupt; -barren.

Address (a-dres') v.t. to speak or apply to; prepare for; direct to; make love:—n. a speaking to; application; skill; direction of a letter. Addressee (a-dres'e) n. the person addressed. Addresses (a-dres'es) n.pl. courtship; attentions

of a lover.

Adduce (a-dūs') v.t. to bring forward; allege.
Adductible (a-dū'si-bl) a. that may be adduced.
Adduction (a-duk'shun) n. the act of bringing

Adductive (a-duk'tiv) a. that brings forward. Adductor (a-duk'ter) n. a muscle that draws one

Adductor (a-duk'ter) n. a muscle that draws one part to another.

Ademption (a-demy'shun) n. in Law, the revocadeniform (a-demy'shun) n. in Law, the revocadeniform (a-deny'shun) n. the doctrine of the glands, their nature and uses.

[Adenotory (ad-en-of'o-ji) n. the doctrine of the glands, their nature and uses.

[Adenotory (ad-en-of'o-im) n. incision of a gland. Also Adenotony (ad-en-of'o-im) n. incision of a gland. Adopt (a-dopt') n. a person skilled in any art;—a. giffin].

Adequate (ad'e-kwāt) a. fully sufficient; equal to. Adhere (ad-hēr') v.i. to stick close; remain fixed

Adherence (ad-her'ens) n. the quality or state of adhering; steady attachment.

Adherent (ad-hēr'ent) α. united with or to; stick-

ing to;—n. a follower; a partisan.

Adherer (ad-hēr'er) n. one who adheres to his leader or party.
Adhesion (ad-he'siv) a. sticking to; tenacious.
Adhesively (ad-he'siv) a. sticking to; tenacious.
Adhesively (ad-he'siv-li) ad. with adhesion.

Adhesiveness (ad-he'siv-nes) n. quality of stick-

Adhibit (ad-hib'it) v.t. to attach to; to devote to;

Adhibition (ad-hi-bi'shun) n. the act of applying, devoting, using, or attaching to.

Adien (a-du') inder. farewell;—n. act of taking Adipocere (ad'i-pō-ser) n. a substance like spermaceti.

The fatter of the fat Adhibition (ad-hi-bi'shun) n. the act of applying,

an adjective. Adjoin (a-join') v.t. or i. to join or be contiguous Adjoining (a-join'ing) a. joining; adjacent; near. Adjourn (a-jurn') v.t. to put off to another time; postpone; defer.

postpone; de'er.
Adjournment (a-jun'ment) n. the act of adjourning; delay; intermission. [cially.
Adjudge (a-juj') v.t. to sentence; to decide judi.
Adjudgment (a-juj'ment) n. judicial sentence.
Adjudicat (a-jōo'de-kā'shun) n. judicial trial or

Adjudicator (a-jóó'de-kā-tur) n. one who determines a cause.

Adjunct (adjungkt) n. something joined to another;—a, added to or united with.
Adjunction (adjungkt) nun n. the act of joining.
Adjunctive (adjungktiv) n. that which is joined; a. tending to joir

Adjunctly (ad-jungkt/li) ad, in connection with,

Adversary

n. act of charging Adjurtation decisions in the construction of t

(which regulates. justed.

Adjuster (a-jus'ter) n. one who puts right; that Adjustive (a-jus'tiv) a. serving or tending to put right. (regulation; settlement.

Adjustment (a-just/ment) n. a setting in order; Adjustancy (ad'joo-tan-si) n. office of an adjutant. Adjutant (ad'joo-tant) n. a military officer who

Adjusant ladjootship n. a helper,
Adjuvant ladjootsen n. a helper,
Adjuvant ladjootsen n. a helping; assisting,
Admeasurement (ad-mezh'ur-ment) n. actor result

of measuring. [measuring. Admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shun) n. act of Adminicular (ad-mi-nik'ū-lar) a. helpful; supply-

Administer (ad-min'is-ter) v.t. to manage or conduct; supply or dispense; tender, as an oath; settle, as an estate;—v.i. to add something to;

[administration. Administerial (ad-min-is-tē'ri-al) a. pertaining to Administerial (ad-min-is-te-tr-al) a. per annul administration (ad-min-is-trak) n. the act of administering; executive part of government. [administers.]

Administrative (ad-min'is-trāt-iv) a. that which Administrator (ad-min-is-trat'ur) n. a man that nanages an intestate estate.

Administratorship (ad-min-is-trā/tur-ship) n. the office of an administrator.

Administratrix (ad-min-is-trā'triks) n. a woman that administers.

Admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl) a. worthy of admiration;

Admirably (ad'mi-ra-bli) ad. wonderfully.

Admiral (ad'mi-ra) a. principal officer of a fleet

or navy,
Admiralship (ad/mi-ral-ship) n. office of admiral.
Admiralship (ad/mi-ral-ship) n. office of admiral.
Admiralship (ad/mi-ral-ship) n. office of admiralship (administering naval affairs; the official build-administering naval affairs; the official build-ship (administering naval affairs; the official build-ship (administering naval affairs).

ings thereof. [wonder; esteem. Admiration [ad-mi-ra'shun] n. astonishment; Admire [ad-mir'] v.t. to regard with wonder; esteem or prize highly; -v.i. to wonder at;

Admirer (ad-mir'er) n. one that admires; a lover. Admiringly (ad-mir'ing-li) ad. with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

In the manner of an aumiter.

Admissibility (ad-mis-b-bil'a-ti) n. the quality of being admissible.

Admissible (ad-mis'-bil) a. that may be admitted.

Admissibly (ad-mis'-bil) ad. so as to be admitted.

Admission (ad-mis'n) n. the act of entering; permission to enter; concession in argument; [conceding. acknowledgment

Admissory (ad-mis'or-i)  $\alpha$ . admitting; granting; Admit (ad-mit') v.t. to allow; let in; receive as true. [or granted. Admittable (ad-mit'a-bl) a. that may be admitted Admittance (ad-mit'ans) n. act or power of entering:

ing; entrance.

Admitted (ad-mit'ed) a. granted; allowed.

Admix (ad-miks') v.t. to mingle.

Admixture (ad-miks'tur) n. the act of mixing; state of being mingled; the compound made by [gently; advise. Admonish (ad-mon'ish) v.t. to warn; reprove Admonisher (ad-mon'ish-er) n. one who admon-

[warning. ishes or reproves. [warning. Admonishment (ad-mon'ish-ment) n. counsel; Admonition (ad-mon-ish'un) n. gentle reproof;

Admonitive (ad-mon'i-tiv) a. containing admoni-Admonitor (ad-mon'i-tur) a. one who admonishes.

Admonitory (ad-mon'i-tu-ri) a. that admonishes; Adnascent (ad-nas'ent) a, growing on something

Adnate (ad'nat) a. growing or attached to by its whole length.

Ado (a-doo') n. trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.

Adobe (a-do'ba) n. a sun-dried brick. [youth.

Adolescence (ad-o-les'ens) n. state of growing; Adolescent (ad-o-les'ent) a. growing; advancing to manhood.

Adopt (a-dopt') v.t. to take the child of another

Adoptive (a-dopt) "At to take the clinic of another and treat it as one's own; choose or select.

Adoptive (a-dop'shun) n. the act of adopting.

Adoptive (a-dop'shun) fitted for adopting.

Adorability (a-dor-a-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being adorable. Also Adorableness.

Adorable (a-dor'a-bl) n. worthy of adoration;

Adoration (ad-o-ra'shun) n. divine worship; hom-Adore (a-dōr') nt. to worship; love intensely.

Adorer (a-dōr'er) n. one who adores; a lover.

Adoringly (a-dōr'ing-li) ad. with adoration or

Adorn (a-dorn') v.t. to deck; embellish. Adornment (a-dorn'ment) n. embellishment. Adown (a-doun') ad. downward; to or on the

Adrift (a-drift') a, or ad. floating at random.

Adroit (a-droit') a. skilful; expert; dexterous;

Adroitly (a-droit'li) ad. ingeniously. Adroitness (a-droit'nes) n. dexterity.

Adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun) n. excessive flattery.
Adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri) a. flattering to excess.
Adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri) a. flattering to excess.
Adult (a-dult') n. a person grown up;—a. grown to
maturity.

[that adulterates.

Adulterate (a-dul'ter-ant) n. the thing or person Adulterate (a-dul'ter-āt) v.t. to debase or corrupt by mixture;—a. debased. [corrupted.

ormical (adulterated) a debased; mixed; Adulterated (adulterated) a debased; mixed; Adulteration (adulterated) a debased; mixed; adulterating. [adulter, adulter, adu

adultery. [spurious. Adulterous (a-dul'ter-us) a. guilty of adultery; Adultery (a-dul'ter-i) n. a violation of the marriage

Adultness (a-dult/nes) n. the state of being adult.
Adumbrant (ad-um/brant) a. giving a faint

Adumbrate (ad-um'brāt) v.t. to shadow out faintly.
Adumbration (ad-um-brā/shun) n. a shadow or
faint resemblance.

Adumbrative (ad-um'brā-tiv) a. faintly representing or showing.

Adust (a-dust') a. burnt; hot and fiery; looking as if burnt or scorched.

as it burnt or scorched.
Adustion (a-dust'yun) m. the act of burning up.
Advance (ad-vane') n. a going forward; promotion;
payment beforehand;—n.t. to bring forward or
higher; raise; promote; pay beforehand;—n.t.
to improve rise in rank.
Improved; old.
Advanced (ad-vane') np. or a moved forward;
Advancement (ad-vane'ment) n. act of moving

forward; promotion.
Advantage (ad-van'tāj) n. favourable circumstances; superiority; gain; -v.t. to benefit;

Advantageous (ad-van-tā/jus) a. profitable; useful. Advantageously (ad-van-tā/jus-li) ad. profitably;

Advene (advent) v.i. to come or be added to; Advent (advent) n. a coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas.

Adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us) a. added; no

essentially inherent. Adventual (ad-ven'tū-al) a. relating to the advent.

Adventure (ad-ven'tūr) n. an extraordinary event; an enterprise; -nt. to try the chance; risk.

Adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-er) n. one that risks.

Adventurous (ad-ven'tūr-us) a. daring; bold; enterprising.

Adverb (ad'verb) n. a word which modifies a verb.

Adverbial (ad-ver'bi-al) a. relating to, or like an

fan adverb. Adverbially (ad-ver'bi-al-i) ad. in the manner of Adversary (ad'ver-sar-i) n. an opponent; enemy. Adverse (ad'vers) a. contrary to one's desires; calamitous. Adversely (ad'vers-li) ad. with opposition; un-Adversity (ad-ver'si-ti) n. misfortune; affliction;

[refer; allude. Advert (ad-vert') v.i. to turn the mind; to notice; Advertence (ad-ver'tens) n. attention to; heed

Advertise (advertent) a attention of ficea.

Advertise (advertent) a attentive. [notice.

Advertise (advertize attentive. a public Advertisement (advertizement) n. a public

Advertiser (ad-ver-ti'zer) n. one who advertises. Advertising (ad-ver-ti'zing) a. furnishing or having advertisements.

advertisements.

Advice (ad-vis') n. opinion or suggestion given; counsel; deliberate consideration; information; notice;—pl. commercial letters detailing shipments, drafts, and the like.

Advice-boat (ad-vis'bōt) n. a swift vessel to carry Advisable (ad-vis'a-bōt). a. fit to be done.

Advisably (ad-vis'a-bōt) ad. with advice; productions of the consideration of the consideration.

dently. [to consider. Advise (ad-viz') v.t. to give advice; inform of; -v.i. Advisedly (ad-vi'zed-li) ad. with deliberation or

Advisor (ad-vi'zer) n. one who gives advice.

Advisory (ad-vi'zur-i) a. having power to advise; giving advice.

[cession. Advocate (ad'vō-ka-si) n. act of pleading; inter-devocate (ad'vō-kat) n. one who pleads for an-other;—n.t. to plead in favour of; support. Advocation (ad-vō-kā'shun) n. a pleading for; a

Advawes (ad-vou-e') n. he that has the right of pre-

senting a priest to a benefice.

Advowson (ad-vou'zn) n. the right of presenting a

priest to a benefice. [weak. Adynamic (a-di-nam'ik) a. destitute of strength; Adynamy (a-din'a-mi) n. loss of the vital powers;

Adytum (ad'i-tum) n. interior of a temple. Adz or Adze (adz) n. a carpenter's tool for chipping, its edge being at right angles to the handle.

Aerate (ā-e-rāt') v.t. to com-

bine with carbonic acid; supply with air.

Acrated (a-c-rat-ed) a denoting alkaline bever-ages impregnated with carbonic acid. Acration (a-c-ra'shun) n. exposing to the action

Adze.

of the air. Aerial (ā-ē'ri-al) a. belonging to the air; high. Aerie (ë'ri, ā'ri) n. the nest of a bird of prey. Aerification (ā-e-ri-fi-kā'shun) n. act of aerifying

Aeriform (a'e-ri-form) a. having the form of air,

as gas.

Aerity (a'e-ri-fi) v.t. to combine or fill with air.

Aerodrome (a'e-rō-drōm) n. an enclosure within which aeroplanes make ascents and descents.

Aerodynamics (a'e-rō-drōma'iks) n. the science which treats of gases in general, and of their mechanical effects when they are in motion.

Aerolite (ā'e-rō-līt) n. a meteoric stone. Aerology (ā-e-rol'o-ji) n. the science of the air and

Aerometry (ā-e-rōm'e-tri) n. science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.
Aeronaut (ā-e-rō-naw'tik) a. pertaining to aerial

Aeronautics (ā-e-rō-naw'tiks) n.pl. the art of sailing in the air.

Aeroplane (a'e-rō-plān) n. a flying machine heavier than air, and supported by one or more plane surfaces

Aeroscopy (ā-e-ros'kō-pi) n. the observation of the variations of the atmosphere.

Aerostatic (ā-e-rō-stat'ik) a. suspending in air. Aerostatics (ā-e-rō-stat'iks) n.pl. the science that treats of equilibrium of elastic fluids.

Eruginous (è-roo'ji-nus) a. pertaining to or containing copper rust.

Æsthetic. See Esthetic Aface (a-fas') ad. in face or front of.

After (ar ) ad. at a great distance. After (a feet) a affected with fear. [civility. After (a feet) a readiness to converse; Affable (ar b-lb) a easy of manners or conversation. Affable (ar b-lb) ad. in a affable manner; court-

Affair (a-far') n. a business matter.

Affect (a-fekt') v.t. to act upon; influence; touch;

aim at; make a show of. Affectation (a-fek-tā/shun) n. false show; artificial pretence or manners.
Affected (a-fek'ted) a. disposed; distressed; as-Affectedly (a-fek'ted) ili ad. in an affected manner.
Affectible (a-fek'ti-bl) a. capable of being moved

or excited.

Affecting (a-fek'ting) a. capable of being moved; moving the feelings; pathetic. Affectingly (a-fek'ting-li) ad. so as to excite

Affection (a-fek'shun) n. love; fondness.

Affectionate (a-fek'shun-at) a. fond; tender.

Affectionately (a-fek'shun-at-li) ad. lovingly;

Affective (a-fek'tiv) a. that affects or excites Affected (af'e-rent) a. bringing to, or inwards. Affiance (a.f'ayns) n. a marriage contract; confi-dence; trust;—v.t. to give confidence; betroth.

Affiancer (a.fi/an.ser) n. one who affiances.
Affiant (a.fi/ant) n. one who makes an affidavit.
Affiche (a.fesh') n. a bill or placard posted on the

walls.
Affidavit (af-i-dā/vit) n. a written declaration
Affidavit (af-i-dā/vit) n. to adopt as a son; receive
into fellowship; ally.
Affiliation (a-fil-i-a/shun) n. adoption; association.
Affined (a-find') a. related by marriage.
Affinity; (a-fin'i-ti) n. relation by marriage; connection; resemblance in structure; chemical Supon oath.

attraction.

Affirm (g-ferm') v.t. to declare positively; aver; to ratify; establish.
Affirmable (g-ferma-bl) a. that may be affirmed.
Affirmance (a-fermans) n. confirmation; ratifica-

Affirmat (a-fer'mant) n. one who affirms. [tion. Affirmation (a-fer-ma'shun) n. a solemn declara-Affirmative (a-fer'ma-tiv) a. that affirms:—n. a word expressing assent; the side which affirms or maintains; opposed to negative.

Affirmatively (a-fer ma-tiv-li) ad. positively; on the ay side.

Affirmer (a-fer'mer) n. one who affirms or declares.

Affix (af'iks) n. a syllable or letter joined to the end of a word;—(af-iks') v.t. to attach to; fasten to the end

Afflation (a-fla'shun) n the act of breathing upon. Afflatus (a-fla'tus) n a breath; inspiration of

Afflicted (a-flik'ted) a. troubled; suffering Affliction (a-flik'ted) a. troubled; suffering Affliction (a-flik'ted) a. a. troubled; suffering Affliction (a-flik'thun) a. the state of being

Afflictive (a-flik'tiv) a. distressing.
Afflictive (a-flik'tiv) a. wealth; riches.
Affluent (af'loo-ent) a. wealthy; rich; plentiful;

Affluent (a rocent) d. wealthy; rich; plentinu; -n. a tributary.
Affluently (a rlocent-li), ad. in abundance.
Afflux (a rluks) n. the act of flowing to.
Afford (a-ford) n.t. to yield; be able to sell, exchange, or expend; supply.
Afforest (a-for'est) n.t. to convert land into forest.

Afforestation (a-for-es-tā/shun) n. act of turning and into forest.

Affranchise (a-fran'chiz) v.t. to make free.

Affray (a-fra') n. a quarrel with violence; tumult.

Affright (a-frit') v.t. to frighten; terrify;—n.

Sudden terror. frited-li) ad. with fright; in Affroit (a-frunt') a. open disrespect or ill-treatment;—u.t. to insult; offend.

Affrontive (a-frun'tiv) a. giving offence; contuelious; abusive. Also Affronting. Affusion (a-fuziku) n act of pouring upon.

Affusion (a-fuziku) n act of pouring upon.

Afield (a-feld') ad. to or in the field.

Affoat (a-fiot') ad. or a. swimping; in a floating

[planned for action. Afore (a-foot') ad. on foot; in Afore (a-for') ad. or prep. in front in action or being

Aforesaid (a-for-sed) a named before. Aforesaid (a-for-sed) a named before. Aforetime (a-for-tim) ad. in time past. Africal (a-friel) a struck with fear; fearful; timid. African (a-friel) ad. annew; again. Aft ann (a-friel) ad. annew; again.

After (after) prep. later in time; behind: —a. more aft; later;—ad. later in time. After-ages (after-ā-jez) n. pl. later ages.
After-clap (after-klap) n. something coming after

After-clap (after-klap) n. sometime coming after all was supposed to be over.

After-crop (after-krop) n. a second crop,

After-dam (after-dam) n. choke-damp arising after an explosion of fire-damp.

Aftermath (after-math) n. second crop of grass.

Aftermost (after-most) a. nearest the stern. Afternoon (af'ter-noon) n. the time from noon to

Afterward (af'ter-ward) ad. in time subsequent.

Also Afterwards. Again (a-gen', a-gan') ad. once more. Against (a-genst', a-ganst') prep. in opposition to;

in provision for.

Agamic (a-gam'ik) a, not having visible organs of reproduction, as certain plants.

Agamogenesis (a.gam-ō-jen'e-sis) n. the phenomenon of asexual reproduction, found in plants and in the lower forms of animal life. Agape (a-gap') ad. with staring eagerness; with surprise.

Agate (ag'āt) n. a kind of quartz.
Agave (a-gā'vē) n. the American aloe.
Age (āj) n. any period of time; decline of life; maturity; a generation; a century.

Aged (a'jed) a. advanced in age.

Agency (a'jensi) n. quality or state of action; business performed by an agent.

Agenda (a.jen'da) n.pl. things to be done; business of the meeting; notebook of such.
Agent (a'jent) n. a deputy; any active cause or

Agglomerate (a-glom'e-rāt) v.t. to gather into Agglomeration (a-glom-e-rā/shun) n. act of gathering into a ball.

Agglutinate (a-gloo'ti-nāt) v.t. to cause to adhere. Agglutination (a-gloo'ti-nā'shun) n. act of unit-

ing, as by glue.
Agglutinative (a-glóó'ti-nā-tiv) a. Aggrandise (ag'gran-dīz) v.t. to make great; exalt.
Aggrandisement (a-gran'dīz-ment. ag'ran-dīz-Aggrandisement (a-gran'diz-ment, ag'ran-diz-ment) n, the act of aggrandising. (dises. Aggrandiser (a-gran-dizer) n, one who aggran-

Aggravate (ag'ra-vat) v.t. to make worse; exag-

Aggravation (ag-ra-vā'shun) n. the act of making Aggravation (ag-ra-vā'shun) n. the act of making Aggragate (ag're-gat) n. to collect:—a. formed of parts collected:—n. the whole.
Aggregately (ag're-gat-li) ad. in a mass; collectaggregately (ag-re-gat-shun) n. the act of collectaggregation (ag-re-gat-shun) n.

Aggregative (ag're-gā-tiv) a. causing aggregation; Aggress (a-gres') v.t. to encroach upon with

violence. (or injury. Aggression (a-gresh'un) n. the first act of hostility

Aggressive (a-gresiv) a. making the first attack.
Aggressive (a-gres'iv-nes) n. the quality of being aggressive. Aggressiveness (a-greeiv-nes) n. the quality of being aggressive. [or injure. Aggressor (a-gree'ur) n. one who begins to attack Aggresson (a-gree'ur) n. one who person to attack Aggreson (a-grev') n. to give pain or sorrow to; afflict, oppress; yex. Aggrievod (a-grev') n. to bring together and place Aggroup' a. group') n. to bring together and place

in a group.

Aghast (a-gast') a. amazed; terrified.

Agile (aj'il) a. quick of motion; nimble; active.

Agility (a-jil'i-ti) n. activity; quickness. Agio (ā'ji-o, aj'i-ō, a'ji-ō) n. the difference in value between metallic and paper money; premium or discount.

Agitable (aj'i-ta-bl) a. that may be agitated.
Agitate (aj'i-ta) to disturb; to discuss.
Agitation (aj-i-ta'shun) n. disturbance; discussion.
Agitator (aj'i-ta-tur) n. a disturber.

Aglet (ag'let) n. a tag; a point at the end of a

Agnail (ag'nāt) n. a disease of the nails; a whitlow. Agnate (ag'nāt) a. related or akin by the father's

side.

Agmation (ag-nā'shum) n. relation by the father's Agmomen (ag-nā'shum) n. an additional name.

Agmostie (ag-nos'tik) n. one who holds that we can know nothing of God or of the supernatural.

Agmosticism (ag-nos'tis) n. system or principles of the Agmostics.

Ago (a-gō') ad. in time past.

Ago (a-gō') ad. in a state of desire or curiosity.

Agong (a-gō') n. motion.

Agong (a-gō') n. or to writhen with rain; put.

Agong (a-gō') in n. or to writhen with rain; put.

Agonise (ag'o-niz) v.t. or i. to writhe with pain; put

in severe pain. Agenising (ag'ō-nīz-ing) a. suffering severe pain.

Agonism (ag'ō-nizm) n. contention for a prize. Agonistic (ag-ō-nist'ik) a. relating to athletic

Agony (ag'ō-ni) n. excessive pain; anguish. Agora (ag'or-a) n. the market-place of a Grecian Indies.

Agouti (a-goo'te) n. a rodent mammal of the West Agrarian (a-gra'ri-an) a. relating to fields or grounds.
Agrarianism (a-gra'ri-an-izmi n. an equal division Agree (a-gre') n. a. [pp. Agreed] to be of one mind; come to terms; resemble; suit.
Agreeable (a-gre'a-bi) a. pleasing to the mind or senses; suitable; in conformity with.
Agreeableneas (a-gre'a-bi) ned pleasingly.
Agreed (a-gre'a-bi) ad. pleasingly.
Agreed (a-gre'a-bi

rustic; rural. [culture. Agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al) a. relating to agri-Agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr) n. the art of cultivating

ane ground.
Agricultarist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist) n. a farmer.
Aground (a-ground') ad. on the ground.
Ague (a' gu) n. chilly fit.
Agut (a' gu) n. chilly fit.
Agutin (a' gu-ish) a. shivering; causing ague.
Aguishnes (a' gu-ish-nes) n. a shivering as with

Ah (a) ex. expressive of surprise.

Aha (a-ha') ex. denoting pleasant surprise.

Ahead (a-hed') ad. farther on; forward; in ad-

vance. Aid (ad t to help; succour;—n help; support. Aid (ad t-camp (ad de-kong) n an officer who conveys the general's orders;—p. Aides de-camp. Aigrette (a'gret) n a tuft of feathers. Also Egrette.

Egrette,
All (al) v.t. to affect with uneasiness.
Aliment (al'ment) v. iliness; disease.
Aliment (al'ment) v. iliness; disease.
Alim (am) v. endeavour; design; direction;—v.t. to take sight;—v.t. to direct a weapon.
Almless (am'les) a. without aim.
Air (ar) v. the full we breathe; a tune; affected manner or gesture;—p.l. Airs, disdainful mien;—v.t. to give or take air; dry by air and warmth.
Air-cells (ar'skrāft) v. a general term applied to all kinds of mechanically propelled vessels, such as aeroplanes and air ships, which can be driven through the air.

through the air.

Air-cushion (ar-koosh'un) n. an air-tight cushion which can be inflated.

Aired (ard) pp. ventilated; wa\_med.

Air-gun ( $\bar{a}r'gun$ ) n. a gun discharged by air. Air-hole ( $\bar{a}r'h\bar{o}l$ ) n. an opening to admit air.

Airily (ar'i li) ad. gaily; merrily.
Airiness (ār'i-nes) n. openness to the air; gaiety.
Airiness (ār'i-nes) n. an excursion to enjoy the air;
exposure to the air.

Airless (ār'les) a. void of air; close. Air-pump (ar'pump) n. a pump or machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air from

Air-ship (ār'ship) navigable balloon. (ār'ship) n. a. Airy (ar'i) a. open to the

air; gay; unsubstantial. Aisle (il) n. a walk in a hurch; wing of a choir. Aitch-bone (ach'bon) n.

part of an ox cut from below the rump.

Ajar (a-jar') ad. partly open, as a door.
Akimbo (a-kim'bō)

Akimbo (3-kim bo) (ac. with a crook; bent.
Akin (a-kin') a. related; allied by blood.
Alabaster (ala-bas-tep") a. a variety of gypsum or sulphate of lime.
Alack (3-lak') ex. expressive of sorrow.
Alackaday (a-lak'a-dā) ex. denoting sorrow.
Alackaday (a-lak'a-dā) ex. denoting sorrow.

Air-pump.

Alacrity (a-lak'ri-ti) n. cheerful liveliness. willingness: liveliness. [thin black silk. A-la-mode (à-là-mod') ad. in the fashion;—n. a

Alarm (a-larm') n. a notice of danger; -v.t. to give notice of danger; disturb.

Alarm-clock (a-larm'klok) n. a clock to give alarm.

Alarming (a-lar'ming) ppr. or a. exciting appre-

Alarmist (a-lar'mist) n. one who excites alarm. Alas (a-las') ex. expressive of sorrow. Alb (alb) n. a vestment of white linen.

Albacore (al'ba-kor) n. a fish of the mackerel

Albata (al-bā/ta) n. German silver. Albatross (al'ba-tros) n. a large sea-gull in the

Southern Ocean.
Albett (awl-be'it) ad. although; be it so.
Albescent (al-bes'ent) a. becoming white.
Albigenses (al-bi-giv-ses) n.pl. a sect which separated from the church of Rome in the twelfth

century.

Albino (al-bi/nō) n. a person with exceptionally fair hair and skin and pink eyes.

Albino (al/bi-on) n. England.

Album (al'bum) n. a white table; a blank book. Albumen (al-bū/men) n. a viscous constituent of animal and vegetable solids and fluids, found

nearly pure in the white of an egg.

Alburnum (al-bur'num) n. the white soft part of wood; sap-wood. [alchemy.

wood; sap-wood.

Alchemist (al'ke-mist) n. one who practises
Alchemy (al'ke-mi) n. occult chemistry; the art
of changing base metals into gold.

Alcohol (al'kō-hol) n. pure spirit.

Alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik) a pertaining to alcohol.

Alcoholic (al'kō-hol-iz) u.t. to convert into spirit;

rectify spirit. [faith. rectify spirit.] rectify spirit. [faith. rectify spirit.] rectify spirit. I faith. Alder (av. faith. a tree of several varieties. Alder (av. faith. rectify spirit. a tree of several varieties. Alderman (awlderman) a. a city magistrate;—

pl. Aldermen.

Aldine (awl'din) a. denoting books printed by Aldus at Venice in the 16th century; denoting

editions in the same form

Ale (a) n. a fermented malt liquor.

Aleak (a-lek') ad. in a leaking state.

Alee (a-le') ad. on the side opposite to the wind

Alert (a-lert') a. denoting watchful activity or readiness; lively.

Alertness (a-lert'nes) n. briskness; sprightliness;

Alexandrine (al-egz-an'drin) n. a verse of twelve-Algæ (al-jē) n. pl. seaweeds.

Algebra (al'je-bra) n. a method of computation in which signs stand for arithmetical operations. and letters for numbers and quantities.

and letters for numbers and quantities.

Algebraic (al-je-brā'kis) a. pertaining to or performed by algebra.

Algebrais (al-je-brā'kist) n. one who is skilled in Algebrais (al-je-brā'ist) n. one who is skilled in Algebrais (al-je-brā') a. belonging to Algiers.

Aliaa (al-ja-s) n. a second writ;—ad. otherwise.

Aliaa (al-ja-s) n. a second writ;—ad. otherwise.

Aliaa (al-ja-s) n. a second writ;—ad. otherwise.

Alian (al-jw-n) a. estranged from; adverse to;—n. a stranger; foreigner.

[or sold.

Alienable (al-jw-n-a-bl) a. that may be transferred Alienate (al-jw-n-a-bl) a. that may be transferred Alienate (al-jw-n-a-bl) a.

Alienation (al-yen-a'shun) n. a making over;

estrangement.

estrangemen. Allenator (al-yen-a'tur) n, one that transfers. Allenator (al-yen-a') n, one to whom a thing is sold. Alight (a-lit) n, to fall upon; get off. Alignment (a-lin'ment) n, the fixing of a line; the line established.

line established.
Alike (3-lik') ad. in the same manner. [ment. Aliment (al'i-ment) n. that which feeds; nourish-Alimental (al-i-men'tal) a, pertaining to food.
Alimentation (al-i-men-ta'shun) n. act of nourishing; state of being nourished.
Alimony (al'i-mun-l) n. allowance to a wife pending or after separation.
Aliquant (al'i-kwant) a. that does not divide without remainder.
Alunat (al'i-kwant) a. that divides without re-

Aliquot (al'i-kwot) a. that divides without re-Alive (a-līv') a. not dead; active.

Alizarine (a-liz'a-rin) n a red colouring matter obtained from madder.

Alkahest (al'ka-hest) n a pretended universal solvent. Also Alcahest.

solvent. Also Alcahest.
Alkalescent (a.ka.les' cont) a tending to an alkali.
Alkali (al'ka-li) n. a substance which neutralises acids; pl. Alkalies.
Alkaline (al'ka-lin) a. having the qualities of Alkaliot (al'ka-lin) a. having the qualities of Alkaliot (al'ka-lin) a. having the constance having the properties of alkali; —a. resembling alkali.

[wholly; entirely.
All (awl) a. every one; —n. everything;—ad.
All (awl) a. the arm God of Mahammedans.

All (awl) a. every one;—n. everything;—ad. Allah (al'a) n. the one God of Mohammedans. All-along (awl-a-long) ad. throughout. Allay (a-la') u.t. to repress or bring down; calm;

Allegation (al-e-gā'shun) n. affirmation; plea; Allega (a-lej') v.t. to declare; plead in excuse. Allegance (a-le'jans) n. the duty of a subject to

Allegrance (g.-ie')ans) n. the duty of a subject to his government; loyalty.

Allegoric (al-e-gor'ik) a. in the manner of allegory; figurative.

Allegorise (al'e-go-riz) v.t. to form an allegory; -n.t. to use an allegory.

Allegory (al'e-go-ri) n. a figurative speech; a parable.

parane. Allegro (al-la/grō) n. sprightly movement in music. Allefula (al-e-lō/ya) n. give praise to Jehovah. Alleviate (a-lō/yi-āt) v.t. to make light; ease; lessen. [or making light.

Alleviation (a-lē-vi-ā'shun) n. act of relieving, Alleviative (al-lē'vi-ā'tiv) a. tending to mitigate.

Alley (all') n. a narrow walk or passage;—pl. Alley all') n. a narrow walk or passage;—pl. Alleys.
All-hall (awl-hal') ex. all health.
All-hallow (awl-hal'l') n. the first of November, dedicated to all the saints; All-Saints Day.
Alliance (a-l'ans) n. union by treaty or marriage.
Alliad (a-lid') pp. connected by marriage, etc.; reletad

related.
Alligate (al'i-gāt) v.t. to tie together.
Alligation (al-i-gā'shun) n. a rule of arithmetic.
Alligation (al-i-gā'shun) n. the crocodile.
Allisation (a-liah'un) n. act of striking against.
Alliteration (alit-e-x'shun) n. the beginning of
two or more successive words with the same

Alliterative (a-lit-e-rā'tiv) a. pertaining to alliter-Allocate (al'o-kāt) v.t. to place; distribute; give every one his share.

Allocation
Allocation (al-o-kā'shun) n. act of assigning or allocation (al-o-kū'shun) n. act of speaking; a Allocation (al-o-kū'shun) n. act of speaking; a Allocation (a-lō'di-al) a. not held of a superior;

Allopathy (al-op'a-thi) n. the ordinary medical

treatment of disease, as opposed to Homeopathy. Allot (a-lot') v.t. [pp. Allotted] to give by lot;

Allotment (a-lot'ment) n. act of allotting; share Allottee (a-lot'e) n. one to whom a share is

Allow (a-lou') v.t. to permit; grant; make abate-

Allowable (a-lou'a-bl) a. that may be allowed.
Allowableness (a-lou'a-bl-nes) n. lawfulness.
Allowably (a-lou'a-bl)i ad. in an allowable
manner; admissibly.

Allowance (a-lou'ans) n.act of allowing; sanction;

abatement;—nt. to put upon allowance.
Alloy (a-loi') nt. to debase by mixing;—n. a baser
metal mixed with a finer. [metals.
Alloyage (a-loi'āi) n. the act of alloying or mixing
Allspice (awl'spis) n. the berry of the pimenta.
Allude (a-lood') nt. to refer to; insinuate.
Allude (a-lood') nt. to refer to; insinuate.

Allumette (a-lū-met') n. a match for lighting lamps. [entice; decoy. Allure (a-lūr') v.t. to tempt by the offer of good;

Allurement (a-lur'ment) n. that which entices or

Alluring (a-lūr'ing) a, engaging; having power to Alluring (a-lū'zhun) a. indirect reference.

Allusive (a-lū'siv) a. hinting at.

Allusive (a-10'siv) a. hinting at.
Allusory (a-10'sori) a. insinuating; suggestive.
Alluvial (a-10'vi-al) a. deposited by water.
Alluvian (a-10'vi-un) n. earth deposited by water;—pl. Alluvia.
Ally (a-10' n.t. [pp. Allied] to unite by treaty or marriage;—(a-11) n. a friend; confederate.

Name (a-vi'm) n. a. b. i. a. c. clouder of morths.

Almanac (awl'ma-nak) n. a calendar of months,

weeks, days, etc. Almightiness (awl-mi'ti-nes) a. infinite power.

Almighty (awl-mi'ti) a. all-powerful;—n. the

omnipotent God.

Almond (a'mund) n. the fruit of the almond-tree. Almoner (al'mun-er) n. a distributor of alms for another. falms.

Almonry (al'mun-ri) n. place for distributing Almost (awl'most) ad. nearly; wellnigh; for the most part.

Alms (amz) n. sing. and pl. a gift to the poor. Alms-house (amz'hous) n. a house for the poor

who subsist on charity. Aloe (al'o) n. a tree of several species :-pl. Aloes.

Aloe (al-o) at a tree of several species;—p. Aloes. Aloetic (al-o-ct'ik) a. pertaining to aloes. Alott (al-o-ct'ik) a. on high; above. Alone (al-o-a) a single; solitary;—ad. separately. Alone (al-ong') ad. onward;—prep. throughout; by the side of; lengthwise.

Alone-salore (along'shor) ad. on ty the costs of the cost of the cost

Aloof (a-loof') ad. at a distance; apart.

Aloud (a-loud') ad. loudly.

Alp (alp) n. a high snow-capped mountain;—pl. Alps, the mountain ranges of Switzerland, etc. Alpas, the mountain ranges of Switzerland, etc.
Alpaca (al-pak'a) n. an animal of Peru, having
long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama;
a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the
alpaca, mixed with silk or cotton.
Alpenstock (al'pen-stok) n. a long stout staff,
pointed with iron, used in climbing the Alps.
Alpha (al'fa) n. the first letter of the Greek
alphabet.

Alphabet (al'fa-bet) n. the letters of a language arranged in order ;-v.t. to arrange in the order

of an alphabet Alphabetic (al-fa-bet'ik) a. in the order of an alphabet. Also Alphabetical. [high.

alphabet. Also Alphabetical [high. Alphabet (al' pin] a pertaining to the Alps; very Already awl-red) act before this time; now. Also (awl'se) ad. in the same manner; likewise; in addition; further. \*\*

Altar (awl'tar) n, a place for offerings; communion

Altarage (awl'tar-āj) n. offerings at the altar; a kind of tithes. [an altar in churches. Altar-cloth (awl'tar-kloth) n. a cloth to lay upon Altar-piece (awl'tar-pēs) n. a painting above the

[to change. Alter (awl'ter) v.t. to make some change in ;—v.i. Alterable (awl'ter-a-bl) a. that may be changed;

that may vary. [changed.
Alterably (awl'ter-a-bli) ad. so that it can be
Alterant (awl'ter-ant) a. producing a change;—n.

an alternative. [change. Alteration (awl-te-ra-tin) n. act of altering; Alterative (awl'ter-a-tiv) n. causing alteration;—n. a medicine that gradually produces a change

in the habit or constitution.

Altercate (al'ter-kāt) v.i. to contend in words.

Altercation (al'ter-kā'shun) n. an angry dispute;

controversy. Alternate (al'ter-nat) a. being by turns;—v.t. to perform by turns;—v.i. to happen or to act by turns

Alternately (al-ter'nāt-li) ad. by turns. Alternation (al-ter-nā/shun) n. reciprocal suc-[-a. offering a choice. Alternative (al-ter'na-tiv) n. choice of two things:

Alternative (alternativ) a. choice of two things; Alternatively (alternativel) and reciprocally. Altha (altha'a) a a genus of shrubs, as the hollyhock and the marsh-mallow. Although (awl-nuo') conj. grant; allow; notwithstanding; however.

Altimeter (altime-ter) a an instrument for

measuring altitudes. Altimetry (al-tim'e-tri) n. art of measuring Altitude (al'ti-tūd) n. the height of a place;

elevation. Alto (al'tō) ad. high;—n. the counter tenor.

Altogether (awl-too-geтн'er) ad. wholly; without

exception.

Alto-relievo (alt/5-re/ie-vō) n. high relief; figures that project largely from the surface on which they are sculptured.

Altruism (altro-olzm) n. care or devotion to others; opposed to selfishness.

Alum (al'um) n. a mineral salt.

Alumina (al-ū'mi-na) n. the oxide of aluminium: the chief ingredient of clay. Aluminium (al- $\bar{u}$ -min'i-um) n, the metallic base of

alumina; a light metal resembling silver.
Aluminous (al-uminus) a. containing alum Alumnus (a-lum'nus) n. a pupil ;-n.pl. Alumni

Alveary (al've-ar-i) n. a bee-hive; the hollow of

Alveary (atve-erl) n. a besidee; the ear.

Alveolar (al-ve'o-lar) a, pertaining to or resembling the sockets of the teeth.

Alveolate (al-ve'o-lat) a, pitted like a honeycomb.

Alvine (al-ve'o-lat) a, pitted like a honeycomb.

Amain (a-mān') ad. with all force.

Amaigam (a-mal'gam) n. a mixture of quicksilver with another metal.

Amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt) v.t. to mix metals with quicksilver; to join, as companies.

Amalgamation (a-mal-ga-mā/shun) n. the act of

amalgamating. Amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis) n. a writer of what

another dictates; -pl. Amanuenses. [fades, Amaranth (am'a-ranth) n. a flower that never Amaranthine (am-a-ranthin) n. unfading. Amass (a-mas') v.t. to collect into a heap; accumu-

Amassment (a-mas'ment) n. a heap; a collection.

Amateur (am-a-tūr') n. one who studies or
practises any of the fine arts—not being a professional.

Amativeness (am'a-tiv-nes) n. propensity to love. Amatory (am-a-tur-i) a. relating to or induced by

Amaurosis (am-aw-ro'sis) n. decay or loss of sight.

Amaze (a-mäz') v.t. to confound; -n. a mingled feeling of surprise and wonder. Amazement (a-māz'ment) n. astonishment; con-Amazing (a-mā'zing) a. wonderful.

Amazon (am's-zun) n. a warlike woman; a virago.

Ambassador (am-bas'a-dur) n. the representative
of one sovereign at the court of another.

Amber (am'ber) n. a yellow semi-transparent fossil resin.

Ambergris (am'ber-gres) n. a fragrant drug.

Ambidexter (am-bi-deks'ter) n. one who uses both hands with equal dexterity.

manus with equal dexterity—
Ambidexterity (am-bi-deks-teri-ti) n. the power
dusing both hands with equal case.
Ambidertrous (am-bi-deks'trus) a. using either
Ambidert (am'bi-ent) a. encompassing.
Ambiguity (am-bi-gui-rij) n. doubfullness of mean-

and the state of t

Ambition (am-bish'us) a. desiring to excel; aspirambitions (am-bish'us) a. desiring to excel; aspirambit (am'bl) u.t. to move with an amble;—n.
peculiar pace of a horse, in which the two legs
on the same side move together.
Amble (am'ble) n. a horse which ambles or paces.
Ambo (am'ble) n. a kind of pulpit or reading-desic
having ascents from the east and from the west,
placed in the choir of early Christian churches.
Amborais (am-bry'shia) n. the imaginary food of
the gods; a plant.

(of ambrosis,
the gods; a plant.

the gods; a plant. [of ambrosia. Ambrosia! (am-brō'zhi-al) a. having the qualities

Ambrovisa (am-brovni-al) d. maving the quantities ambroving (am'bro-cip) m. a dagmerreotype taken on a plate of glass coated with iodide of silver. Ambane (am's) m. a double acc. Ambulance (am'bli-lans) m. a kind of movable hospital; a carriage for the sick and wounded. Ambulation (am-bul-la'shun) m. the act of walking about

Ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tur-i) a. formed for walking; moving about; movable;—n. a covered

mg; moving about; movable;—n. a covered space for walking in a monastery.

Ambuscade (am'boosh) n. the place or act of lying in Ambushed (am'booshd) n. concealed;

Ambushment (am'booshd) n. concealed; lying in Ambushment (am'boosh-ment) n. a lying in wait; an ambush. [softened or improved. Ameliorable (a.mēl/yur.ābl) a. that may be Ameliorate (a.mēl/yur.ābl) 

Amen (ā-men', also a'men) n. or inter. so be it; Amenability (a-mē-na-bil'-i-ti) n. state of being

Amenable (a-me'na-bl) a. liable to give account; Amend (a-mend') v.t. to make better; alter and

improve; -u.t. to grow or become better.

Amendable (a-men'da-bl) a. that may be amended.

Amende (a-mongd') n. fine; reparation; public

retractation

Amendment (a-mend'ment) n. a change for the better; improvement; proposed alteration of a motion or bill; correction in a writ to process.

Amends (a-mendx') n.pl. a recompense; compensation.

Amerity (a-men'i-ti) n, pleasantness; agreeable-Americe (a-mers') n.t. to punish with a fine. Americable (a-mer'sa-bi) a liable to fine. Americable (a-mer'sment) n, arbitrary fine.

Amercer (a-mers'er) n. one who amerces or sets a Americanise (a-mer'i-kan- $\bar{i}z$ ) v.t. to render Americanism (a-mer'i-kan- $\bar{i}zm$ ) n. an American

Amethyst (am'e-thist) n. a precious stone of a violet-blue colour.

Amethystine (am-e-this'tin) a. of or like ame-

Analeptic

Amiability (a-mi-a-bil'1-ti) n. sweetness of disposi-

tion.

Amiable (a'mi-a-bl) a. worthy of love.

Amiable (a'mi-a-bl-nes) n. the quality of being amiable.

Amiable (a'mi-a-bl) ad. in an amiable manner.

Amicable (ami-ka-bl) a peaceable; friendly; kind.

Amicable (ami-ka-bl) in the middle; among.

Amiss (a-mis') a. or ad. improperly.

Amity (ami-ti) n. friendship; agreement; good-Aminouis (a-mis'ni-a) n. a volatile alkali.

Amnonia (a-mis'ni-a) d. a pertaining to anymonia:

Ammoniac (a-mō'ni-ak) a. pertaining to ammonia; n. a gum resin extracted from a Persian plant.

h. a guin resin extracted from a resistant pane. Ammunition (am-ū-nist'un) h. military stores. Amnesty (am'nes-ti) h. an act of general pardon. Amnion (am'ni-on) h. a sort of membrane enclosing the fectus of vertebrate animals; a gelatinous ance account of protoplasm, feeding and moving life; a mass of protoplasm, feeding and moving

at every point. [Amongst.

Among (a-mung') prep. mingled with. Also Amoroso (am-o-n'yoo) n. a lover. [sionate. Amorous (am'ur-us nes) n. fondness; dothig

Amorphous (a-mor'fus) a. having no determinate Amortisation (a-mor-ti-zā/shun) n. act of redeem-

Amortisation galent-bear smum) n. acc of reacching by a sinking fund.

Amortise (a-mor 'tiz) v.t. to alienate in mortmain; convey as lands or funds to a corporation.

Amount (a-mount) v.t. to rise to or reach by adding the whole items;—n. the sum total; effect;

Amour (a-môor') n. a love intrigue; gallantry Amphibian (am-fib'i-an) n. an animal that

on land or in water.

Amphibious (am-fib'i-us) a. living in two different
Amphibology (am-fi-bol'o-ji) n. discourse of doubtful meaning.

amplinotogy (am.n-bol'o-i) n. discourse of doubing in menning.

Ample (am'n-be'-a-[round or oval form. Amplificatre (am'n-be'-a-[round or oval form. Amplificatre (am'n-be'-a-[round or oval form. Amplification (am'n-be'-a-[diffuse discourse. Amplification (am'pli-fi-ka'shun'n enlargement; Amplification (am'pli-fi-ka'shun'n enlargement; Amplification (am'pli-fi-ka'shun'n enlarge; treat coptously; -a.t. to exager dilate.

Amply (am'pli-fi-di) (am'n-be'-a-coptously; -a.t. to exager dilate.

Amply (am'pli) ad. largely; liberally; extent; Amplifa (am'pul'la) n. a vessel for holding consecrated oil, or for containing the wine and water crated oil, or for containing the wine and water crated oil, or for containing the wine and water crated.

crated oil, or for containing the wine and water used at the altar. Amputation (am-pū-tāt) v.t. to cut off a limb.

Amputation (am-pū-tā'shun) n. the act of cutting off a limb.

Amuck (a-muk') ad. in a wild, mad way; against every one or everything in the way. Amulet (am'u-let) m. a charm worn to prevent evil. Amusable (a-mu'za-bl) a. capable of being amused.

Amuse (a-mūz') v.t. to entertain agreeably; delude; Amusement (a-muz'ment) n. that which amuses.

Amuser (a-mūz'er) n. one who amuses.

Amusing (a-muz'ing) a. affording amusement.

Amusing (a-muz'ing) a. having power to amuse.

Amygdaline (a-mig'da-lin) a. pertaining to al-

Amyl (am'il) n an aromatic liquid; hydro-carbon. Amylaceous (am-i-la'shus) a, pertaining to starch. An (an) a, one; denoting an individual.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist) n. one who holds that infant baptism is not valid.

Anachronism (an-ak'run-izm) n. an error in the

account of events in time past. [East. Anaconda (an-a-kon'da) n. a large serpent in the Anacreontic (a-nak-reon'tik) a. pertaining to

Anacreon, a Greek poet; -n. an amatory poem.
Anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik) n. a substance. as chloroform, that produces sleep or insensibility; -a. producing insensibility.

Anagram (an'a-gram) n. transposition of the letters of a word or sentence.

Analeptic (an-a-lep'tik) a. giving strength.

Analogous (a-nal'o-jus) a. having resemblance. Analogou (a-nal'o-ji) n. likeness; proportion. Analysable (an-a-liz'a-bl) a. susceptible of analysis.

Analyse (an'a-liz) v.t. to resolve into first prin-

Analyser (an'a-liz-er) n, one that analyses Analysis (a-nal'i-sis) n. separation of a body, or of a subject, into its parts; -pl. Analyses.

Analyst (an'a-list) n one who analyses.

Analytic (an-a-lit'ik) a. pertaining to analysis;

resolving into parts.

Anapest (an'a-pest) n. a poetic foot of three syl-

lables, two-short and one long.

Anarchic (a-nar kik) a. being without government.

Anarchism (an'ar-kism) n. state of being without rule or law.

[lessness and disorder.

Anarchist (an'ar-kist) n. one who promotes law-Anarchy (an'ar-ki) n. want of government; law-lessness; disorder.

Anathema (a-nath'e-ma) n. an ecclesiastical curse. Anathematise (a-nath'ē-ma-tīz) v.t. to denounce or excommunicate.

Anatomical (an-a-tom'i-kal) a belonging to ana-Anatomist (a-nat'ō-mist) n. one skilled in anatomy. Anatomy (a nat/ō-mi) n. art of dissection; a skeleton. [Also Ambury.

Anbury (an'ber-i) n, a soft swelling or tumour. Ancestor (an'ses-ter) n, one from whom we de-

Ancestral (an-ses'tral) a. claimed from ancestors. Ancestry (an-ses-fri) n. a line of ancestors; lineage.
Anchor (ang'kur) n. an iron instrument for holding ships at rest in water;

-v.i. to cast an anchor; -v.t. to cast an anchor.
-v.t. to place at anchor.
Anchorage (ang kur-āj) n.
ground for anchoring.

Anchorite (ang'kur-it) n. a hermit; a recluse.

nchovy (an-chō'vi) n. a

small sea-fish, used in

Ancient (an'shent) a. of former times; not mod-

ern; old.
Anciently (ān'shent-li) ad. Ancients (an-shents) n.pl.

Anchor. men of past ages.

Ancillary (an-sil'ar-i) a. subservient or subordi-Ancipital (an-sip'it-al) a. double formed.

Ancome (an' kum) n. a small ulcerous swelling. And (and) conj. a word joining sentences. Andante (an-dan'tā) n. in Music, a word directing

to slow movement. Andiron (and'i-ern) n. a utensil to hold wood for Andiron (and'i-ern) n. a utensil to hold wood for Androgyaal (an-drog'i-nal) n. having both sexes.

Androides (an-droid'ez) n. a machine in the human

form; automaton.

Anear (a-nēr') ad. near; nearly. Anecdote (an'ek-dōt) n. a short story.

Anele (a-nel') v.t. to give extreme unction to.

Anemometer (a-nem-om'e-ter) n. an instrument

to measure the velocity of the wind. Anemone (a-nem'o-ne) n. the wind flower.

Anent (a-nent') prep. concerning; about. Aneurism (an'ū-rizm) n. a disease of the arteries. Aneurismal (an-u-ris'mal) a. pertaining to aneu-

Anew (s.nu') ad. afresh; newly,
Angel (ān'jel) n. a divine messenger; a spirit;
beautiful person. [angel

beautiful person.

Angelic an-jel'is], a belonging to or resembling
Angelology (an-jel'ol-ō-ji) n, the doctrine of
angelic being.

Anger (ang ger) n, a passion excited by injury;—
Angina (an-j'na) n, inflammation of the throat.

Angle (ang'ggl) n, a point where two lines meet; a
corner;—v.t. to fish with a rod and hook.

Angler (ang'gler) n, one who angles for fishes.

Anglican (ang'gli-han) a. English.

Anglicanism (ang-gli-kan-izm) n. attachment to English institutions; the principles of the Eng-

Anglicise (ang'gli-sīz) v.t. to render into English. Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm) n. an English idiom.
Angling (ang'gling) n. act of fishing.

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā'ni-a) n. an admiration, which amounts almost to madness, for England,

Anglomaniac (ang-glō-mā/ni-ak) n. one who pro-fesses unbounded admiration for the people, manners, customs and constitution of England. Anglophobe (ang'glū-fōb) n. a person who professes an intense hatred and fear of England.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō'bi-a) n. fear and hatred of England.

Anglo-Saxon (ang glō-saks-un) n. an early Teutonic settler in England;—a. denoting the earliest form of the language; Old English. Angora-wool (ang-gō'ra-wool) n. the long silky

its customs and constitution.

hair of the Angora goat.

Angrily (angʻgri-li) ad. with anger.

Angry (angʻgri) a. moved with anger.

Anguineal (an-gwin'e-al) a. pertaining to a snake.

Anguineal (an-gwin'e-al) a. pertaining to a snake.
Anguish (ang gwish) n. excessive pain.
Angular (ang gwish) n. excessive pain.
Angular (ang gwish) n. excessive pain.
Angular (ang gwilar) a. having an angle or corner;
Angularity (ang-gwilari-ti) n. the quality of being
Angularde (ang gwilated) a. formed with angles.
Anil (an'il) n. a species of indigo plant.
Anile (an'il) a. aged; imbecile. [benzole.
Aniline (an'il-in) n. a dyeing stuff obtained from
Anility (an'il)-ti) n. old age of a woman; dotage.
Animadversion (an-i-mad-ver'shun) n. remarks
by way of criticism or reproof.
Animadvert (an-i-mad-vert') v. i. to turn the mind
to; remark upon.

Animal (an'i-mai) n. a living corporeal being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion;—

a. pertaining to animals
Animalcular (an-i-mal/k (an-i-mal'kū-lar) a. relating to

animalcules.

Animalise (an'i-mal-iz) v.t. to give animal life to.

Animalism (an'i-mal-izm) n. animal nature; brutishness. existence Animality (an-i-mal'i-ti) n. the state of animal Animate (an'i-māt) v.t. to give life to. Animating (an'i-mat-ing) a. enlivening; giving

Animation (an-i-ma'shun) n. quality of being ani-mated; life; spirit.
Animator (an'-ma-ter) n. one who gives life.
Animator (an'-ma-ter) n. the theory which holds that the belief in a separate spiritual existence

is the genesis of religious ideas.

Animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti) n. extreme hatred; Animus (an'i-mus) n. a hostile spirit or prejudice Anise (an'is) n. a plant bearing aromatic seeds. Anker (ang'ker) n. a liquid measure containing

ten gallons. [the leg. Ankle (ang'kl) n. the joint between the foot and Anklet (ang'klet) n. an ornament or a support for

Anna (an'a) n. an Indian coin of the value of three

halfpence sterling.

Annalist (an'al-ist) n. a writer of annals.

Annals (an'alz) n.pl. histories related in order of

Anneal (a-nēl') v.t. to temper glass or metals by Annex (a-neks') v.t. to join at the end. Annexation (a-neks-ā'shun) n. conjunction; addi-

tion; union.

tion; union.
Annexe (g-neke') n. an addition to a building.
Annihilate (g-ni'hil-ti) v.t. to reduce to nothing;
destroy the specific form of a thing.
Annihilation (g-ni-hil-i'shun) n. act of annihilating or reducing to nothing.
Annihilator (g-ni'hil-ii-tgr) n. one who annihilates.

a fire-extinguisher.

Anniversary (an-i-ver'sg-ri) a, returning with the year:—n, the annual day on which an event is colobrated.

Annomination (a-nom-i-nā/shun) n. a kind of alliteration.

Annotate (an-ō-tāt) v.t. to make comments upon. Annotation (an-ō-tāt/shun) n. an explanatory note. Annotator (an'ō-tā-tgr) n. a writer of notes: a commentator. fclaim.

Announce (a-nouns') v.t. to give notice of; pro-Announcement (a-nouns'ment) n. a declaration or advertisement. [vex; tease; molest. Annoy (a-noi') v.t. to disturb or trouble repeatedly;

Annoyance (a-noy'ans) n. that which annoys or

Annual (an'ū-al) a. coming yearly;-n. a plant Annual an u-all a. coming yearly;—a. a plant that lives but one year; a yearly publication.

Annually (an'u-al-li) ad. year by year. [annuity. Annuitat (a-nu'it-ant) n. a person who has an Annuity (a-nu'i-ti) n. a yearly allowance.

Annul [a-nul'] n.t. [pp. Annulled] to make void;

Annular (an'ū-lar) a. having the form of a ring; Annulation (an-ū-lā/shun) n. a circular, ring-like

Annulet  $(an'\bar{u}$ -let) n. a little ring. Annulment (a-nulment) n. the act of annulling. Annulose (an'ū-los) a. furnished with or composed

Annumerate (a-nū'mer-āt) v.t. to add to a former Annunciate (a-nun'si-āt) v.t. to bring tidings; an-

Annunciation (a-nun-si-a'shun) n. act of announcing; thing announced.

Ance (a-no'a) n. a wild animal resembling the
Ance (an'od) n. the positive pole or electrode

of a galvanic battery.

of a galvanic battery.

Anodic (a-nod'ik) a. proceeding upwards; ascendAnodyne (an'o-din) n. medicine to assuage pain
and dispose to sleep;—a. mitigating pain.
Anoint (a. noint) u. to rub with oil; consecrate.
Anointed (a-noint) ed) n. the Messiah.

Anointing (a-noint'ing), n. an unction; a conse-

Anointment (a-noint/ment) n. act of anointing.

Anomalism (a-nom'a-lizm) n. a deviation from

Anonalous (a-nom'a-lus) at deviating from rule analogy.

Anomalous (a-nom'a-lus) at deviating from rule or Anomaly (a-nom'a-lu) at that which deviates from rule; any irregularity.

Anon (a-non') ad. soon; quicely;

Anonymous (a-non'-mus) at wanting a name;

Anserine (an-se'rin) at belonging to the goose

Answer (an'ser) v.i. to speak in reply; succeed;—v.t. to reply to; comply with; suit;—n. a reply; Answerable (an'ser-a-bl) a. accountable; suit-

Answerer (an'ser-er) n. one who answers. Ant (ant) n. a small insect.

Antagonise (an-tag'ō-nīz) v.i. to act in opposition. Antagonism (an-tag'o-nizm) n. opposition of

Antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist) n. an opponent; a.

Antagonise (an-tag-o-nist) n. an opponent; a. counteracting; opposing.

Antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis'tik) a. opposing.

Antalgic (an-tal'jik) a. alleviating pain; -n. an

Antarctic (ant-ark'tik) a. opposite to the arctic. Ant-bear (ant'bar) n. an American animal that feeds on ants.

Ante (ante in compound words signifies before.

Anteact (an'te-akt) n. a preceding act.

Antecede (an-te-sed') v. to precede; to go before

in time, etc.
Antecedence (an-te-sed'ens) n. the act of precedAntecedent (an-te-sed'ens) n. the act of precedAntecedent (an-te-sed'ens) n. that which goes
before;—a. going before in time; preceding; [previous possessor.

previous. Antecessor (an-to-ses'er) n. one who precedes; Antechamber (an'to-cham-ber) n. a room leading to another. Itime;—n. a prior date. Antedlate (an'to-dat) v.t. to date before the true Antedlavian (an-to-dio-vis-an) a. being before the flood in Noah's days;—n. one who lived before the flood.

Antelope (an'te-lop) n. a genus of animals between the goat and the deer. Antelucan (an-te-loo'kan) a. before light or the

dawn of day Antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rid'i-an) a. being before Antemosaic (an-tē-mō-sā'ik) a. before the time of

Antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān) a. being before the creation.

Antennæ (an-ten'ē) n.pl. the feelers of insects. Antennæ (an-ten'al) a, belonging to antennæ.

Antenuptial (an-te-nup'shal) a. being before

Antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kal) a. before Easter.
Antepast (an'tē-past) n. a foretaste.
Antepenult (an-tē-pē-nult') n. the last syllable
but two of a word. [last syllable but two. Antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nul'timāt) a. of the Anteposition (an-tē-po-zish'un) n. placing a word before another.

Anterior (an-te'ri-er) a going before in time or place; prior; previous.

Anteriority (an-te-ri-or'i-ti) n. the state of being

before in time or place. Anteroom (an'tē-room) n. a room leading to the

principal apartment.

Anthem (an'them) n. a hymn sung in parts and set to words from Scripture.

Anther (an'ther) n. in Botany, the tip of the Anthology (an-thol'o-ji) n. a collection of flowers, or of poems.

Anthracite (an'thra-sit) n. a sort of hard coal.
Anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik) a. pertaining to an-

Anthrax (an'thraks) n. a carbuncle; an ulcer. Anthropoid (an'thro-poid) a. resembling human form

Anthropolatry (an-thro-pol'a-tri) n. a term of reproach, indicating the giving of divine honours to a human being.

Anthropolite (an-thro/pō-lit) n. human remains in a fossilised condition

Anthropology (an-thro-pol'o-ji) n. the natural history of the human species.

Anthropometry (an-thro-pom'e-tri) n. the measurement of the human hody to establish its

dimensions and the proportions existing between its various parts, for the purpose of comparing these with the dimensions and proportions of a different race, or of the same race at different periods.

Anthropomorphism (an-thro-po-mor'fizm) n. the ascription to God of a human form, passions, and affections.

Anthropophagi (an-thro-pof a-ji) n.pl. cannibals. Anthropophagy (an-thro-pof'a-ji) n. the feeding on

Antibilious (an-ti-bil'yus) a. counteractive of bilious complaints.

Antiburgher (an-ti-burg'er) n. that section of the Scottish Secession Church which, holding it unlawful to take the oath administered to the burgesses of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, withdrew from the main body—the Burghers—

Antic (an'tik) a. odd; fanciful;-n. a merry-

Antichrist (an'ti-krist) n. one who opposes Christ.

Antichristian (an-ti-krist'yan) n. an opposer of
Christ or Christianity;—a. opposing Christi-

Anticipant (an-tis'i-pant) a. that anticipates. Anticipate (an-tis'i-pat) v.t. to take before; fore-

Anticipation (an-tis-i-pā/shun) n. foretaste.

Anticimax (an-ti-klī/maks) n. a falling off or

sinking; bathos. Anticlinal (an-ti-kli'nal) a. dipping or sloping in

opposite directions. Antidotal (an-ti-dōt'al) α. efficacious against, Antidote (an'ti-dot) n. a remedy to counteract

evil of any kind. against fever Antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril, an-ti-fe'bril) a. good

Apostrophic

Anti-federal (an-ti-fed'er-al) a. that which is opposed to federalism. The name was applied to that party in the United States which opposed the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the individual States. been variously known as the Republican, Demo-cratic Republican, and Democratic Party.

Antilogy (an-til'ō-ji) n. contradiction between the

words or passages of an author.

Antimacassar (an-ti-ma-kas'sar) ntimacassar (an-ti-ma-kas'sar) n. an o worked cover thrown over sofas and chairs.

Antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-nar'ki-kal) a. opposed to monarchy.

Antimonial (an-ti-mo'ni-al) a. pertaining to, or composed of, antimony; -n. a preparation of

Antimony (an'ti-mun-i) n. a metallic ore

Antinomian (an-ti-nō'mi-an) n. one who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. Antinomy (an'tin-ō-mi) n. contradiction between

Antipapal (an'ti-pā'pal) a. opposing popery. Antipathetic (an-ti-pa-thet'ik) a. having a natural

contrariety or aversion to. Antipathic (an-ti-path'ik) a. having opposite

affections; adverse.

Antipathy (an-tip'a-thi) n. natural aversion.

Antiperiodic (an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik) n. a drug, such as quinine, which has the effect of destroying the periodicity of certain diseases;—a. having power to destroy the periodicity of diseases, such as ague, the attacks of which fall at regular

intervals Antipestilential (an-ti-pes-ti-len'shal) a. counter-

cting infection

acting injection Antiphonal (an-tifo-nal) a. relating to alternate singing;—n. a book of antiphons or anthems. Antiphony (an-tifo-ni) n. alternate singing. Antiphrasis (an-tifu-sis) n. the use of words in a

sense opposite to the true one.

Antipodal (an-tip'ō-dal) a. pertaining to the

Antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz) n.pl. those who live on the opposite side of the globe; the region on the opposite side of the globe from one's own. Antipope (an'ti-pop) n. one who usurps

Antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-an) a. pertaining to Antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā'ri-an-ism) n. study or law of antiquities.

Antiquary (an'ti-kwā-ri) n. one versed in anti-Antiquated (an'ti-kwā-ted) pp. or α. grown out of

Antique (an-tēk') a. ancient; old;—n. a remnant

of antiquity. Antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti) n. old times; a relic of [the scurvy

Antiscorbutic (an-ti-skor-bū'tik) a. good against Antiscriptural (an-ti-skrip'tūr-al) a. opposed to the doctrines or authority of the Bible.

Antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik) a. counteracting putre-

Antispasmodic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik) a. opposing

Antithesis (an-tith'e-sis) n. opposition of words; contrast; pl. Antitheses. Antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik) a. placed in contrast.

Antitype (an'ti-tip) n. that which is prefigured by the type.

Antler (ant'ler) n. a branch of a stag's horn. Antiered (antilerd) a. furnished with antiers. Anus ( $\bar{a}'$ nus) n. the lower orifice of the intestines.

Anvil (an'vil) n. an iron block, usually with a steel face, on which metals are hammered.

Anxiety (ang-zī'e-ti) n. trouble of mind; solicitude; concern Anxious (angk'shus) a. greatly solicitous.

Anxiously (angk'shus-li)

a. with solicitude.

Any (en'i) a. one, indefinitely; every; whoever.

Anvil

Aorta (ā-or'ta) n. the great artery.
Apace (a-pās') ad. quickly; hastily; fast.
Apart (a-pārt') ad. separately; aside.
Apartment (a-pārt'ment) n. a room.

Apathetic (ap-a-thet/ik) a. without feeling; in-

sensible. Apathy (ap'a-thi) n. want of feeling. Apatite (ap'a-tit) n. a variously-coloured phos-

Ape (āp) n. a kind of monkey; a mimic or imitator;—n.t. to imitate as an ape; mimic.

Aperient (a-pē'ri-ent) a. gently purgative;—n. a

Aperture (ap'er-tur) n. an opening. Apetalous (a-pet'a-lus) a. having no petals.

Apex (ā'peks) n. the summit or top of a thing:pl. Apices. Aphasia  $(a \cdot fa/zi - a) n$ . loss of power of speech. Aphelion  $(a \cdot fe/ii - un) n$  the part of a planet's orbit

most distant from the sun. Aphidian (a-fid'i-an) u. pertaining to the aphides. Aphis (ā'fis) n, the plant-louse or vine-fretter;—

pl. Aphides. burning without Aphlogistic (af-lō-jis'tik) α. Aphonia (a-fo'ni-a) n. loss of voice or speech.

Aphorism (af'ur-izm) n, a detached precept in a few words; maxim

Aphoristic (af-ur-is'tik) a. having the form of an

Apiary (ā/pi-ar-i) n. a place for bees.

Apiece (a-pēs') ad. to each one's share; for each; each by itself. Apis (ā'pis) n. the sacred bull of the Egyptians; a

Apis (a pis) n. the sacret barro, and 133 panals, species of insect; the bee.

Apish (a'pish) a. like an ape.

Aplomb (a-plom') n. self-possession; assurance; self-confidence. [lation. Apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips) n. the Book of Reve-Apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'tik) a. containing reve

lation; mysterious.

Apocope (a-pok'opē) n. the omission of the last syllable or letter of a word. Apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fa) n. books of doubtful authority. [doubtful.

Apodal (ap/ phal (a-pok'ri-fal) a. n (ap'ō-dal) a. having no feet. not (ap-ō-dīk'tik) Apodeictic demonstrative:

Apogee (ap'ō-jē) n. the point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.

Apollinaris Water (a-pol'i-nā-ris-waw'ter) n, a kind of acidulated soda water.

Amologatic (a-pol-j-de'lik) a. said by way of defence or excuse. Also Apologatical Apologatics (a-pol-j-de'liks) m.pl. the branch of theology which treats of the external and in-ternal evidences of the truth of the Bible.

Apologise (a-pol'ō-jīz) v.i. to plead or make excuse Sapology.

Apologist (a-pol' $\bar{o}$ -jist) n. one who makes an Apologue (ap' $\bar{o}$ -log) n. a moral fable.

Apology (a-pol'o-ji) n. an excuse; an expression of regret; a make-shift. [plexy. Apoplectic (ap-ō-plek-tik) a. belonging to apo-Apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si) n. a sudden deprivation of sense and motion. [fessed principles.

Apostacy (a-pos'ta-si) n. a departure from pro-Apostate (a-pos'tat) n. one that forsakes his principles of religion;—a. falling from faith.

Apostatise (a-pos'ta-tīz) v.i. to abandon one's faith or party [Gospel. Apostle (a-pos'l) n. a messenger to preach Apostleship (a-pos'l-ship) n. the office of

apostle. [apostle. Apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik) a. relating to or like an Apostolically (ap-os-tol'i-kal-i) ad. in the manner

of an apostle. Apostrophe (a-pos'trō-fē) n. in Rhetoric. a turning from real auditors to an imaginary one; a mark

() indicating the possessive case, or the omission of one or more letters of a word.

Apostrophic (ap-os-trof'ik) a. pertaining to an

apostrophe.

Apothecary (a-poth'e-kar-i) n. a compounder of Apothegm (ap'ō-them) n. a short instructive say-

ing; a maxim

Apotheosis (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis) n. act of placing among

the gods.

Apotheosise (ap-5-thō'ō-siz, a-poth-ē-ō'siz) v.t. to

Appal (a-pawl') v.t. to smite with terror; dismay;

terrify.

[terrify.

terrify.

Appalling (a-pawl'ing) a. adapted to depress or Apparatus (ap-a-ra'tus) n. instruments, utensils, and the like, provided for scientific operations or experiments;—pl. Apparatus or Apparatuses.

Apparel (a-par'el) n. clothing; raiment; equipment;—b.t for dress; clothe; deck.

Apparent (a-par'ent) a. visible to the eye; seeming; obvious; evident.

Apparently (a-par'ent-li) ad. in appearance.

Apparitor (a-par'i-tur) n. an officer in the ecclesi-astical courts.

astical courts.

Appeal (a-pel') n. removal of a cause to a higher court; -v.t. or i. to remove from a lower to a higher court; refer or have recourse to.

Appealable (a-pel'a-bl) a. that may be appealed.

Appear (a-per') v.i. to be in sight; seem or be evident.

Appearance (a-pēr'ans) n. a coming in sight; things seen; probability; show. Appeaasele (a-pēr'a-bil a: that may be appeased. Appeaase (a-pēr') n.t. to quiet; pacify.

Appeasement (a-per ment) n. act of appeasing.

Appealsant (a-pel ant) n. one who appeals.

Appellate (a-pel at) n. relating to appeals.

Appellation (ap-e-la'shun) n. name by which a

person or thing is called.

Appellative (a-pel'a-tiv) a. common to many; general;—n. a common as distinguished from a

proper name.

Appellatory (a-pel'a-tur-i) a. containing an appeal. Appellee (ap-e-le') n. the defendant in appeal. Appellor (a-pel'ur) n. the plaintiff in appeal. Append (a-pend'u) v.t. to hang or attach to; sub-

join or annex. Appendage (a-pen'daj) n. something added or Appendant (a-pen'dant) n. an adjunct or con-

comitant ;-a. hanging to.

comitant;—a. hanging to.
Appendixits (a-pen-dis-sitis) n. inflammation of
the vermiform appendix of the cacum.
Appendix (a-pen-disk) n. something annexed or
added;—pl. Appendixes or Appendices.
Appertain (a-per-tain) v.t. to belong to; relate.
Appertain (a-per-tain) v.t. to the complete or
caving for j-ben-sil n. natural desire or
caving for j-ben-sil inclination or propensity.

Also Appetence.

Appetible (a/pet-i-bl) a. desirable; tempting.

Appetiser (ap-e-ti/zer) n. something that whets

the appetite.

Appetiting (ap-eti'zing) a serving to whet the Appetiting (ap-eti'zing) a serving to whet the Appetite (ap'e-tit) n desire or relish for food; liking for; inclination. (hands; commend. Applaud (a-plawd) a.t. to praise by clapping of Applause (a-plawz) n. approbation loudly expressed in the commendation of the

pressed.
Apple (ap'l) n. a fruit; pupil of the eye.
Appllance (a-pli'ans) n. act of applying; thing
applied; means or instrument.
Applicability (ap-li-ka-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of
being applicable.
Applicable (ap'li-ka-b) a that may be applied.
Application (ap'li-ka-b) n. one who applies.
Application (ap'li-ka'shun) n. act of applying;
represering industry.

persevering industry.

Apply (a-pli') u.t. to lay on or put to; use or employ; address;—u.t. to suit; refer to; make application.

Appoggiatura (a-poj-a-tóó'ra) n. a small note in music between other notes.

Appoint (a-point) v.t. to settle; provide with; equip; name and commission to an office. Appointment (a-point ment) n. an order; decree; equipment; designation to office. Apportion (a-por sum) v.t. to divide out.

Apportionment (a-por shun-ment) n. a dividing into shares or portions.

Apposite (ap'o-zit) a. proper; suitable.

Appositely (ap'o-sit-th) ad. properly; suitably;

Appositely (ap'0-sit-li) ad. properly; suitably; fitly, flower and same case. Apposition (ap-3-zish'un) n. the putting of two Appraisal (a-pra'zal) n. a valuation by authority. Appraise (a-pra'z) v.t. to set a price on.

Appraisement (a-praz'ment) n. act of appraising; valuation. Appraiser (a-pra/zer) n. a person appointed to Appreciable (a-pre/shi-a-bl) a. that may be esti-

Appreciate (a-pre'shi-at) v.t. to value -v.i. to rise Appreciation (a-pre-shi-a'shun) n. act of valuing;

a just estimate; rising in value.

a just estimate; rising in value. Appreciative (a-pre-shi-a-tiv) a. capable of or showing appreciation. Apprehend (ap-re-hend') v.t. to seize; arrest; understand; think of with feer;—v.t. to be of opinion; believe.

Apprehenable (ap-re-hen'si-bl) a. that may be Apprehension (ap-re-hen'shun) n. conception of ideas; fear; seizure. [hend; fearful.

ideas; fear; seizure. [hend; fearful. Apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siy) a quick to compre-Apprehensively (ap-rē-hen'siy-li) ad. fearfully;

Apprentice (a-pren'tis) n. one bound to a trade or art;—v.t. to bind as an apprentice.

Apprenticeship (a-pren'tis-ship) n. the time an

Apprise (a-priz') v.t. to give notice to; inform. Approach (a-proch') v.t. to draw near; approxi-

mate; -n. act of drawing near; access; path or Approachable (a-pro-cha-bl) a, that may be ap-Approachless (a-pro-ch'les) a, that cannot be ap-

proached.
Approachment (a-pröch'ment) n. act of approachApprobate (ap'rō-bāt) v.t. to approve officially;
license. [ins; approval; commendation.
Approbation (ap'rō-bā-shun) n. the act of approvApprobative (ap'rō-bā-tur) o. implying approbation.

[bation; approving.
Appropriable (a-prō/pri-a-bl) a. that may be appropriable (a-prō/pri-a-bl) a. that may be appropriable (a-prō/pri-a-bl) a. that may be ap-

propriate. (a-pro'pri-at) v.t. to set apart for a purpose, or for oneself; assign;—a. belonging to peculiarly; most suitable.

Appropriated (a-pro'pri-at-el) pp. or a assigned to a particular use.

Appropriately (a-pro'pri-at-li) ad. properly.

Appropriateness (a-pro'pri-at-nes) n. peculiar fit-

Aness.
Appropriation (3-prō-pri-a'shun) n. application to a particular use; sequestering of a benefice.
Appropriated benefice.
Appropriated benefice.
Appropriated benefice.
Approval (3-prodva-bl) n. worthy of approbablen.
Approval (3-prodva-bl) n. approbation.
Approval (3-prodva-bl) n. or h. to like or allow of;
Approval (4-prodva-bl) n. or h. to like or allow of;

approve (s-proov) at or, to has or allow or, justify; commend; sanction.

Approvement (s-proov) ment n. act of approving; confession of felony, with revelation of one's accomplices; turning 'King's' evidence; improvement of common lands by enclosing and

Approver (a-proofver) n. one who confesses, and betrays his accomplices.

Approximate (a-prok/si-mat) v.t. or i. to bring or draw near;—a. near to; nearly correct.

Approximately (a-prok/si-mat-ii) ad. nearly;

Approximation (a-prok-si-mā/shun) n. approach.

Appulse (a-puls') n. the act of striking against: near approach

near approach.
Appurtenance (a.pur'te-nans) n. that which belongs to something else.
Appurtenant (a.pur'te-nant) a. belonging to by Apricot (a'pri-kot) n. a stone fruit.
April (a'pril' n. fourth month of the year.
Apron (a'prun) n. a part of de-as worn in front.

Apropos 17) ad. to the purpose; by the Apse (aps) n. a domed or vaulted recess at the east

end of the choir or chancel.

Apt (apt) a. liable to; fit; ready; qualified.

Apteral (ap'te-ral) a. having columns only in

Apterous (ap'te-rus) a. destitute of wings.
Apteroyx (ap'te-riks) n. a bird of New Zealand,
almost wingless, and with no tail. [dency.
Apitude (ap'ti-tid) n. fitness; adaptation; tenApity (apt'll ad. properly; fitly.
Apiness (apt'nes) n. fitness; readiness; tendency.
Aqua (8'kw) n. water;

Aqua (a'Kwa) n. water.

Aquafortis (a'-k-wa-for'tis) n. nitric acid.

Aquafrium (a-kwa'ri-um) n. a tank or pond for

water plants and fishes; a public collection of

such.

(a'th' sign of the zodiac.

Aquarius (a-kwa'ri-us) n. the water-bearer; the

Aquatius (a-kwa'ri-us) n. a meter-bearer; the

Aquatius (a-kwa'ri-us) n. a method of etching

water.

Aqua vites (a-kwa'ri-us) n. a mouthit.

Aqua vites (a-kwa'ri-us) n. a conductor, conduit,

or artificial channel for conveying water.

Aqueous (a'kwa'-usi a. watery.

Aqueous (ā'kwē-us) a. watery. Aquiform (ak'wi-form) a. in the form of water. Aquiline (ak'wi-lin,-lin) a. like an eagle or its beak. Arab (ar'ab) n. a native of Arabia; an Arabian horse;—a. Arabian.

Arabesque (ar'a-besk) a. in the manner of Arabian

Arabic (ar'a-bik) n. the language of Arabians.

Arable (ar'a-bl) a. fit for ploughing.

Arachnoid (a-rak'noid) a. resembling a spider's

Arachnoid (a-rak hold) a. resembning a spacers web; pertaining to the arachnida, or spiders.

Arbiter (ar'bi-ter) n. an umpire.

Arbitrament (ar-bit/ra-ment) n. will; award of

Arbitrary (ar-bi-tra-ri) a. dictated by will: de-

Arbitrate (ar-bi-trat) v.t. or i. to hear and judge

Arbitration (ar-bi-tra-shun) n. a hearing before Arbitrator (ar'bi-tra-ter) n. an umpire. Arboreous (ar-bō'rē-us) a. belonging to trees.

Arborescence (ar-bur-es'ens) n. resembling the

Arborescence (ar-bur-es'ens) n. resembling the growth of a tree.
Arborescent (ar-bur-es'ent) a. growing like a tree.
Arboretam (ar-bur-e'fum) n. a place in which trees and shrubs are cultivated.
Arboriculture (ar-bor-e-kul'tun) n. the art of grow-burletam (ar-bor-e-kul'tun) n. the art of grow-

ing trees and shrubs

Arbour (ar'bur) n. a shady bower.

Arc (ark) n. part of a circle or curve.

Arcade (ar-kād') n. a walk arched over.

Arcada (ar-kad') m. a want arched over.

Arcadian (ar-ka'di-an) a. pertaining to Arcadia in
the Peloponnesus; pastoral;—n. an ideal rustic.
Arcanum (ar-ka'num) n. a secret; pl. Arcana. Arch (arch) a chief; waggish; m. a part of a circle; -n.t. or i to form an arch.

Archaelogy (Ar-kē-0/o-ji)

n. the science of anti-

Archaic (ar-kā'ik) a. ancient; antiquated; ob-

Archaism (ar-kā/izm) n. an obsolete style, idiom, or word.

Archangel (ark-an'jel) n.

chief angel. Archbishop (arch-bish'up) n. a chief bishop.

Archbishopric (arch-bish'up-rik) n. diocese or

office of an archbishop.

Archdeacon (arch-de'kn) n. a bishop's deputy.

Archduchess (arch-duch'es) n. a princess of the

house of Austria.

Archduke (àrch-dùk') n. a grand-duke; a son of the Emperor of Austria.

Arched (archt) a. in form of an arch.

Archelogy (ar-kel'ö-ji) n. the science of first prin-

Archelogy (ar-set 0-11) n. the science of mest principles.

Archer (arch'er) n. one who shoots with a bow.

Archery (arch'er) n. art of shooting with a bow.

Archery (arch'er-i) n. art of shooting with a bow.

Archery court of arpeal, formerly held in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow.

Griginal (arke-i-pal) a. belonging to the Archetype (ar'ke-tip) n. an original; a pattern.

Archidaconal (ar'ki-i-ak-un-al) a. pertaining to an archdeacon.

[an archdeacon.]

[an archdeacon.]

[archidisconal (ar'ki-i-pis'kö-nal a belonging to the archdeacon.]

Archiepiscopal (år-ki-ë-pis'kō-pal) a. belonging to Archimandrito (år-ki-man'drit) n. an abbot or the head of a monastery belonging to the Greek

Archipelago (ar-ki-pel'a-gō) n, a chief sea with many isles. [triver. Architect (ar-ki'tekt) n. a chief builder; a con-Architective (ar-ki-tek'tiv) a. belonging to archi-

building.

Architectural (ar-ki-tek'tūr-al) a. pertaining to Architecture (ar-ki-tek'tūr) n. the science of [door or window. Architrave (ar'ki-trav) n. a moulding round a Archives (ar'kivz) n.pl. records, or places where

they are kept.

Archivolt (arki-volt) n. the moulding placed

round the archstones of an arch. Archness (arch'mes) n. sly humour.

Archway (arch'wā) n. a passage under an arch.

Arctic (ark'tik) a. lying far north.

Ardency (ar'den-si) n. engerness; zeal,
Ardent (ar'den-si) n. engerness; zeal,
Ardour (ar'dur) n. warmth; affection,
Ardour (ar'du-us) a. hard to climb; laborious,
Arduous (ar'du-us) a. hard to climb; laborious,

Area (a'rē-a) n. an open surface; superficial con-

Areascition (ar-e-fak'shun) n. the act of drying; Areas (a-re'na) n. an open space of ground; any place of public exertion.

place of public exertion.
Areaacceus (ar-e-ni\*shus) a. consisting of sand.
Areanceus (ar-e-ni\*shus) a. consisting of sand.
Areanceus (ar-e-on'e-tri) n. art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
Areapagus (ar-e-on'e-qua) n. the highest tribunal of ancient Athens; Mars' Hill.
Argal, Argol (ar-gal, argol) n. conde tartar.
Argal, Argol (ar-gand) a. applied to a wick or a burbon and argand (argand) a. applied to a wick or a burbon area of the sand argand (argand) a.

that is hollow and circular, increasing the current of air and the brightness of the flame.

Argent (ar jent) a. silvery; white.

Argentine (ar jent) n. like silver;—n. white metal coated with silver.

Argil (ar jil) n, pure clay.

Argil (ar jil) n, pure clay.

Argillaceous (ar ji-la'shus) a of the nature of clay.

Argive (ar jiv) a. used for the Greeks in general.

Argosy (ar go-si) n, a merchant ship with a rich

Argony (argos), n. a merchant simp what a rea-cargo, "Argot (argot) n. cant; slang used by thieves, cadgers, and other vagabonds.

Argue (argo) n.t. or i. to debate or discuss; prove or persuade by reasoning.

Argument (argo'ment) n. reasoner.

Argument (argo'ment) n. reason alleged to in-duce belief; debate.

Argumental (argo-ment'al) a. belonging to argu-Argumentation (argo-ment'al) n. act or pro-cess of reasoning.

cess of reasoning. Argumentative (ar-gu-men'ta-tiv) a. consisting of.

Argument and a repursent.

or addicted to, argument.

Argus (ar gus) n. one who watches closely.

Argute (ar gut) n. subtle; ingenious.

Arian (a ri-an) n. one who denies the divinity of Arians. Arianism (ā'ri-an-izm) n. the doctrine of the

Arid (ar'id) a. dry; parched.

Aridity (a-rid'i-ti) n. dryness; absence of moisture.

Aries (ā'ri-ez) n. the ram; one of the twelve signs

Aright (a-rit') ad. rightly. [mount upward. Arise (a-riv) aa. rightly. [mount upward. Arise (a-riv) na. [pred. Arose; pp. Arisen] to rise; Aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si) n. government by nobles; noblity.

Aristocrat (a-ris'to-krat) n. one who favours aris-

Aristocratic (ar-is-tō-krat'ik) a. partaking of aris-tocracy.

[Iordly, haughty manner.

Aristocratically (ar-is-tō-krat'ik-kl-1) ad. in a

Arithmetic (a-rith'met-ik) n. the science of numbers

farithmetic. Arithmetical (ar-ith-met'i-kal) a. according to Arithmetician (a-rith-met-ish'an) n. one skilled

Ark (ark), a lumber vessel; chest.

Arks (ark), a lumber vessel; chest.

Arks (ar'lz) n. earnest money.

Arm (arm) n. a limb of the body; an inlet of

water;—v.t. or i. to furnish with, or take up,

Armada (ar-mā/da) n. a large fleet of armed ships. Armadillo (ar-ma-dil'ō) n. a small quadruped of South America, armed with a hard bony shell. Armament (ar'ma-ment) n. a force equipped for

Armature (armatur) n. armour; defence. Arm-chair (arm'char) n. a chair with arms to support the elbows

support the chows.

Arméd (armé) a. clad with armour.

Arméd (armé) a. clad with armour.

Armhol (arm/fob) a. as much as the arms can hold.

Armhole (arm/hol) a. a hole for the arm.

Armigerous (ar-mi/g-rus) a. bearing arms.

Armilla (ar-mil'a) a. bracelet; an iron ring or

hoop. [a bracelet. Armillary (ar'mi.la-ri) a, consisting of rings like Armillary sphere, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all

circles of the same sphere, designed to re-present the positions of the chief circles of the celestial sphere. Arminian (ar-min'i-an) n.

one who denies predes-tination, and holds to universal redemption. Arminianism (ar-min'i-anizm) n. the tenets of the

Armistice (ar'mis-tis) n. a temporary cessation of

Armlet (arm'let) n. a bracelet or ornament for the

Armorial (ar-mo'r-ial) a. belonging to arms. Armour (ar'mur) n. defensive arms.

Armourer (ar'mur-er) n. a person that makes or sells arms.

Armillary Sphere.

scus arms.
Armoury (armur-i) n. a repository of arms.
Armpit (arm'pit) n. the hollow under the shoulder.
Arms (arm-2 n.p. weapons; ensigns armorial.
Army (ar'mi) n. a large body of armed men; great number.

Aroma (a-rō'ma) n. the fragrant quality of plants or other substances

Aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik) a. spicy; fragrant. Aromatics (ar-ō-mat'iks) n.pl. fragrant spices or

Aromatise (a-rō'ma-tīz) v.t. to impregnate with

w sweet odours.

Arose (a-roz/) pret. of Arise.

Around (a-round') prep. and ad. in a circle; on every side. Arouse (a-rouz') v.t. to awaken suddenly; stir up; Arow (a-ro') ad. in a row; successively. Arquebuse (ar'ke-bus) n. a hand gun.

Arrack (ar'ak) n. spirit made from the cocoa-nut,

rice, or sugar-cane

Arraign (a-ran') v.t. to call to answer in court-Arraignment (a-ran'ment) n. act of arraigning;

accisation.

Arrange (a-rānj') v.t. to set in order.

Arrangement (a-rānj'ment) m. act of putting in order; adjustment.

Arrante (ar'ant) a. infamous; bad.

Arrante (ar'ant) d. ontoriously; infamously.

Arrangement (ar'as) m. handings of tepestry.

Array (a-ra') n. order of men for battle; a body

of jurons; arrangement or dress for show; -ut. to put in order; deck; summon a jury. Arrearage (a-ter'aj), a.pt. that which remains uppaid. Arreara (a-ter'a), a.pt. that which remains uppaid. Arreat (a-ter's) a.pt. that which remains uppaid. Arreat (a-ter's) a.pt. that which remains uppaid. Arreat (a-ter's) a.pt. that which remains uppaid. up; attentive.

Arrest (a-rest') v.t. to seize by warrant; detain;—n. a seizure by legal warrant; stay of judgment after verdict.

Arrestation (ar-es-tā/shun) n. act of arresting. Arrestment (a-rest'ment) n. seizure and detention of a criminal; seizure of wages, etc., in payment

of debt.

of deut.

Arret (a-ret', a-ra') n. a decision of a court; an arrest or seizure.

Arrival (a-ri'val) n. act of coming.

Arriva (a-ri'val) n. act of come to a place; reach.

Arrogane (ar'ö-gans) n. insolence of bearing; haughtiness.

Arrogant (ar'ō-gant) a. haughty; proud; insolent. Arrogantly (ar'ō-gant-li) ad. very proudly; haughtily.

haughoty, Arrogate (ar'ō-gāt) u.t. to claim unjustly; assume. Arrogation (ar-ō-gā'shun) n. act of assuming unjustly or proudly.

Arrogative (ar'ō-gāt-iv) a. making undue claims. Arrondissement (a-rong'des-mong) n. a district or division of a county in France.

Arrow (ar'o) n. a weapon for a bow.

Arrow headed (a-rō-hed'ed) a. shaped like an arrow; said of alphabetical characters which compose the inscriptions found on the monuments at Babylon, Nineveh, etc. Also called Cuneiform.

Arrowroot (ar'ō-root) n. a farinaceous substance obtained from the maranta and other roots. It is highly nutritive.

Arrowy (ar'ō-i) a. shaped or moving like an arrow. Arsenal (ar'se-nal) n. a magazine of military

Arseniate (ar-sē'ni-āt) n. a salt formed by combining arsenic acid with a base. Arsenic (ar-sen'ik) n. a mineral poison

Arsenical (ar-sen'i-kal) a. pertaining to arsenic. Arson (ar'sun) n. the malicious burning of a house. Art (art) second person sing. pr. indic. of the verb Be.

Art (art) n. practical skill; dexterity; cunning. Arterial (ar-te'ri-al) a. belonging to an artery. Arterialise (ar-te'ri-al-iz) v.t. to communicate the

qualities of arterial blood. Artery (ar'te-ri) n. a vessel conveying blood from the heart.

Artesian (ar-te'zhan) a. denoting wells made by boring for water to a bed lower than the source

Artful (art/fool a. skilful; cunning. Artfully (art/fool-i) ad. cunningly; dexterously.

Artfulness (art'fool-nes) n. quality of being artful; sly; cunning.

sly; cuming.
Arthritis (arthrit'ik) a. pertaining to the joints.
Arthritis (arthrit'is) n. the gout.
Arthropoda (arthrit'oda) n. a division of the animal kingdom, in which the body consists of a certain definite number of segments, each possessing two hollow, jointed limbs with the body muscles fitting into them.
Articla (articloik) n. a garden vegetable.

Article (ar ti-chos) n. a garden vegetable.
Article (ar ti-chos) n. a garden vegetable.
Article (artickl) n. a distinct part or particular;
item; a substance or commodity; a point of
faith; a writing in a periodical; a part of
speech;—n.t. to draw up in particulars; bind
by agreement;—n.t. to stipulate.
Articular (ar-tik'u-lar) a. belonging to articles or
inter-

Articulate ( $\dot{a}$ r-tik' $\dot{u}$ -lāt) a. having joints ;—v.t. and  $\dot{a}$ . to joint; to pronounce words distinctly. Articulation ( $\dot{a}$ r-tik- $\dot{u}$ -lā'shun) n. connection by

joints; distinct utterance.

Artifice (ar'ti-fis) n. artful contrivance; device;

Artificer (ar-tif'i-ger) n. a skilful worker in some

Artificial (ar-ti-fish'al) a. made by art; not

Artificiality (ar-ti-fish-i-al'i-ti) n. quality of being Artificial. Also Artificialness.

Artificially (ar-ti-fish'al-i) ad. by art.

Artillerist (ar-til'e-rist) n. one skilled in gunnery.

Artillery (ar-til'e-ri) n. weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage cannons.

Artisan (ar'ti-zan) n. a mechanic Artist (ar'tist) n. the professor of an art.
Artiste (ar-test') n. one skilled in any art.

Artistic (ar-tis'tik) a. conforming to art; pertain-

ing to an artist. Artistically (ar-tis'tik-al-li) ad. in the manner of

an arust.
Artless (art-les) a. without art; simple.
Artlessness (art/les-nes) n. want of art.
Aryan (ār'i-an) n. an Indo-European;—a. belonging to the race of Hindus and Persians in the East; Celts, Greeks, Romans, Tentons, and Elars, in the West; and to their languages.

pron. that.

Asafœtida (as-a-fet'i-da) n. a fetid gum-like resin. Asbestos (as-bes'tos) n. a mineral which is fibrous

Ascend (a-send') v.t. or i. to move upwards; rise. Ascendant (a-sen'dant) a. superior; -n. superior

influence; height.

Ascendency (a-sen'den-si) n. superior influence;

Ascension (a-sen'shun) n. the act of ascending Ascent (a-sent') n. an eminence; rise; acclivity.

Ascertain (as-er-tan') v.t. to make certain; establish [known.

Ascertainable (as-er-tā'na-bl) a. to be certainly Ascertainment (as-er-tan'ment) n. a gaining of

Ascetic (a-set'ik) n. a devout recluse; a hermit; a. austere; severe.

Asceticism (a set'i-sizm) n. the practice of ascetics. Ascribable (as-krī'ba-bl) a. that may be attributed.

Ascriboable (as-kri'ba-bl) a. that may be attributed.
Ascribe (as-krib') at. to attribute; impute.
Ascription (as-krip'shun) a. the act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.
Aseptic (a-sep'tik) a. not liable to putrefaction.
Ast (ash) a. a well-known tree.
Ashamed (as-shamd') a. covered with shame.
Ashamed(y a-sham'odl) ad bashrully.
Ashen (ash'en) a. made of ash-wood.

Ashes (ash'ez) n. pl. the remains of what is burnt; figuratively, a dead body.

Ashlar (ash'lar) n. freestones as they come from

the quarry; hewn stones used in facing. Ashore (a-shor') ad. at or on shore.

Ashy (ash'i)  $\alpha$ . ash-coloured; like ashes. Asiatic (a-shi-at'ik)  $\alpha$ . pertaining to Asia. Aside (a-sid')  $\alpha d$ . on one side;—n. something done aside

Asinine (as'i-nīn) a. pertaining to an ass; stupid. Ask (ask) v.t. or i. to make request; question; Ask (ask) v.t. or i. invite; demand.

Askance (a-skans') ad. towards one corner of the

Asp (asp) n. a poisonous serpent.

Asparagus (asparagus) n. a garden plant.
Aspect (as'pekt) n. look; air; appearance.
Aspen (as'pen) n. a tree; the poplar.
Asperate (as'pe-rāt) v.t. to make rough or uneven.

Asperity (as-per'i-ti) n. roughness: harshness:

Asperse (as-pers') v.t. to attack with slander;

Asperser (as-pers'er) n. one who vilifies.
Aspersion (as-per'shun) n. a sprinkling; calumny;

Asphalt (as'falt) n. a bituminous substance.

Asphaltic (as-falt'ik) a. bituminous.

Asphyxia (as-fik'si-a) n. a fainting; suspended animation. Aspic (as'pik) n. the asp. [ambitious.

Aspirant (as-pirant) n, one who aspires;—a. Aspirate (as-pi-rat) n, a letter which is aspirated; v.t. to pronounce with full breath

—w.t. to pronounce with full breath. Aspiration (as-pi-raishum) n. a breathing after; an ardent wish; an aspirated sound. Aspiratory (as-pir-atu-i) a, pertaining to breathing; inhaling air freely. Aspire (as-pir') n.t. to desire eagerly. Aspire (as-pir'e) n. one who aspires Aspiring (as-pir'ng) n. aming at something great, and the second of the se

Asportation (as-por-tā'shun) n. felonious removal

Asquint (a.skwint') ad. and a. obliquely. Ass (as) n. an animal of burden; a stupid fellow. Assagal, Assegal (as sa.gi, as se.gi) n. a slim spear made of hard wood and tipped with iron, used either for hurling or stabbing;—v.t. to stab or

kill with an assagai. Assail (a-sal') v.t. to assault; attack. Assailable (a-sal'a-bl) a, that may be attacked or

Assailant (a-sal'ant) n. one who attacks. Assailer (a-sal'er) n. one who assails

Assassin (a-sas'in) n. one who kills by secret assault. Assassinate (a-sas'i-nāt) v.t. to murder by secret Assassination (a-sas-i-nā'shun) n. the act of the act of

assassinating assassimiting.

Assault (a.sawlt') n. violent attack; storm of a
fort; -v.t. to attack with violence; storm.

Assaultable (a.sawl't-a)l a, that may be assaulted.

Assaulter (a.sawl'ter) n. one who attacks violently.

Assay (a-sa') v.t. or i. to try; prove, as metals; n. a trial; first effort.

Assayer (a-sa'er) n. one who tries metals.

Assaying  $(a-s\bar{a}')$ ing n. act or art of testing metals and alloys. [viduals. Assemblage (a-sem'blāj) n, a collection of indi-Assemble (a-sem'bl) v.t. or i. to bring together;

Assembly (a-sem'bli) n. a company assembled; a Assent (a-sent') v.i. to agree to as true or ad-n nissible;—n. the act of agreeing, senter (a-sen'ter) n. one who assents. assentient (a-sen'shent) a. assenting;—n. one

who assents. [express assent. who assends.

Assentialy (a-sen'ting-li) ad. in a manner to

Assentive (a-sen'tiv) a, giving assent; complying.

Assert (a-sert') v.t. to affirm; maintain; claim.

Assertion (a-ser'shun) n. act of asserting; declara-

Assertor (a-ser'ter) n. one who affirms or asserts. Assess (a-ses') v.t. to fix the value of, for taxation;

Assessable (a-ses'a-bl) a. that may be assessed. Assessably (a-ses'a-bli) ad. by assessment.

Assessment (a-ses'ment) n. act of assessing; the sum assessed.

Assessor (a-ses'er) n. one appointed to apportion Assets (a'sets) n.pl. effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

Asseverate (a-sev'er-āt) v.t. to affirm solemnly. Asseveration (a-sev-e-rā'shun) n. a solemn affirma-Assiduity (as-i-dū'i-ti) n. closeness of application;

Assiduous (a-sid'ū-us) a. constant in application;

Assiduously (a-sid'ū-us-li) ad. diligently; atten-Assign (a-sin') v.t. to mark out; appropriate;

Assignable (a-sī/na-bl) a. that may be transferred. Assignation (as-ig-nā/shun) n. appointment to

Assignee (as-ī-nē') n. one to whom something is Assigner (as-i'ner) n. one who makes a transfer to Also Assignor. another.

Assignment (a-sin'ment) a, a transfer of title or Assimilable (a-sin'il-a-bl) a. capable of being assimilated. [come like.

Assimilate (a-sim'i-lat) v.t. or i. to make or be-

Assimilation (as-sim-i-la'sbum) n. the act of making similar. [assimilate (assimilate) as a having power to Assimi (a-sist') n. to help; succour; relieve; aid. Assistance (a-sist'ynn) n. help; aid; relief; succour;

Assistant (a-sis'tant) n. one who assists :—a. help-Assister (a-sis'ter) n. one who assists.

Assize (a-sis ter) n. one who assists.

Assize (a-siz') n. a court of justice; -v.t. to fix
measures or rates by authority. [measures.
Assizer (a-si'zer) n. one who fixes weights and
Assizement (a-siz'ment) n. legal inspection of
weights and measures.
Associable (a-sō'shi-a-bl) a. that may be associ-

atea.

Associate (a-80'shi-2t) v.t. or i. to join in company;
unite with;—a. joined in interest;—n. a companion; partner; partaker.

Association (a-80-shi-2'shum) n. act of joining
persons or things; a society bound by mutual
interest or to promote a common object.

Associational (a-80-shi-2'shun-al) a. pertaining to

an association.

Associative (a-sō'shi-a-tiv) α. capable of, or tending to, association. [classes.] Assort (a-sort') v.t. to arrange or distribute in Assortment (a-sort'ment) n. a quantity selected

or a quantity selected or a quantity selected or a quantity selected or a good will yet, to bring all yet pacify; allay. Assuage quant (a-swij ment n. mitigation. Assuasive quant (a-swij ment n. mitigation. Assuasive (a-swij ment), a mitigation of the property of the pr Assumer (a-sum'er) n. an assuming or arrogant

Assuming (a-sum'ring) a arrogant; haughty;—n. Assumption (a-sum'shun) n. act of assuming; supposition; postulate; taking up to heaven. Assurance (a-sho'or'ans) n. certain expectation; candidate; taking up to heaven. Assurance (a-sho'or'ans) n. certain expectation;

confidence; want of modesty; security.
Assure (a-shoor) v.t. to make sure or certain; give

Assure (a.shoor) v.t. to make sure or certain confidence; declare solemnly; insure.
Assured (a.shoored') a. certain; confident.
Assuredly (a.shoor'ed-li) ad. certainly.

Assuredness (a-shoor'ed-nes) n. certainty; full

Assurer (a.shóor'er) n. one that assures.

Assuringly (a.shōor'ing-li) ad. in a way to give assurance or confidence. [flowers.

asstrance or commence.

[Howers. Aster (as'ter) n. a plant with radiated compound Asterisk (as'terisk) n. the mark (\*) in printing.

Asterism (as'terizm) n. a constellation of fixed stars; an asterisk

Astern (a-stern') ad. in the hinder part of a ship.
Asteroid (as'te-roid) n. a name of certain small

Asthma (ast'ma) n. shortness of breath. Asthmatic (ast-mat'ik) a. troubled with asthma.

Astignatism (a-stig'ma-tizm) n. a defect in the eye, as a result of which rays proceeding from one point to the eye, are not correctly focussed at one point. Astir (a-ster') ad. or a. on the move;

stirring; Astonish (as-ton'ish) v.t. to amaze; surprise;

Astonishing (as-ton'ish' v.t. to amaze; surprise; Astonishing (as-ton'ish-ing) a. wonderful.

Astonishment (as-ton'ish-ment) n. emotion created by a sudden or extraordinary event; amaze-

ment; wonder; surprise. [wonder. Astound (as-tound) v.t. to strike with fear and Astraddle (a-strad'l) ad. with the legs across;

Astral (as'tral) a. belonging to the stars

Astray (as train a belonging to the right way.
Astray(astrain as train as a control of the right way.
Astriction (astrin shun) n. act of binding.
Astride (astrid) ad across; with less apart.
Astringe (astrin) nt. to draw together; brace;

[tracting. Astringency (as-trin'jen-si) n. the power of con-Astringent (as-trin'jent) a. binding;—n. a medicine which binds.

(as-trol'o-jer) n. one who foretells

Astrological (as-tro-loj'ik-al) a. relating to as-

Astrology (as-trol'o-ji) n. the art of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.

Astronomer (as-tron'ō-mer) n. one skilled in

astronomy Astronomical (as-tro-nom'i-kal) a. belonging to Astronomy (as-tron'o-mi) n. the science of heavenly bodies.

Astute (as-tut') a shrewd; sagacious; discerning. Astutely (as-tut') a shrewdly; sharply. Astuteness (as-tut'nes) n shrewdness; cunning. Asunder (a-sun'der) ad. apart.

Asylum (a-si'lum) n. a refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.

Asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri) n, want of symmetry. Asystole (a-sis'tō-lē) n, that condition of a heart in which the left ventricle is unable to empty

At (at prep. in; by; near by.

Ate (at) pret. of Eat.

Atheism (a the-izm) n. disbelief in the existence Atheist (a'the-ist) n. one who denies the existence

Atheistical (ā-thē-is-ti'kal) a. denying a God; Atheneum, Athenæum (ath-ē-nē'um) n. a public reading-room furnished with papers and peri-

Athirst (a-therst') a. thirsty; having a keen Athlete (ath'let) n. a contender for victory in feats of strength.

Athletic (ath-let'ik) a. belonging to trials of strength; strong; vigorous.

Athwart (a-thwawrt') ad. and prep. across.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik) n. the ocean between Europe

Atlas (at'las) n. a collection of maps.

Atmosphere (at'mos-fer) n. the air that surrounds

Atmospheric (at/mos-fer/ik) a. belonging to the Atoll (at/ol) n. a coral island, or a ring of coral surrounding a lagoon.

Atom (at'um) n. a minute particle.

Atomise (at'um'iz) v.t. to reduce to atoms.

Atomic (a-tom'ik) a. relating to atoms.

Atomism (at'um-izm) n. the doctrine of atoms. Atone (a-ton') v.i. to expiate; make satisfaction for ;-v.t. to reconcile. Atonement (a-ton'ment) n. satisfaction; expiation

Atop (a-top') ad. or a. on the top. Atrocious (a-tro'shus) a. wicked in a high degree; Atrociously (a-tro'shus-li) ad. outrageously.

Atrocity (a-tros'i-ti) n. horrible wickedness; any

Atrophy (at/rō-fi) n. a wasting away. Attach (a-tach') v.t. to tie or fasten to; connect;

take by legal authority; gain over; win; -v.t. to be joined or bound up with; belong to.

Attachable (a-tach'a-bl) a. that may be taken by

attachment.

Attache atta-sha') n. one attached to the suite of Attachent (a-tach'ment) n. the taking of a person by legal process in a civil suit; affection; fidelity; that which attaches.

Attack (a-tach') n.t. to assunt; -n.t. to make an attack; -n. an assunlt; onset; seizure by disease.

Attain (a-tain') n.t. to reach by efforts; arrive at; -n.t. to achieve or gain.

Attainableness (a-ta'na-bl-nes) n. the state of being attainable.

Ilaw.

being attainable.

Attainder (a-tan'der) n. the act of attainting in Attainment (a-tan'ment) n. act of attaining; thing attained.

Attaint (a-tant') v.t. to corrupt; find guilty of

Attant (a-tant) vt. to corrupt; the gunty or treason;—a stain; spot.

Attar (at ar) n. a perfume made from flowers, specifically in Turkey from the cabbage rose.

Attemper (a-tem'per) vt. to qualify by mixture.

Attemperate (a-tem'per-at) n. tempered; proportioned;—vt. to regulate.

Attempt 2

n. a trial; effort; v.t. to try; endeavour; essay.

Attend (a-tend') v.t. to accompany; wait on; be present at;—v.i. to regard with attention; heed;

Attendance (a-ten'dans) n. the act of waiting.

Attendant (a-ten'dant) a. accompanying:—n. one that attends or accompanies.

Attent (a-tent') a. attentive; listening. Attention (a-ten'shun) n. act of attending or

Attenuan (a-tensam) n. act of accounting or heading; civility.
Attentive (a-ten'tiv) a. headful; regardful.
Attentive(y-a-ten'tiv-li) ad. carefully.
Attenuant (a-ten'0-ant) a. making less viscid; thinning; -n. a medicine to thin the blood.
Attenuate (at-ten'0-at) v.t. to thin. [slender.

Attenuation (a-ten-u-ā'shuṇ) n. a making thin or Attest (a-test') v.t. to bear witness.

Attestation (at-es-tā'shun) n. official testimony. Attestive (at-est'iv) a. giving attestation.

Attestor (a-tes'ter) no no who attests.
Attestor (a-tes'ter) no no who attests.
Attel (at'lk) a pertaining to Attick; pure; classical;—n. the upper story.
Attire (a-tir') v.b. to dress;—n. clothes; apparel.
Attitude (at'l-tid) no posture of a person; position

Attollent (a-tol'ent) a. lifting up.

Attorn (a-tern') v.t. to transfer service from one feudal lord to another; -v.i. to transfer homage. Attorney (a-ter'ni) n. he who acts for another.

Attornment (at-tern'ment) n. act of a feudal vassal in transferring his service to the new lord or purchaser of the estate.

Attract (a-trakt') v.t. to draw to; allure: -v.i. to

Attractability (a-trak-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being attractable, or being subject to the laws

Attractable (a-trak'ta-bl) a. that may be attracted. Attracting (a-trak'ting) a. adapted to allure. Attraction (a-trak'shun) a. act or power of attract-[what draws.

Attractive (a-trak'tiv) a. alluring; inviting; -n. Attractiveness (a-trak'tiv-nes) n. the quality which draws.

Attractor (a-trak'ter) n. one who attracts. Attributable (a-trib'u-ta-bl) a. that may be

ascheed. Attribute (at/ri-but) n. quality, disposition, or characteristic ascribed to a person; a symbol of office;—(a-trib'ut) ut. to ascribe; impute.

Attribution (at-ri-bu'shum) n. the act of attri-

Attributive (a-trib'u-tiv) a. relating to an attribute;—n. a word which denotes quality.

Attrite (a-trit') a. worn by rubbing.

Attrition (a-trish'un) n. the act of wearing or

Attune (a-tūn') v.t. to put in tune.

Atypic (a-tīp'ik) a. having no type; irregular.

Auburn (aw'burn) a. reddish brown.

Auction (awk'shun) n. a public sale to the highest

Auctioneer (awk'shun-ēr) n. manager of an auc-

Auctioneer (awk'shun-fe') n. manager of an auction;—a.t. or i. to sell by auction.
Audacious (aw-dis'shus h.a. bild; impudently.
Audacious (aw-dis'shus h.a. bild; impudently,
Audacious (aw-dis'i-ti) n. boldness; daring spirit.
Audible (aw'dis-bi) a. that may be heard.
Audible (aw'dis-bi) n. an anamer to be heard.
Audionee (aw'dis-bi) n. an hearing; assembly of
Audionee (aw'dis-fin) n. an prover the hearing.
Audiphone (aw'dis-fin) n. an audiphone (aw'dis-fin) n. and audiphone (aw'dis-fin) n. and and a company and a Audit (aw'dit) n. an examination of accounts under authority; -v.t. to adjust accounts by persons authorised.

Auditive (aw'di-tiv) a. having the power of hear-[accounts.

Additor (aw'di-ter) n. a hearer; an examiner of Additory (aw'di-ter-i) n. an assembly of hearers; —a. that has the power of hearing.

Augean (aw-je'an) n. denoting nuisances or abuses difficult to get rid of; arduous and tollsome.

Auger (aw'ger) n. a carpenter's tool to bore holes chiefly in wood; also, an instrument for per forating soils or rocks.

Aught (awt) n. anything. Augment (awg-ment') v.t.

to increase; -v.i. to grow clarger; -(awg'ment) n. an increase or state of increase; a prefix to a word.

Augmentable (awg-men'ta-bl) a. capable of being

increased. [creasing; thing added. Augmentation (awg-men-tā/shun) n. the act of in-Augmentative (awg-men'ta-tiv) a. having the quality of augmenting.

Augmenter (awg-men'ter) n. one who increases.

augury. Inostication. augury. (no stication. Augury (aw'gth-ri) n. a prediction by omens; prog-August (aw'gust) n. eighth month of the year. August (aw, gust) n. impressing reverence or awe; imposing; majestic. [literary activity. Augustan (aw-gustan) n. and augustic bird of several species. Allin (aw'lik n. and augustic bird of several species. Allin (aw'lik n. a father or mother's sister. aural (aw'qu'l) n. relating to the ear; pertaining to the art of the father of

to the air.

To the air.

Aurated (aw'r8t-ed) a. resembling or containing Aurated (aw'r8'0-la) n. a circle of rays.

Auricle (aw'r8'0-la) n. be external ent.

Auricle (aw'r8'0-la) a. pertaining to the ear or hearing; confided to the ear; obtained by

Auriculate (aw-rik'ū-lāt) a. shaped like an ear.

Auriferous (aw-rife-rus) a. producing gold. Auriform (aw'ri-form) a. shaped like an ear. Aurist(aw'rist) n.one skilled in disorders of the ear. Aurora (aw-rō'ra) n. the dawning light. Aurora borealis (aw-rō'ra-bō-rō-ā'lis)

northern lights, Auspice (aws/pis) n. omen; influence; -pl. Auspicious (aws-spish'us) a. having omens of suc-Auspices.

caspicious (aw-spish'us) a. having omens of suc-cess; proprisious. Auspiciously (aw-spish'us-lij ad. prosperously. Austere (aw-ster') a. everety. Austerity (aw-ter'i-ti) ad. severely. Austerity (aw-ter'i-ti) n. severity; harsh dis-cipline; rigour.

Austral (aws'tral) a. southern. Authentic (aw-then'tik) a. genuine; of approved

origin or authority.

Authentically (aw-then'ti-kal-i) ad. with genuine proof or evidence. [proof.

Authenticate (aw-then'ti-kāt) v.t. to establish by Authentication (aw-then-ti-kā'shun) n. the estab-Authentication (aw-then two) lishing by proof. [reality. Authenticity (aw-then-tis'i-ti) n, genuineness; Author (aw-then) n, he that produces anything; a

Authoress (aw'thur-es) n. a female author. Authorisation (aw-thur-i-zā'shun) n. establish-

Authorise (aw'thur-iz) v.t. to give authority; establish by authority; make legal.

Authoritative (aw-thor'i-tā-tiv) a. having or exer-

authoritæive daw-unor ret-tatvi d. intring of excising authority; peremptory; dictatorial. Authoritatively (aw-thori-ta-tiv-li) ad. in an authoritative manner, authoritative manner, authority (aw-thori-ti) n. legal power; warrant; Authorathy (aw-thur-ship) n. the state of being

Authorship (aw-tour smp) n. the state of being an author.

Autholographer (aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fer) n. one who reAutholographical (aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fir) n. one who reAutholographical (aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fir) (ane's own life,
Autholography (aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fir), the writing of
Autholography (aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fir), the writing of
Autholography (aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fir) and which carrying its
own and the state of being the state of being the some of th

own motive power.

Autocracy (aw-tok'ra-si) n, supreme independent Autocrat (aw'tō-krat) n, an absolute sovereign. Autocratic (aw'tō-krat'ik) a, pertaining to auto-

Auto da fe (aw'tō-da-fā) n. the punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read;—pl. Autos da fe. Autograph (aw'tō-graf) n. a person's own hand-

[own handwriting. Autoraphic (aw-tō-graf'ik) a. consisting in one's Automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik) a. having independent motion; self-acting.

Automatically (aw-to-mat/i-ka-li) ad. independently; without other power than itself.
Automating (aw-tom'a-tizm) n. automatic action; power of self-motion.

Automaton (aw-tom'a-ton) n. a machine moved by invisible springs;—pl. Automata.

Automatous (aw-tom'a-tus) a. having power of motor-car. Automobile (aw-tō-mo'bīl)  $\alpha$ . self-moving :—n. a Autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi) n. the power or right of

self-government.

Autumn (aw'tum) n. the third season of the year. Autumnal (aw'tum'nal) a. of or belonging to [another nation. Auxiliaries (awg-zil'ya-riz) n.pl. troops assisting Auxiliary (awg-zil'ya-ri) a. helping; assisting;—n.

a neiper.

Avail (a-val') v.t. or i. to be of use or value; profit;
assist; benefit; -n. advantage; profit.

Availability (a-va-la-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being [advantage.

Available (a-vā'la-bl) a. able to be used to to advantage.

Avails (a.valz') n.pl. proceeds of property sold.

Avaianche (av'a-lansh) n. a large body of ice or snow sliding down a mountain.

Avarice (av'a-ris) n. excessive love of gain Avaricous (av-a-rish n. caccast of the property of wealth. Avast (a-vast') inter. cease; hold; stop. Avatar (av'a-tar) n. the visible appearance of a

Avatar (av usuar, deity on earth, deity on earth, Avaunt (2-awant') inter. get away; begone.

Ave-Mary (a've-ma'ri) n. a prayer to the Virgin [landlord in lieu of rent. [landlord in lieu of rent.]

Avenage (av-e'nāj) n. amount of grain paid to a Avenge (a-venj') v.t. to take just satisfaction;

Avengeful (a-venj'fool) a. revengeful. Avenger (a-ven'jer) n. one who avenges.

Avenue (a-ver) n. one who avenges. Avenue (a-ver) n. an entrance; way; side street. Aver (a-ver) v.t. to declare positively. Average (av'e-rāj) n. a mean proportion; medium;

-a. relating to a mean; -v.t. or i. to reduce to

Averment (a-ver'ment) n. positive assertion.

Averse (a-vers') a. disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

[cause of aversion.

Aversion (a-ver'shun) n. hatred; dislike; the

Avert (a-vert') v. t. to turn away, from, off, or aside. Aviary (a'vi-a-ri) n. a place for keeping birds. Aviation (a-vi-a'shun) n. the art of air navigation. Aviator (ā-vi-ā'ter) n. one who devotes himself

to the art of aviation.

Avidious (a-vid'i-us) a. greedy; eager.

Avidity (a-vid'i-ti) n. greediness; eagerness; intense desire.

Avocation (av-ō-kā'shun) n. business that calls away; occupation.

Avocative (a-vok'a-tiv) a. calling off; dissuasive.

Avoid (a.void') v.i. or i. to keep at a distance from; shun; make or become void.
Avoidable (a.voi'da-bl) a. that may be avoided.
Avoidance (a.voi'dens) n. the act of avoiding or

Avoidless (a-void'les) a. inevitable.

Avoirdupcis (av-ur-dū-poiz') n. a weight of sixteen

ounces to the pound.

Avouch (a-vouch') v.t. to affirm; declare; mainAvouchable (a-vouch'a-bl) a. that may be

Avoucher (a-vouch'er) n. one who avouches.
Avouchment (a-vouch'ment) n. act of avouching.
Avow (a-vow') v.t. to declare openly; own and
justify.

Avowable (a-vou'a-bl)  $\alpha$ , capable of being justified.

Avowal (a-vou'all n. a frank declaration.
Avowant (a-vou'ant) n. the defendant who avows and justifies an action of distress of goods.
Avowedly (a-vou'ed-li) ad. in an open manner.

Avower (a-vou'er) n. one who avows.

Avowry (a-vou'ri) n. act of justifying a distress of goods by avowing that the distrainer took them in his own right.

Avulsion (a-vul'shun) n. act of tearing and pulling

away. Avuncular (a-vung'kū-lar) a. of or through an Awaki (a-wak') a. t. to wait for. Awake (a-wak') a. not sleeping :—a.t. or i. [pret. Awaked or Awoke] to rouse from sleep; cease

Awaken (a-wā'kn) v.t. or i. to awake. Awakening (a-wā'kn-ing) v. a rousing from sleep. Award (a-wawrd') v.t. to adjudge;—n. a judgment;

Aware (a-wār') a. foreseeing; watchful; apprised. Away (a-wā') ad. at a distance; absent. Awe (aw) n. reverential fear;—v.t. to strike with

fear or reverence. Aweary (a-we'ri) a. weary; tired.
Awful (aw'fool) a. striking awe.
Awfulness (aw'fool-nes) n. the quality of striking

Awhile (a-hwil') ad. for some time. Awhile (a-hwii') ad. for some dark; unhandy; Awkward (awk'ward) a. clumsy; unhandy; [clumsiness. unhandy;

Awkwardness (awk'ward-nes) n. ungracefulness; Awl (awl) n. a tool for piercing holes. Awning (aw'ning) n. a covering from the sun or

weather.

Awry (a-rī') a. or ad. obliquely; unevenly; aside;

Axe (aks) n. a cutting tool.

Axial (ak'si-al) a. pertaining to an axis.

Axiom (ak'si-um) n. a self-evident proposition or

Axiomatic (ak-si-ō-mat'ik) a. of the nature of an

Axis (ak'sis) n. the line on which a thing revolves; -pl. Axes.

Axis (ak'sl) n. a shaft on which carriage wheels turn.

Azalea (a-zā/le-a) n. a shrub with richly-coloured Azimuth (az'i-muth) n. an arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical

circle passing through the sun, moon, or

Azoic (a-zō'ik) α. destitute of organic life. Azure (azh'ūr, ā'zhūr) α. blue; sky-coloured;—n. a light blue; the sky.

Baa (ba) n.i. to cry like a sheep;—n. the bleat of a | Babel (ba'bel) n. confusion of sounds; disorder; (bab'l) v.i. to talk idly;-n. senseless

prattle. Babbler (bab'ler) n. an idle talker.

Babbling (bab'ling) n. foolish talk. Also Babble-

Babe (bab) n. an infant; a girl's doll.

Baboo (ba'bóó) n. a name given to Hindus whose knowledge of English is superficial and whose words, generally of a learned character, are very frequently misapplied.

Baboon (ba-boon') n. a large monkey

Baby (bā'bi) n. an infant; a girl's doll.

Baby-farming (bā-bi-farm'ing) n. the trade of rearing infants away from their parents, often

insufficiently. abyish (bā'bi-ish) a. like a babe; childish. Bacchanalian (bak-a-nā/li-an) α. revelling in in-

Bacchanals (bak'ka-nalz) n. pl. revels.
Bachelor (bach'e-ler) n. an unmarried man; one
who takes his first degree in any profession. Bachelor's-buttons (bach'e-lurz-but'ns) n.pl. a

species of ranunculus.

Bachelorship (bach'e-lur-ship) n. state of being a Back (bak) n. the hinder part in man and the upper part in beasts; the rear;—ad. backward;

-v.t. to mount a horse; support.

Backbite (bak'bit) v.t. to slander an absent person.

Backbiter (bak'bi-ter) n, one who slanders the

Backbiting (bak'bī-ting) n. secret detraction. Backbone (bak'bon) n, the bone of the back. Backdoor (bak'dor) n, a door behind a house

Backgammon (bak-gam'mun) n. a game played by two persons on a board with dice.

Background (bak'ground) n. ground behind; a

Backing (bak'ing) n. putting or going back; mounting; endorsing; supporting. Backsheesh (bak'shësh) n. a gift or gratuity;

di'ilik money. Backsilde (bak'sli'dlev.i. to fall off; apostatise. Backsilder (bak'sli'der) n. an apostate. [away. Backsilding (bak'sli'ding) n. a falling back or Backstairs (bak'sṭārs) n. private stairs in the back

of a house;—a indirect; underhand.

Backward (bak'werd) a unwilling; slow.

Backwardly (bal'werd-li) ad. unwillingly.

Backwardness (bak'werd-nes) n. a want of will;

Backwoodsman (bak-woodz/man) n. an inhabitant of the western frontier.

Bacon (ba'kun) n. hog's fiesh cured with salt and Bad (bad) a. ill; wicked; hurtful.

Bade (bad) past tense of Bid.

Badge (baj) n. a mark of distinction;—v.t. to mark with a badge.

mark with a badge.

Badger (baj'er) m. a quadruped;—n.t. to tease; to

Badinage (bad'-ina)' m. playful discourse.

Badly (bad'li ad. in a bad manner; poorly.

Badminton (bad'min-tun) m. an outdoor game

played with shuttlecocks over a new bad avil.

Badness (bad'nes) n. the state of being bad, evil, or wicked Baffie (baf'l) v.t. to elude or defeat by artifice;
Bag (bag'l) n. a sack; pouch; purse;—v.t. to put into
a bag;—v.t. to swell like a bag.

Bagatelle (bag-a-tel') n. a thing of no importance; a kind of game. Baggage (bag'aj) n. utensils of an army; clothing; Bagging (bag'ing) n. cloth for bags. [slaves.

Bagnio (ban'yō) n. a bathing-house; enclosure for Bagpipe (bag'pip) n. a musical wind instrument.

Bah (bà) inter. an exclamation of contempt or

Bail (bal) n. a surety for another's appearance; the security given;—n.t. to give security; set free on security; lave out water. Bailable (b&la-bl) a. that may be bailed. Bailbond (b&l'bond) n. a bond given by a prisoner

and his surety. Bailer (bā'ler) n. one who delivers goods in trust. Baile (bā'li) n. a Scotch magistrate.

Bailiff (bā'lif) n. an executive officer; an under-

Bailment (bäl'ment) n. delivery of goods on trust.
Bait (būt) n.t. or i. to put on a hook so as to catch
fish; provoke or harass; give or take food on a

journey; -n. anything to allure; enticement; food; provender a salting (bating) n. food or refreshment on a Baize (baz) n. a coarse woollen stuff. Bake (baz) n. or to heat or harden by heat.

Bakehouse (bak'hous) n. a place for baking bread, cakes, etc.

Bakery (bā/ker-i) n. trade of a baker: a bake-[baked at once.

Baking! ( $b\bar{a}$ /king) n. drying by heat; quantity Bakshish (bak/shēsh) n. a gratuity.

Balance (bal'ans) n. a pair of scales; the difference of accounts ;-

v.t. to make equal: -v.i. to hesitate. Balconied (bal'kō-nid)

a. having balconies. Balcony (bal'kō-ni) n. a frame or gallery before a window.

Bald (bawld) a. without hair; naked; mean; unadorned.

Balderdash (bal'der-dash) n. a jumble of words. Baldly (bawld'li) ad. meanly; inelegantly. Baldness (bawld'nes) n. want of hair; bareness or

inelegance of style.

Bale (bal) n. a pack of goods; -v.t. to put into or

make up into bales.
Baleful (bāl'fool) a. sorrowful; sad.

Balize (ba-lēz') n. a seamark

Balk (bawk) n. a great rafter; a hindrance or disappointment; -v.t. to disappoint; to frustrate.
Ball (bawl) n. any round body; a bullet; an enter-

Ballad (bal'ast) n. weight to steady a ship;—v.t.

to load with ballast.

Balloon (ba-loon') n. a bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, to be filled with

gas.
Balloonist (ba-loo'nist) n. one who ascends in a Ballot (bal'ut) n. a ball or ticket used in voting;—v.t. to vote by ballot.
Balloting (bal'ut-ing) n. the act of voting by Balm (ban) n. an odorierous plant; an ointment.
Balmily (ba'mi-il) ad. soothingly; fragrantly.
Balmuly (ba'mi-il) ad. soothingly; fragrantly.

Balmy (ba'mi) a. sweet; fragrant

Balsam (bawl'sam) n. an aromatic substance flowing from trees; a species of plant.

Balsamic (bawl-sam'ik, bal-sam'ik) a. healing;

Baluster (bal'us-ter) n. a rail; a small pillar or Balustrade (bal'us-trād) n. a row of balusters or

Bamboo (bam-bóó') n. a plant of India. Bamboozle (bam-bóó'zl) v.t. to deceive.

Ban (ban) n. a public notice; interdict; curse;v.t. to curse; execrate.

Ban (ban) n. a term used to classify the various divisions of the Servian army according to the order in which they will be called upon for active service. The active army and its reserve form the first ban. The two others are the reserves and the territorials.

Banal (ban'al) a. commonplace; trite; stale. Banana (ba-na'na) n. a plantain tree, and its

Banco (bang'kō) n. a bench; a sitting of all the Band (band) n. anything that binds; a company; —v.t. to unite together.

Bandage (ban'dāj) n. a fillet. [chief. Bandana (ban-dan'a) n. a kind of silk handker-Bandbox (band'boks) n. a light box for bands,

ribbons, et al. (Bandt bons) n. a name rotation ribbons, et al. (Bandeau (ban-dō') n. headband or fillet.
Bandteo (ban'di-kōt) n. a marsupial animal of Australia; a large rat in India.
Bandti (Bandt it) n. an outlaw; a robber;—pl.
Bandta, Bandtiti.

Bandog (ban'dog) n. a fierce dog. Bandoline (ban'do-len) n. an article of the toilet to keep the hair soft and glossy. Bandy (ban'di) n. a club for striking a ball:—n.t. or s. to beat about.

Bandyleg (ban'di-leg) n. a crooked leg.
Bane (ban) n. poison; mischief; ruin.
Baneful (ban'fool) a. poisonous; hurtful; destructive.

Bang (bang) v.t. to beat; thump;-n. a blow;

Bangle (bang'gl) n. an ornamental ring for the wrists or ankles; the hoop of a mast or spar. Banish (ban'ish) nt. to exile from one's country. Banishment (ban'ish-ment) n. expulsion from

one's own country

Banjo (banjō) n. a musical instrument with six strings, played on with the fingers.

Bank (bangk) n. a ridge of earth; side of a stream; place where money is deposited; -v.t. to raise a Tby a bank Bankable (bangk'a-bl) a. that may be received Bank-bill, Bank-note (bangk'bil, bangk'noth n. a promissory note issued by a banking company.

Bank-book (bangk'book) n. a small book for private

bank accounts.

Banker (bang'ker) n. one who deals in money or discount notes

Banking (bang'king) n. the business of a banker;
—a. pertaining to a bank.
Bankung'k (bangk'nupl') n. one who cannot pay his
debts;—a. insolvent;—v.t. to render unable to
pay debts;

Bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si) n. state of a bank-rupt; failing in trade. [capital. Bank-stock (bangk'stok) n. shares in a banking

Banner (ban'er) a military standard.

Banneret (ban'er-et) n. a higher-kind of knight created on the field of battle; a small banner.

created on the field of battle; a small banner. Bannock (ban'uk) n. a cake of oatneal. Banns (banz) n.ph. proclamation of marriage. Banquet (bang kwet) n. a grand entertainment; a feast;—v.t. to give a feast. [of feasting. Banqueting (bang kwet-ing) ppr. feasting;—n act Banahee (ban'she) n. an Irish fairy attached to the family of a house. [domestic fowl.] Bantam (ban'tam) n. or a. a small species of Banter (ban'ter) v.t. to rally; ridicule;—n. raillery;

Bantling (bant/ling) n. an infant.
Banyan (ban'yan) n. an Indian tree of the fig
Banbab (ba'o-bab) n. the African calabash tree,

Baddar (08.0-Bad) n. the Arrican cambash tree, which grows to an enormous girth.

Baptise (bap-tiz') v.t. to administer baptism by sprinkling or immersion.

Baptism (bap'tizm) n. the application of water to the body; one of the Christian sacraments.

Baptismal (bap-tiz'mal) a. pertaining to baptism.

Baptist (bap'tist) n. one who holds to baptism by

Baptistery (bap-tis'ter-i) n. a place for baptising. Baptistic (bap-tis'tik) a. pertaining to baptism.

Bapustic (Bap-tis UK) A. persaming to naphasin. Bar (bar) a. a bolt; stop; enclosure in an inn or court-room; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers;—v.t. to fasten; shut out; hinder.
Barb (barb) a. anything like a beard; the backward point in a hook; a horse or pigeon from Barbary.

Barbarian (bar-bā'ri-an) n. a savage; a man uncivilised;—a. savage; rude; cruel. Barbarie (bar-bar-ik) a. foreign; rude. Barbaries (bar-bar-ik) v. to reduce to barbarism. Barbarism (bar-ba-rizm) n. savageness; incorrect

form of sp

Barbarity (bar-bar'i-ti) n. a savage state; cruelty. Barbarous (bar'ba-rus) a. rude; cruel; uncivil-

Barbecue (barb'e-kū) n. a framework placed above a fire to smoke and dry meat; an animal roasted whole; an open floor for drying coffee-beans; v.t. to smoke and dry meat; to roast an animal.

whole,

Barbed (barbd) a. bearded; armed.

Barber (bar'ber) n. one whose business is to
shave heards.

[small red acid fruit.

shave heards. snave beards.

Barberry (barbers) n. a thorny shrub, and its
Barbette (bar-bet') n. a terrace inside the parapet
on which guns can be mounted so as to fire over
the top of it instead of through an embrasure.

Barcarole (barka-rol) n. boat song of the Venetian

gondoliers.

Bard (bard) n. a Celtic minstrel; a poet. Bardic (bar'dik) a. pertaining to bards, Bare (bar) a. naked; plain; poor; -v.t. to make

Barefaced (bar'fast) a. shameless; impudent.
Barefoot (bar'foot) a. without shoes or stockings. Barege (ba-razh') n. a thin fabric of worsted and

Baregin (ba-ragh'in) n. a gelatinous substance found in hot sulphur springs. Bareness (bār'nes) n. nakedness; leanness; poverty.

Bargain (bar'gin) n. agreement; the thing bought or sold; -w.t. to make a contract. Barge (bar'j) n. a large row-boat. Barilla (bar-il'a) n. an impure sodium carbonate

mach in manufacturing soap and glass, and obtained by burning certain sea-weeds.

Bartione (byri-tion) a. a voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.

Barti (bard) a. rind of a tree;—v.t. to make the

barks toursys. Ind of a tree, e.t. to make the noise of does, strip trees.

noise of does, strip trees.

Land of the strip trees.

Barks to the strip trees and the strip trees.

Barks your (barks) a grain of barks;

bird part of an inch.

for flour. Barleymeal (bar'li-mel) n. barley ground into meal Barm (barm) n. yeast.

Barmid (barmid) n. female who attends the bar of a tavern or public-house. Barmedic bar me-sid) a. unreal; imaginary; Barmy (bar'mi) a containing barm. [produce Barn (barn) n. a house for hay and other farm Paranale (barn) n. a chall fish

Barnacle (bar'na-kl) n. a shell-fish.
Barnacles (bar'na-kl) n. irons on horses' noses.
Barograph (bar'o-graf) n. a species of barometer by means of which variations in the weight of the atmosphere are automatically recorded.

Barometer (ba-rom'e-ter) n. an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, and hence the actual

and probable of weather, or height of any ascent.

Barometrical (bar-ō-met/ri-kal) a. relating to a baro-

meter. Baron (bar'un) n. rank of

nobility next to a viscount. Baronage (bar'un-āj) n. body of barons.

Baroness (bar'un-es) n. a baron's lady.

Baronet (bar'un-et) n. the

Baronial (bar mi-et) n. the title next to a baron.

Baronial (bar mi-ni-et) n. the rank, state, or title of a baronet.

Baronial (bar mi-ni-al) a. belonging to a barony.

Barony (bar'un-i) n. lordship or fee of a baron. Baroscope (bar'o-sköp) n. a sort of barometer. Barouche (ba-röösh') n. a four-wheeled open car-

Barque (bark) n. a ship with three masts; the mizzen-mast rigged as a schooner without yards; any small vessel.

Barrack (bar'a-tgr) n. a building for soldiers.
Barrator (bar'a-tgr) n. one who excites law-suits.
Barratrous (bar'a-trus) c. fraudulent.

Barrel (bar'el) n. a cask; a cylinder; -v.t. to put in a barrel

[a barrel or tube. Barrelied (bar'eld) pp. put in a barrel;—a. having Barren (bar'en) a. not prolific; unfruitful; dull;—n. an unfertile tract of land.

Barrenness (bar'en-nes) n. unfruitfulness. Barricade (bar'i-kād) n. a hastily-made fortifica-

tion; a bar; -v.t. to fasten; fortify.

Barrier (bar'i-er) n. a limit; defence; obstruction;

Barring (bar'ing) prep. excepting. Barrister (bar'is-ter) n. a lawyer qualified to plead

in the superior courts.

Barrow (bar'6) n. a hand carriage; a mound.

Barry (bar'd, a. in Heraldry, divided from side to side into a given number of partitions.



Barometer.

Bar-shot (bar-shot) n. two balls joined by a bar, used in naval combat.

used in naval combat.

Barter (bar'tgr) nt. to traffic by exchanging articles;—n. traffic by exchange. [change. Bartersr (bar'tgr-gr) n. one who traffics by ex-Bartizan (bar'tgr-gr) n. asmall overhanging turret. Bartram (bar'tram) n. the plant pellitory.

Barwood (bar'wood) n. a red dyewood from Africa.

Barytone (bar'i-ton) n. See Baritone.

Barytone (bar'l-tōn) n. See Baritone.
Basalt (ba-sawl'f) n. a grayish mineral.
Basaltie (ba-sawl'fik! a. pertaining to basalt.
Basa (bas) n. foundation; pedestal; lowest part
in music;—a. low in value, rank, spirit, etc.;
mean; vile;—n.t. to found, set, or lay.
Base-born (bis born) a. Illegitimate.

Baseless (bas'les) a. without support

Basement (bās'ment) n, the ground floor.
Baseness (būs'nes) n. meanness; vileness; deepness of sound. [man.

Bashaw (ba-shaw') n. a pasha; a proud, imperious Bashful (bash'fool) a. wanting confidence; modest; shy. [rustic shame.]

Bashfulness (bash'fool-nes) n. extreme modestyj; Basic (būs'ik) a. relating to a base.

Basil (baz'il) n. the skin of a sheep tanned; an aromatic culinary herb.

Basilicon (ba-sil'i-kun) n. a kind of salve. [cannon. Basilisk (bas'i-lisk) n. a cockatrice; a kind of Basin (bā'sn) n. a small vessel; a dock; a pond. Basis (bā'sis) n. foundation; support; pl. Bases.

Bask (bask) v.i. to lie in warmth.

Basket (bas'ket) n. a domestic vessel made of twigs, etc., interwoven;—v.t. to put in a basket.

Bas-relief (bas-re-lef') n. sculpture in which the figures do not stand far out from the surface.

Bass (bas) n. a fish; a species of tree; matting made from its bark.

Bass (bas) n. in Music, the base.

Basset (bas'set) n. a game at cards; the surface edge of strata;—a. inclining upwards as strata.

Bassinet (bas'i-net) n. a cradle of wickerwork with

a hood. [bass compass. Bassoon (ba-soon') α. a reed wind instrument of

Bastard (bas'tard) n. a spurious child.
Bastardise (bas'tar-dīz) v.t. to declare illegitimate. Bastardy (bas'tar-di) n. state of being a bastard.
Baste (bast) n.t. to beat; sew lightly; drip butter.
Bastille (bas-tēl') n. the state prison formerly at

Paris; a fortified castle.

Bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō) v.t. to beat with a cudgel; -n. a cudgelling.

Basting (bas'ting) n. a beating; a moistening with Bastion (bast'yun) n. a mass of earth standing out

Bat (bat) n. a flat club; a piece of brick; a sheet of cotton for quilting; a mammal like a mouse, with large extensive wings.

Batch (bach) n. quantity of bread baked at one time; number produced or despatched.

Bate (bāt) v.t. and i. See Abate.

Bateau (ba-tō') n. a long light boat.

Bath (bath) n, place to bathe in.
Bathbrick (bath'brik) n. a brick or calcareous earth for polishing metals. [made at Bath. Bath-bun (bath'bun) n. a sweet currant bun, first Bath-chair (bath'chār) n. a wheeled chair for

Bathe (bāтн) v.t. to wash in a bath; soften by washing;—n. act of bathing, especially in the

Bathing (barn'ing) n, the act of using a bath. Bathos (ba'thos) n. descent in poetry.

Bathos (ba'thos) n. descent in poetry.
Bating (ba'ting) prep. excepting.
Baton (bat'un) n. a staff; a club.
Battailons (bat'tgl-us) a. warlike.
Battailon (ba-tal'yun) n. a division of an army.
Batten (bat'n) n.t. or t. to make fat; -n. a narrow piece of board.
Batter (bat'gr) n.t. to beat down; -n. a mixture of Battering-ram (bat'gr-ing-ram) n. an engine for beating down walls.
Battery (bat'gr-in, a raised work for cannons; line of cannon.

Beating

Batting (bat'ing) n. cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.

Battle (bat'l) n. a combat; engagement; a fight;

—n.t. to contend in fight.

Battle-cruiser (bat'l-kroo'ser) n.'a warship carrying as heavy guns as a vessel of the Dreadnought class, but fewer of them, and running at an exceedingly high rate of speed.

Battle-array (bat'l-ars) n. order of battle.

Battle-axe (bat'l-aks) n. a weapon anciently used in battle.

[shuttlecocks. Battledore (bat'l-dōr) n, an instrument to strike Battlement (bat'l-ment) n, a wall with embrasures. Battue (ba'too) n, driving the game towards the

sportsmen; the game so driven.

Bauble (baw'b) n. a gew-gaw; a trific.

Bawdiness (baw'd) n.e., see-gaw; a trific.

Bawdiness (baw'd) n.e., see-gaw; a trific.

Bawdiness (baw'd) n.e., see gaw (baw); proclaim, as a crier; n.e., a long, lond cry.

Easy (ba) v.i. to bark as a  $\log ; -a.$  brown, inclining to chestnut; -n. an arm of the sea; an enclosure in a barn; a species of laurel tree; -pl. garlands or marks of distinction.

Bayonet (bā'o-net) n. a dagger fixed to a musket. Bayou (bā'oo) n. outlet of a lake, etc. Bay-rum (bā'rum) n. a spirit obtained by distilling

leaves of the bay-tree.

Bay-salt (bā'sawlt) n. salt formed by evaporation. Bazaar (ba-zar') n. a market-place for sale of goods. Be (bē) v.i. and aux. [pret. was] to exist.

Beach (bech) n. a sandy shore; strand.
Beached (bech) a. drawn or driven on the beach.
Beached (bech) a. having beaches.
Beacon (be'kn) a. having beaches.
Beacon (be'kn, be'kun) n. a light to direct seamen;

light-house. [used for necklaces. Bead (béd) n. a little globule strung on thread, Beadle (bé'dl) n. a crier; a messenger. [for, Beadroll (bed vol) n. a list of persons to be prayed Beadsman (bēdz'man) n. one who prays for others;

Beagle (bē'gl) n. a hunting dog.
Beak (bēk) n. the bill of a bird; anything like a
Beaked (bēkt) a. having a beak.

Beaker (be'ker) n. a drinking-cup. [blacksmiths. Beak.iron (bek'i-grn) n. a pointed tool used by Beam (bem) n. a main timber; part of a balance; ray of light;—tt. or i. to emit rays. [beams.]

Beaming (bem-ing) ppr. or a. emitting rays or Beamless (bem-les) a. emitting no rays of light. Beamy (bem) a. shining; radiant. Beam (ben) n. the name of many kinds of pulse.

ear (bar) to [pret. Bore; pp. Born] to bring forth, as young; -v.t. [pret. Bore; pp. Born] to bring forth, as young; -v.t. [pret. Bore; pp. Born] to carry; endure; sustain; -v.t. to press upon; tend or be situated; be fruitful; -n. a wild animal; a stock; jobber interested in depressing

Bearable (bār'a-bl) α. that may be borne. Beard (berd) n. hair on the chin ;-v.t. to pull by

the heard; oppose to the face.

Bearded (ber'ded) a. having a beard.

Beardie (ber'di) n. a lively little song-bird; a small fish like the carp.

Beardless (berd'les) a. without a beard.

Bearer (bar'er) n. a carrier of anything. Bear-garden (bār'gar-den) n. a noisy, turbulent

Bear-garden (bar gar-den) n. a noisy, turbulent assembly.
Bearing (bur ing) n. deportment.
Bearis (bar ish) n. like a bear.
Bearis-sgrease (bar grez) n. fat of bears; pomatum.
Beast (best) n. an irrational animal.
Beastliness (best lines) n. brutality; filthiness.
Beast (bet) n. lipret. Beat; pp. Beat, Beaten] to strike with repeated blows; outdo; conquer; n. i. to throb, as a pulse; n. a short recurring stroke; throb; a round or course; rise or fall of the hand in marking time.
Beatific hea-stiff ik a making happy.

Beatific (bē-a-tif'ik) a. making happy.
Beatification (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun) n. admission to

heavenly honours. eatify (be-at'i-fi) v.t. to make happy. Reating (be'ting) n. act of striking.

Beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd) n. blessedness; perfect felicity.

Beau (bő) a man of dress; a lover.—pl. Beaux.

Beau (bő) a (bő)-dő'al) a model of beauty or

axcellence in the min d. a model of beauty or

Beautsh (bő'ish) a gay; foppish; gallant.

Beautsh (bő mongd') n. the fishionable world.

Beauteous (bű'tő-us) a. handsome; pleasing; fit).

elegant. Beautifier (bu'ti-fi-er) n. that which makes beauti-Beautiful (bu'ti-fool) a. elegant in form. Beautify (bu'ti-fi) v.t. to make beautiful; adorn;

embellish.

Beautiless (bu'ti-les) a. without beauty.

Beauty (bu'ti) n. whatever pleases the eye.

Beauty spot (bu'ti-spot) n. a spot to heighten

beauty; foil.

Beaver (be'ver) n. an animal and his fur; a hat;

-a. made of beaver fur.

Beavering the beaver an all-ploid like quining.

- a. made of neaver rur.

Bebeerine (be-ber'in) n. an alkaloid like quinine,
obtained from the bebeeru.

Becalm (be-kām') n.t. to quiet.

Became (be-kām') pret. of Become.

Becamse (be-kām') pret. of Become.

Becamse (be-kām') com', for the reason that.

Bechamel (besh'a-mel) n. a kind of sauce thickened

Beck (bek) n. a sign with the hand or head :-v.i.

to make a sign.

Beckon (bek'n) v.t. or i. to make a sign to another.

Becloud (be-kloud') v.t. to obscure.

Become (be-kloud') v.t. [pret. Became; pp. Become]

to fit or befit;—v.t. to be made.

Becoming (be-kum'ing) a. suitable; fit; graceful.

Bed (bed) n. place in which anything rests; sleep-

Bedoming (be-kum'ing) a. suitable; int; raceful., Bed (bed n, place in which anything rests; sleeping place; bottom of a stream; -w.t or t. to place in bed; plant and cover; go to bed. Bedash (be-dash') w.t. to besmear. Bedazzle (be-dash') w.t. to confound the sight. Bed-chair (hed'chair) w.t. to confound the sight. Bed-chair (hed'chair) w. a chair with a movable back for the sick.

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Bed-chair (hed'chair) w. a chair with a movable back for the sick.

Bed-chair (hed'chair) w. a betes, blankets, etc.

Bed-chair (hed'chair) w.t. to deck; trim.

Bed-cl (be-dir) w.t. to deck; trim.

Bed-cl (be-dir) w.t. to moisten gently.

Bed-chair (hed'chair) w.t. to make dim.

Bed-chair (hed'chair) w.t. to sook completely.

Bed-and be-d-right w.t. to sook completely.

Bed-right (be-dryin) w.t. to sook completely.

Bed-riden (be-dryin) w.t. to sook completely.

Bed-riden (be-dryin) w.t. to sook completely.

Bed-riden (bed-riden) w.t. to sook completely.

Bed-riden (bed-riden) w.t. to sook completely.

Bedroom (bed'room) n. an apartment 9

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8

1, neck; 2, shaking-piece; 3,

Bedrop to sprinkle Bedstead

sted) n. a frame for a bed. Bedtick (bed'tik)

n. a piece of strong cloth to or other materials of a bed.

Bedtime (bed'tim)

n. the hour of going to rest.

going to rest.

Bedye (be-di') v.t.

bo dye; stain.

Bee (bb m. an insect 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; which produces 14, shin; 15, cheek. honey and wax.

Bee-bread (be'bred) n. the pollen of flowers.
Beech (bech) n. the name of a tree.
Beechen (be'chen) a. belonging to or made of beech. Beef (bef) n. the flesh of an ox or cow.

Beef-eater (bef'e-ter) n. a gross person; a yeoman Beefsteak (bef'-stak) n. a slice of beef broiled

or for broiling.

Beeftea (bēf'tē) n. soup made by boiling beef with-

Beettea (bert's) n. soup made by boiling beef without other ingredient.

Bee. hive (be'hiv) n. a box or case or other hollow vessel for holding bees.

Beelzebub (be-el'ze-bub) n. the prince of demons.

Been (bin, ben) pp. of Be.

Beer (ber) n. a liquor made of malt and hops.

Beery (ber'i) a. affected by beer; muddled; stained with beer.

With feer.

Beeswax (bez waks) n. the wax collected by bees.
Beet (bet) n. a garden vegetable.
Beetle (bet'd) n. a mallet; insect;—n.t. to jut
out; hang over.
Beetling (bet'ning) a. prominent; overhanging.
Beetroot (bet'not) n. a vegetable used for the

table and for making sugar. table and for making sugar. [happen to. Beeves (bey) n.pl. cattle Befall (be-fawl') v.t. [pret. Befall: pp. Befallen] to Befall (be-fiv') v.t. to become; suit. Befatting (be-fiv'ing) a. suiting; becoming. Befog (be-foo') v.t. to make a fool of; delude;

lead astray, Before (be-for') prep. in front of; prior to; in presence of;—ad. previously to.

Beforehand (be-for'hand) ad. previously;—a. well

Beforetime (be-for'tim) ad. of old time.

Befoul (be-four) v.t. to make foul. Befriend (be-frend') v.t. to favour. Befringe (be-frinj') v.t. to adorn with fringes.

Beg (beg) v.t. to ask earnestly; -v.i. to live on

Beget (bē-get') v.t. [pret. Begat; pp. Begot, Begotten] to generate or produce.

Begetter [bē-get'er] n. one who begets.

Beggar (beg'ar) n. one who begs, or one who lives by begging;—u.t. to bring to want.

Beggarliness (beg'ar-li-nes) n. the state of being

beggarly; meanness.

Beggarly (beg'ar-li) a. very poor; mean;—ad.

Beggarly (beg'ar-li) n. indigence.

Begging (beg'ing) ppr. asking alms;—n. practice

of asking alms Begin (be-gin') v.t. [pret. Began; pp. Begun] to take rise; enter upon something new; do the

first act. Beginner (bē-gin'er) n. one who begins. Beginning (be-gin'ing) n. the first part of time;

first cause; commencement.

Begird (bē-gerd') v.t. [pret. Begirded; pp. Begirt]
to surround.

Begone (be-gon') inter, go away! depart!
Begrease (be-grez') v.t. to daub with grease.
Begrime (be-grim') v.t. to soil deeply with dirt.
Begrudge (be-grim') v.t. to envy the possession of.
Begull (be-gril') v.t. to impose upon; deceive; amuse

Beguilement (be-gil'ment) n. act of beguiling. Begum (be'gum) n. in India, a lady of high

Begun (bē-gun') pp. of Begin. Behalf (bē-hāf') n. favour; cause. Behave (bē-hāv') v.t. or i. to carry; act; demean; conduct oneself. [deportment

emauct oneself.

genaviour (be-hav'yur) n. course of life; conduct;
Behaed (be-hed') nt. to cut off the head.
Beheld (be-held') pret, of Behold.
Behemoth (be'he-moth) n. a large beast.
Behaet (be-hest') n. a command.
Behind (be-hind') prep. or ad. at the back; after;

Behindhand (bē-hind'hand) ad. in arrears. Behold (bē-hōld') a.t. [pret. and pp. Beheld] to see; —inter. lo! see! Beholden (bē-hōl'dn) a. indebted.

Beholder (bē-hōl'der) n. a spectator. Behold (bē-hōl'der) n. profit; advantage. Behoovable (be-hōov'a-bl) a. useful; fit.

Behoove (bē-hóov') v.t. to be necessary, fit, or

proper to.

Being (be'ing) v.t. and aux. [ppr. of Be] existing;
—a. existence; anything that exists.

Beiram (be'ram) a. a Mohanmedan festival corresponding to Easter. Also Bairam.

Belabour (be'la' bur v.t. to thump; beat soundly.

Belabod (be'la' be'la. detained till late, or too late.

Belabu (be'la' be'l a. detained till late, or too late.

Belay (be-la') v.t. to lie in wait for; block up;

Belch (belsh) v.t. or i. to eject wind from the stomach;—n. the act of belching.

stomach;—n. the act of beiching.
Beleaguer (bel-le'ger) vt. to besiege.
Beleaguer (bel-le'ger) n. a man of wit.
Belty (bel'rii) n. a place where bells are rung.
Belial (bel'yal) n. Satan; the devil.
Belia (bel'r) vt. to speak falsely of.
Beliaf (bel-le') n. credit given to evidence; the

thing believed.

Believable (be-le'va-bl) a. that may be believed. Believe (be-lev') v.t. or i. to be persuaded of as

true; confide in; think or suppose.

Believer (be-le'ver) n. one who believes.

Believing (be-le'ving) a. having faith or belief.

Believingly (be-le'ving-li) ad. with belief or con-

Belike (bē-lik') ad. perhaps'; probably. Bell (bel) n. a hollow vessel made of a composition of metals used for making sounds; -v.i. to grow

Belladonna (bel-a-don'a) n. deadly nightshade.
Belle (bel) n. a handsome lady.
Bellfounder (bel-foun'der) n. one who casts or

founds bells.

Bellicose (bel'i-koz) a. inclined to war; contenBellido (bel'id) a. swelled out in the middle.

Belligerent (bel-lij'e-rent) a. carrying on war; -n.

a nation at war.

Bellman (bel'man) n. one who rings a bell; a public or town crier.

Bell-metal (bel'met-al) n. a composition of copper,

tin, zinc, and antimony.

Bellona (bel-lō'na) n. the Roman goddess of war;
a woman of man-like strength and spirit.

Bellow (bel'ō) n.t. to roar like a bull;—n. a loud

outcry; a roar.

Bellowing (bel'ō-ing) n. a loud roaring. Bellows (bel'ōz, bel'us) n. a machine to blow with.

Bell-pull (bel'pool) n. a cord to ring a bell. Bell-ringer (bel'ring-er) n. one who rings a bell

Bell-ringer (bel'ring-cr) n. one who rings a bell. Bell-wether (bel'wern-cr) n. a sheep which carries a bell. Bell-wort (bel'wurt) n. a herbaceous plant with Belly (bel'i) n. the part of the body containing the bowels - n.t. to bulge; project.
Belly-band (bel'i-band) n. a girth for a horse.
Belong (bel-long) v.t. to be the property of; appertain to.
Belongton halomeripart a plantition.

appertain to. [sions, Belongings (belonging belonging bosses-Beloved (be-luv'ed) a dear; much loved;—(be-luv'd) pp. greatly loved.
Below (be-lo') prep. and ad, under in time or place; inferior.
Belt (belt) a a girdle; sash; band.
Beltane (bel'tan) a, an ancient festival held on the first day of May (Scot.).
Belted (bel'ted) a wearing a belt; worn in the

Bemire (bē-mīr') v.t. to sink or drag in the mire. Bemoan (be-mon') v.t. to lament; bewail. Bemuddle (be-mud'l) v.t. to confuse; stupefy.

Ben (ben) n. a mountain. Bench (bensh) n. a long seat; a judge's seat; body

of judges.

Bencher (ben'sher) n. a senior in the English inns

Bend (bend) n.t. and i. [pret. and pp. Bonded, Bent)

to crook; bow; submit;—n. a curve or flexure.

Beneath (bength') prep. and ad. under; below.

Benedict (ben's-dikt') n. a newly married man.

Benediction (ben-e-dik'shun) n. blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.

Benefaction (bene-tak'shun) n. charitable gift.

Bestowment
Benefactor (ben-e-fak'ter) n. he who confers a a benefit Benefictress (ben-e-fak'tres) n. she who confers Benefice (ben'e-fis) n. a church living. Beneficed (ben'e-fist) a. possessed of a benefice.

Beneficence (be-nef'i-sens) n. active goodness;

Beneficent (be-nef'i-sent) a. conferring benefits; Beneficently (be-nef'i-sent-li) ad. charitably:

Beneficial (ben-e-fish'al) a. useful; advantageous. Beneficially (ben-e-fish'al-i) ad. advantageously;

Beneficiary (ben-e-fish'i-a-ri) n. one who holds a benefice; one benefited by another.

Benefit (ben'e-fit) n. advantage; profit; favour conferred;—n.t. fo do good. [good; goodwill. Benevolence (be-nev'ō-lens) n. disposition to do Benevolent (be-nev'ō-lent) a. having goodwill;

kind; affectionate.

Benign (bē-nīn') a. gracious; kind.

Benignant (be-nig'nant) a. kind; gracious; favour-

Benignity (be-nig'ni-ti) n. graciousness.
Benignity (be-nin'h) ad. favourably; graciously.
Benign (ben'i-zn) n. a blessing.

Bent (bent) [pret. and pp. of Bend] n. a curve; tendency; stiff grass.

Benumb (be-num') v.t. to deprive of feeling.

Benzine (ben'zen) n. a distilled liquid used to

remove grease spots.

Benzoin (ben'zō-in, ben'zoin) n. a resinous juice.

Senzom (ben'zo-in, ben'zoin) n. a resmons juice. Bequaath (be-kwern') n. t. to give by will. Bequest (be-kwest') n. a legacy left by will. Bereave (be-rev') n. (pret. and pp. Bereaved, Bereft) to deprive of; take away from. Bereavement (be-rev' ment) n. deprivation. Bereft (be-reft) pret. and pp. of Bereave. Beri-beri (be-reft) n. a dropsital disease com-

mon in Africa. Berry (ber'i) n. any small fruit with naked seeds. Berserk (ber'serk) n. a Norse warrior who became possessed of a mad resistless fury at the sights and sounds of a battle.

and sounds of a battle.
Berth (berth) m. a ship's station at anchor; a
room or sleeping place.
Beryl (ber'll) m. a greenish mineral or gem.
Beseech (be-sech') w.t. (pret. and pp. Besought) to
entreat; pray; beg.
Beneem (be-sem') w.t. to become; befit.
Beseeming (be-se'ming a. becoming;—n. comeliBeseeming (be-sem'li) a. fit; decent.

Beset (be-set') v.t. [pret. and pp. Beset] to enclose on all sides. harassing. Besetting (be-set/ing) a. habitually attending or Beshrew (be-shroo') v.t. to wish a curse to.

Beanrew (be-shroo') v.t. to wish a curse to.

Beside (be-sid') prep. at the side.

Besides (be-sid') at. do ver and above.

Besiges (be-sid') u.t. to lay siege to.

Besieger (be-sid') n. one who besieges.

Besmear (be-smer') v.t. to daub; soil; smear over.

Besmoke (be-smok') v.t. to foul with smoke; dry

with smoke. Besom (bē'zum) n. a brush of twigs.

Besot (be-sot') v.t. to make sottish. [stupid. Besotted (be-sot'ed) a. stupefied with liquor; Besought (be-sawt') pret. and pp. of Beseech. Bespangle (be-spangle) v.t. to adorn with spangles. Bespatter (be-spat'er) v.t. to spatter over with

water and dirt.

Bespeak (be-spek') v.t. [pret. Bespoke; pp. Bespoken] to speak for beforehand.

Bespread (be-spred') v.t. to spread over.

Besprinkle (be-spring'kl) v.t. to scatter over.

Bessemer (bes'e-mer) a. denoting the process of converting cast-iron into steel. water and dirt

converting cast-fron into steel.

Best (best) a superlative, most good. [stanced. Bestead (be-steed) pp. placed; disposed; circumbestial (be-steed) pp. placed; disposed; circumbestia (be-steer) n. to move quickly.

Bestow (be-steed) n. to give; confer.

Bestower (be-steer) n. one who bestows.

Bestowent (be-steer) n. one who bestows.

the thing given; donation.

Bestrew (be-stro', be-stroo') v.t. to scatter over; Sprinke.

Bestride (be-strid') v.t. [pret. Bestrid; pp. Bestrid,
Bestridden] to place one leg over, so that a leg
shall be on each side.

Betaritation to prace one leg over, so that a leg shall be on each side.

Bestud (be-stud') v.t. to adorn with studs or bosses.

Bet (bet) m. a wager, stake;—v.t. [pp. Bot or Betted (to lay a wager.

Bettake (be-take') v.t. [pret. Betook; pp. Betaken] to have recourse to.

Bethink (be-thingle') v.t. and t. [pret. Bethought] to reflect; recollect; consider.

Betide (be-thingle') v.t. to befull;

Betimes (be-time') v.t. to befull;

Betoken (be-town) v.t. to signify.

Betook (be-town) v.t. to disclose treacherously; to Betray (be-tra') v.t. to disclose treacherously; to Betray (be-tra') v.t. to disclose treacherously; to Betray (be-tra') v.t. to no ewho betrays; a traitor.

Betroth (be-tra') v.t. to pledge marging the state of the state of

Betternent (bet'er-ment) n. improvement.

Betters (bet'ers) n.pl. superiors.

Betting (bet'ing) ppr. laying a wager;—n. act of

laying a wager.

Bettor (bet'er) a. one who bets.

Between (bet-wen') prep. in the middle.

Bevel (bev'el) n. a kind of rule used by masons, point-ed at one end; a slant or inclination;—a. slanting; denoting any angle other than 45° or 90°;—v.t. [pp. Bevelled] to cut to a bevel



Bevel-wheels (bev'el-hwelz) n. wheels working in different places, having their teeth cut at right

angles. Beverage (bev'e-rāj) liquor; drink.

Bevy (bev'i) n. a flock of birds; brood.

Bewail (bē-wāl') v.t. to la-

ment; grieve for.

Bewailable (bē-wā/la-bl) a.
that may be lamented. Bewailer (bē-wā' ler) n. one who laments

Bevel-wheels. Bewaitingly (be-wa'ling-n) acc. in a bewaiting manne

Beware (bē-wār') v.i. to be cautious. Bewilder (bē-wil'der) v.t. to puzzle; lose in pathless places. [in perplexity. Bewildering (bē-wil'der-ing) ppr. or a. involving Bewilderment (bē-wil'der-ment) n. state of being

bewildered. [chant.]
Bewitch [be-wich'] u.t. to charm; fascinate; enBewitchery [be-wich'] u.power of charming;
fascination. Also Bewitchment.
Bewitching [be-wich'ing] a. having power to
charm; fascinating.
Bewitchingly (be-wich'ing-di) ad. with power to
charm and influence.
Bey (bi) u. a Turkish governor.
Beyond (be-yond') prep. on the farther side;—ad.
at a distance.
Bas blyen.

Bias (b'as) n. weight on one side; partiality; pro-pensity; --v.t. to incline to some side. Biased (b'ast) pp. or a. inclined to one side. Bib (bib) n. a cloth under the chin; a fish of the

cod family.

Bibber (bib'er) n. a drinker; tippler.

Bible (bi'bl) n. the book that contains the sacred

Scriptures. Biblical (bib'li-kal) a. relating to the Bible. Bibliographic (bib-li-o-graf'ik) a. pertaining to a description of books. Bibliography (bib-li-og'ra-fi) n. a history or account of books.

Bibliomaniac (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-ak) n. one who has a rage for books.

Biolist (bi-blist, bib'list) n. one conversant with the Bible. Also Biblicist. Ebulous (bib'la-lus) a. apt to imbibe. Bicarbonate (bi-kar'bo-nat) n. a carbonate con-taining two equivalents of carbon to one of a

Dase.

Bice (bis) n. a blue or green paint. [hundred years. Bicentenary (bi-sen'te-na-ri, bi-sen-te'na-ri) n. two Bicephalous (bi-sef'a-lus) a. having two heads.

Biceps (bi'seps) n. a muscle having two heads:—a. \_two-headed.

Bicker (bik'er) v.i. to contend petulantly about Bickering (bik'er-ing) n. contention.

Bicycle (bi'si-kl) n. a two-wheeled velocipede.



Bicycle.

Bid (bid) v.t. [pret. Bid, Bade; pp. Bid, Bidden] to offer; command;—n. an offer of price.
Biddable (bid'a-bl) a. inclined to obey or do what

is required.

is required.

Bidden (bid'n) pp. of Bid.

Bidder (bid'er) n. one that offers.

Bidding (bid'ing) n. an invitation; command;

offer at an anction.

offer at an auction.
Bide bid yt. or i. to dwell.
Bide to bid yt. or i. to dwell.
Bidet (bid'a, bi-det') n. a small horse or nag.
Biennial (bi-en'i-al) n. happening every two years.
Bier (ber' n. a carriage to bear the dead.
Bifarlous (bi-fa're-us) a. two-fold.
Bifd (bi-fid) a. two-cleft.
Biforous (bi-fid'rus) a. having two flowers.
Bifold (bi-fid) a. two-fold, double.
Biforthy (bi-fin) a. having two-forms.

Biform (bī'form) a. having two forms.

Bifurcate (bī-fur'kāt) a. having two branches. Bifurcation (bī-fur-kā'shun) n. a forking into two

branches. Big (big) a. large; swelled; pregnant.
Bigamist (big'a-mist) n. one who has two wives or

husbands. Bigamous (big'a-mus) a. involving bigamy. Bigamy (big'a-mi) n. the crime of having two wives or husbands at ouce. Biggin (big'gin) n. a child's cap. Bight (bit) n. a small buy; the coil of a rope. Bigmess (big'nes) n. size; bulk.

Bigot (big'ut) n. one unreasonably devoted to a

Bigness (bignes) a size; bulk
Bigot (big ut) n. one unreasonably devoted to a
party or creed.
Bigotet (big'ut-ed) a unduly devoted.
Bigotet (big'ut-ed) a unduly devoted.
Bigotet (big'ut-ed) a great prejudice.
Bijou (be-zhoć) n. a jewel.
Bijou (be-zhoć) n. a jewel.
Bijou (bi-zhoć) n. zpier; sword.
Biboes (bil'boz) n,pl. stocks for the feet.
Bile (bil) n. a liquor secreted in the liver.
Bile (bil) n. a liquor secreted in the liver.
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Bile (bill) n. a liquor secreted in the liver.
Bile (bill) n. a liquor secreted in the liver.
Bile (bil') y-ari n. belonging to the bile.
Bill (bil') y-ari n. belonging to the bile.
Bill (bil') y-ari n. belonging to the bile.
Bill (bil') y-ari n. a pertaining to bile.
Bill (bil') y-ari n. a pertaining to bile.
Bill (bil') v. t. to defraud, elude.
Bill (bil') n. beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law; -w.t. to carcas; fondle.
Billet (bil') n. a small note or letter; a stick of wood; -w.t. to quarter soldiers.

[Sweet note.
Billst. (bil') t. a small note or letter; a stick of wood; -w.t. to quarter soldiers.

[Sweet note.

Billeting Blamably

Ellicting (bil'let-ing) n. the act of quartering or lodging soldiers and sailors. Billiards (bil'yards) n.pl. a game played on a table with balls and cues. Billing (bil'ling) n. or a. caressing, fondling. Billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt) n. foul, abusive landlingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt) n.

guage.
Billion (bil'yun) n. a million of millions.
Billiow (bil'o) n. a large wave of the sea ;—v. i. to
swell or roll like a wave.
Billowy (bil'o-i) a. swelling like a wave.
Billowy (bil'o-i) a. occurring once in two
months. Also Bilnestrial.
Bimetallism (bi-met'g-i)-tim) n. the employment of

two metals in the currency of a country. Bimonthly (bi-munth'II) a. every two months. Bin (bin) n. a receptacle for corn, coal, etc.; a partition in a cellar for wine bottles;—v.t. to store in a bin.

store in a bin.

Binary (b''nari) a, composed of two.

Binate (bi'nāt) a. being in couples.

Bind (bind) ut. or i, [pret. and pp. Bound] to tie;

confine; gird; restrain; oblige by kindness;

confirm; form a border round; make costive.

Binder (bin'der) a. one who binds books.

Bindery (bin'der) a, place for binding books.

Binding (bin'ding) apr. confining; n. a band-

Binding bin ding! ppr. confining;—n. a manuage; cover of a book.
Bing loing! n. a heap or pile.
Binnacle (bin'a-kl) n. the compass-box of a ship, with a light to show it at night.
Binocle (bin'o-kl) n. a telescope with two tubes.
Binocular (bi-nok'0-lan) a, having two eyes.
Binomial (bi-nom'i-nal) a. having two names.
Binomial (bi-nom'i-nal) a. having two terms,

connected by the sign plus + or minus -.

Biographe (bi-ografik) n. priter of biography,
Biographe (bi-ografik) n. pertaining to the
history of a person's life.
Biography (bi-ografik) n. a history of one's life and

Biology (bī-ol'ō-ji) n. the science of life.

Bioscope (bi'o-scop) n. See Kinematograph. Biparous (bip'ar-us) a. bringing forth two at a. Bipartite (bi-par'tit) a. that may be divided into

two parts. Bipartition (bi-par-tish'un) n. division into two

Biped (bi'ped) n. an animal having only two feet. Biplane (bi-plān) n. an aeroplane supported by

Espaine (0)-pan) n. an aeropiane supported by two plane surfaces. Birch (berch) n. the name of a tree. Bird (berd) n. the name of the feathered race. Bird-eyed (berd'lid) a. quick-sighted. Bird-lime (berd'lim) n. a. gluthous substance to

Bird's-eye (berdz'i) a. seen as if by a flying bird above; -n. a kind of tobacco.

Biretta (bi-ret'a) n. a square cap worn by Roman

Catholic clergymen. Birth (berth) n. the act of coming into life.
Birthday (berth'dā) n. anniversary of one's birth.
Birthdom (berth'dom) n. birthright, privilege of

Birthplace (berth'plas) n. the place where one

Birthright (berth'rit) n. the rights to which

one was born.

Biscuit (bis'kit) n. hard bread in the form of small cakes; a kind of unglazed earthenware.

Bisect (bi-sekt') v.t. to divide into two equal parts.

Bisection (bi-sek'shun) n, a division into two

equal parts.

Bishop (bish'up) n. the head of a diocese.

Bishopdom (bish'up-dum) n. jurisdiction of a

Bishopric (bish'up-rik; n. a diocese. Bismuth (bis'muth) n. a brittle, yellow metal used

in the arts and in medicine.

Bison (bīs'un, bi'sun) n. a wild ox or species of

Bissextile (bi-seks'til) n. leap year.

Bisulphate (bi-sul'fat) n. a double sulphate.

Bit (bit) n. the iron of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool;—v.t. to put the

boring tool; -w.t. to put the bit in the mouth.

Bitch (bich) n. a she-dog.
Bite (bit) v.t. [pret. Bit; pp.
Bitten] to seize or crush with the teeth; cheat; -n.
act of biting; a wound made by the teeth; a mouthful; a trick or cheat.

Biter (bi'ter) n. one that bites.
Biting (bi'ting) a. that bites; sharp; sarcastic.

sarcastic.

Bitingly (bi'ting-li) ad. in a sharp, sarcastic Bitmouth (bit'mouth) n. the part of a bridle put

Bitmouth (by mouth) n the part of the into the mouth.

Bitten (bit'n) pp. wounded with the teeth.

Bitter (bit'er) a. sharp; severe; afflictive.

Bitterish (bit'er) a. sharp; severe; afflictive.

Bitterish (bit'er) n a. bit of the heron family.

Bitterness (bit'er-nes) n. a bitter taste; extreme

Bitters (bit'erz) n.pl. a bitter drink.
Bitumen (bi-fu'men, bit'ū-men) n.a strong-smelling
inflammable substance.

mnammable substance.
Bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus) a. containing bitumen.
Bitumive (bi'valv) n. that which has two valves;—
a. having two valves.
Bivouac (bi'võo-ak, biv'wak) v.i. to watch or be
on guard; encamp in the open air;—n. encampment without tents—said of the whole army in

the field.
Blab (hab) v.t. or i. to tell a secret; to tattle.
Black (blak) a. destitute of light; dark; cloudy;
dismal;—n. an African; darkest colour;—v.t.
to make black.
Blackamor (blak'a-moor) n. a negro.
Black-art (blak'a-rl) n. magic.
Black-art (blak'a-rl) n. a composition for blacking shoes;—v.t. to reject by black ballots.
Black-ber (blak'ber) n. a black, syrupy beer;

Dantzic beer.
Blackberry (blak'ber-i) n. the fruit of the bramble.
Blackbird (blak'berd) n. a song-bird of the thrush [on with chalk. Blackboard (blak'bord) n. a board used for writing Black-cap (blak'kap) n. a small song-bird; mock

Blackock (blak'kok) n, the heathcock or black Blackock (blak'n) n.t. to make black; defame. Blackgard (blag'ard) n.a person of foul language. Blacklath (blak'led) n. somewhat black. Blacklad (blak'led) n. plumbago; graphite.

Blackleta (blak'leg) n. a notorious gamble and cheat; a term applied by strikers to workmen who do the labour against the conditions of which the strike is taking place. Blackletter (blak'let-gr) n. the old English letter

or character. [bankrupts, etc. Black-list (blak'list) n. a printed list of insolvents, Blackmail (blak'māl) n. a tribute paid for pro-

tection from robbery and pillage; extortion by threats of exposure, etc.

Blackness (blak'nes) n. black colour; enormous

Black-sheep (blak'shep) n. a person of bad char-

Blacksmith (blak'smith) n. a smith that works in

Blackthorn (blak'thorn) n. the sloe tree.
Bladder (blad'er) n. a vessel containing some liquid in the body; a blister; a pustule; a bag

inflated with air.
Blade (blad) n. a spire of grass; the cutting part of an instrument; flat part of an oar.
Blade-bone (blad'bon) n. the scapula or upper

bone of the shoulder.
Bladed (bla'ded) a. having a blade.
Blain (blan) n. a blister; blotch.
Blamable (bla'ma-bl) a. deserving blame; culpable;

Blamably (blā'ma-bli) ad. culpably; faultily.

Blame (blām) v.t. to censure; charge with a fault; w-n. expression of disapprobation; imputation

of a fault.

Blameful (blam'fool) a. faulty; censurable.

Blameless (blam'les) a. without blame; guiltless.

Blameworthy (blam'wur-rhi) a. deserving blame;

Blanch (blansh) v.t. or i. to whiten; evade; shift. Blanc-mangs (bla-mawngzh') n. a preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, etc., boiled. Bland (bland) a. courteous; mild; gentle. Blandiah (bland) a. v.t. to smooth; wheedle;

Blandishment (blan'dish-ment) n. soothing speech. Blandness (bland'nes) n. state of being bland;

mildness.

Blank (blangk) a. white; pale; unwritten; without rhyme; empty; straightforward;—n. void space; disappointment.

space; disappointment.

particle (blangk-kar'trij) n. cartridge of the cartridge of the cartridge of the cartridge of the cartridge.

Blankt (blang'ket) n. a woollen covering for a Blankly (blangk'li) ad. in a blank manner. Blank-verse (blangk'yers) n. unrhymed verse; the

heroic verse of five feet. Troar. Blare (blar) v.i. to roar; bellow;—a. loud sound; Blarney (blar'ni) n. smooth, deceitful talk;

flattery. [ence of God. Blaspheme (blas-fēm') v.t. to speak with irrever-Blasphemer (blas-fē'mer) n. a person who reviles [phemy.

Blasphemous (blas'fe-mus) a. containing blas-Blasphemously (blas'fe-mus-li) ad. in a blas-

phemous way.

Blasphemy (blas'fe-mi) n. language uttered im-

Blaspnemy (bias fe-fui n. Banguage untered mpicusly against God.
Blast (blast) n. a gust of wind; sound made by blowing; blight; explosion of powder;—n.t. to cause to wither; split with powder; injure.
Blasting (blast ting) n. a blast; explosion.
Blastant (blast ting) n. a blast; explosion.
Blattant (blast ting) n. a blast; explosion.
Blattant (blast ting) n. a blast; explosion.
Blattant (blast ting) n. a blast in the like in the like in the last of blast in the like in

flame; diffuse a report;-n. a flame; a stream Ispicuous.

of light.

Blazing (bla'zing) a. emitting flame; making conBlazon (bla'zin) v.t. to display with estentation;—
n. the art of heraldry.

Blazonry (bla'zin-ri) n. the art of descripting coats

Blazonry (bla'zin-ri) n. the story of the stor

Bleak (blek) α. open; exposed; cold; cheerless;

Bleakly (blek'li) ad. coldly. Bleakness (blek'nes) a. exposedness to the wind;

Blear (bler) a. dim with watery rheum; -v.t. to

make the eyes watery.

Blear-eyed (bler'id) a having eyes dim with rheum.

Bleat (blet) v.i. to cry like a sheep;—n. the cry of

Bleb (bleb) n. a little tumour or blister; a bubble. Bleed (bled) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Bled] to let

blood.

Bleeding (ble'ding) n. letting of blood with the lancet; discharge of blood.

Blemish (blem'ish) nt to disfigure; mark with deformity; hurt;—n a deformity; disgrace; taint.

Blench (blensh) n.t. to shrink or start back; fiinch blend (blend) n.t. to confound in a mass; mingle ether; -n. a mixture

Blende (blend) n, an ore, the sulphate of zinc. Bless (bles) v.t. to wish happiness to; praise; con-

Blessed (bles'ed, blest) a. happy; holy. [joy. Blessedness (bles'ed-nes) n. happiness; heavenly Blessing (bles'ing) n. divine favour; benediction. Blest (blest) a. blessed; made happy or holy.

Blew (blu) pret. of Blow.
Blight (blit) n. a disease; mildew;—v.t. to affect with blight; blast; frustrate.

Blind (blind) a. destitute of sight; dark; obscure ; -v.t to prevent from seeing:-n. anything that intercepts the sight.

Blind-fire (blind'fir) n. fuel in a grate ready for kindling. [-v.t. to cover the eyes. kindling. [-v.t. to cover the eyes. Blindfold (blind'fold) a. having the eyes covered; Blindly (blind'li) ad. without examination or

judgment.

Blindness (blind'nes) n. a want of sight; ignorBlindside (blind'sid) n. the side most assailable;

Eworm.

a toble.

Blindworm (blind'wurm) n. a small reptile; slow.

Blink (blingk) v.i. to wink; glimmer; -n.t. to

evade; n. a glance; glimper; a glimmer.

Blinkers (bling'kerz) n.pl. broad pieces of leather

shading a borse's eye sideways.

Blias (blis) n. the highest happiness; blessedness.

Blissful (blis'fool a. very happy; blessed.
Blissfulness (blis'fool-nes) n. exalted happiness;

Blister (blis'ter) n. a thin bladder on the skin; a plaster;—v.t. to raise blisters;—v.t. to rise in blisters.

Blistery (blis'ter-i) a. full of blisters.
Blitte (blirn) a. gay; airy; joyous.
Blitheful (blirn'fiod) a. gay; jocund.
Blithely (blirn'li) ad. joyfully.

Blithesome (blith'sum) a. gay; joyous; merry. Blizzard (bliz'ard) n. a violent snowstorm with in-

Bitzard (biz ard n. a vicient showstorm with in-tense cold.

Bloat (blot) v.t. to cause a swell:—v.i. to puff up.

Bloated (blot'ted) a. puffed; swelled.

Bloater (blo'ted) n. a herring dried in smoke.

Blob (blob) n. anything small and globular, as a dewdrop; a careful brush impression in colour-

Block (blok) n. a piece of wood in which a pulley runs; a heavy piece of timber or massive body; an obstruction;—v.t. to shut up or stop; shape

Blockade (blo-kād') n. a close siege; -v.t. to sur-

round with a force; shut up.

Blockhead (blok'hed) n. a person of dull intellect.

Blockhouse (blok'hous) n. a wooden fortress.

Blockish (blok'ish) a. deficient in understanding;

stupid.

Blonde (blond) n. a lady with fair complexion, light hair and eyes; -a. fair complexioned.

Blood (blud) n. the red fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; race; life; -v.t. to stain with or let blood.

Blood-bought (blud'bawt) a. got at the price of

Blood-guiltiness (blud'gil-ti-nes) n. guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.

Blood-heat (blud'hēt) n. heat of the same degree

as the blood. Blood-horse (blud'hors) n. a horse of the purest

breed, for racing.

Bloodhound (blud'hound) n. a ferocious kind of

Bloodhound blud nothed n n reloctions kind of dog employed to track fugitive slaves.

Bloodly (blud'is) ad. cruelly.

Bloodless (blud'es) a, without blood.

Bloodshed (blud'shed) n. slaughter.

Bloodshot (blud'shod n red and inflamed.

Bloodstone (blud'stōn) n. a green stone spotted

with jasper Blood-sucker (blud'suk-er) n. a leech ; a cruel

Blood.sucker (blud'suk-er) n. a leech; a cruel Blood.thirsty (blud'thers-ti) a cager for blood. Blood.vessel (blud'ves-el) n. an artery or vein. Bloody (blud') a. stained with blood. Bloom (bloom) n. blossom; the finsh on the cheek; square iron bar; -n. t. to yield blossoms. Blooming. (blooming) a. thriving with youth, batth... aboutt... aboutt...

health and beauty.

Bloomy (bloo'mi) a. full of bloom; flowery.

Blossom (blos'um) n. the flower of plants;—v.i. to

put forth blossoms.

Blot (blot) v.t. [pp. Blotted] to stain; spot with

ink; efface;—n. spp. Blotted; to stain; spot w ink; efface;—n. spot; disgrace. Blotte (bloth n. an inflamed spot on the skin. Blotter (blotter) n. one who blots; a blott book; a waste book.

one who blots; a blotting

book; a waste book.

Blotting (blot'ing) n. drying of blots; unsized paper used to dry up wet ink.

Blouse (blouz) n. a light loose outer garment.

Blow (blö) n. a stroke; calamity; egg of a fly; v.t. or i. [pret. Blew; pp. Blown] to make a current of air; pant; breathe; blossom; deposit

Blower (blo'er) n. a plate of iron to increase a current of air. Blow-hole (blo'hol) n. the nostril of a whale; an

Blow-pipe (blo'pip) n. a tube by which a current of air is forced through finame upon any substance. Blowy (blo') n. windy; breezy. Blubber (blub'er) n. the fat of whales;—n.t. to

weep so as to swell the cheeks.

Blucher (bloo'cher) n. a kind of half boot.

Eludgen (blug'un) n. a short, thick club.
Bine (bloo) a. of a blue colour;—n. one of the
primary colours;—x. to dye or stain blue.
Bluebell (bloo'bel) n. a plant with blue, bell-shaped

Blueberry (bloo'ber-i) n, a plant and its fruit; whortleberry.

whortleberry. Bue-book (blo'o'book) n. a publication issued by Blueness (blo'o'risbun) n. the badge of the Order of the Or Order of the Garter; any object of ambitious

Order of the state of the state

Blunder (blun'der) v.i. to mistake grossly;-n.

gross mistake; error. [large bore. Blunderbuss (blun'der-bus) n. a short gun with Blunderer (blun'der-gr) n. one who commits [stumbling.

Blundering (blun'der-ing) a. mistaking grossly; Blunt (blunt) a. dull on the edge or point; rude;

abrupt; -v.t. to dull; depress.
Bluntly (blunt'li) ad. in a blunt manner. Bluntness (blunt'nes) n. a want of edge or point;

Blumbiness (blumbiness n. a wanter cage or point, plainness; abruptness.

Blur (blur) n. a blot; spot; stain; -v.t. to obscure without quite effacing. [denly. Blurt (blurt) v.t. to utter inadvertently or sudflish (blush) v.t. to redden in the face; -n. a red colour caused by shame or confusion.

Blushing (blush) ring) n. act of turning red; -a. saidtab. modest.

reddish; modest.

Blushingly (blush'ing-li) ad. with blushes.

Bluster (blus'ter) v.i. to roar; bully;—n. a roar;

tumult; boast; swagger.
Blustering (blus'ter-ing) n. tumult; noise.
Blusteringly (blus'ter-ing-li) ad. in a blustering [Also Blustrous.

Busierous (blus'ter-us) a. noisy; tunuituous.
Doalb's) n. a genus of large serpents; a long round
piece of fur, resemling a serpent,
round the

neck by ladies.
Boar (bor) n. a male

Board (bord) n. a piece of timber sawn thin and broad; a table; food; a council;— v.t. or i. to lay with boards; enter a ship by force; give or re-

Boarder (bor'der) n.
one who pays for
food taken at another's table; one
who enters a ship by

Boa

(bord'wa-jes) n.pl. allowance to Board-Wages (ford Wayles) n.p. andwance servents to keep themselves.

Boarish (bor'ish) a. swinish; brutal.

Boast (bost) v.t. or i. to talk ostentatiously; glory

in;-n. a vaunting speech.

Boaster (bōs'ter) n. one who boasts.
Boastful (bōst'fool) a. vain; haughty.
Boastfully (bōst'fool-i) ad. in a boastful manner. Boasting (bos'ting) n. act of boasting

Boastingly (bos'ting-li) ad, in a boasting, ostentatious manner.

tious manner.

Boat (böt) n. a small open vessel;—v.t. to convey in a boat;—v.t. to go in a boat.

Boat-hook (böt/hook) n. a pole with an iron point and hook to push or pull a boat.

Boating böt'ing) n. act or practice of rowing in a Boatman (böt'man) n. one who manages a boat.

Boatswain (böt'sn, böt'swain) n. an officer in a ship who has charge of the boats and rigging.

Boh (hab) a something that plays loosely: a blow;

ship who has charge of the boats and rigging.
Bob (bob) n, something that plays loosely; a blow; a short wig;—u.t. to move with a jerk; beat;—u.t. to move with a jerk; beat;—u.t. to pay backward and forward; play loosely.
Bobtail (bob'tail) n. a tail cut short; the rabble.
Boder(bod) v.t. or i. to pressage: foreshow.
Boderul (bod'tool) n. ominous of evil.

Bodice (bod'is) n. a close-fitting garment for the

Bodies (bod'is) n. a close-litting garment for the body, worn by women.
Bodied (bod'id) a having a body.
Bodiles (bod'iels) a. without a body.
Bodily (bod'i-les) a. without a body.
Bodily (bod'i-li) a. relating to the body.
Bodily (bod'i-li) a. n omen.
Bodkin (bod'kin) n. an instrument to bore holes;
Body (bod'i) n. the whole trunk of an animal;

Body (bod') n. the whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; mass; system.
Bodyguard (bod'; gard) n. a guard of a person.
Boer (bod') n. a Dutch farmer at the Cape.
Bog (bog) n. a fen or morass.
Boggle (bog') n. to hesitate from fear of diffiBoggler (bog') n. to hesitate from fear of diffiBoggler (bog') n. an extraction of the state o Bogle (bö'gl) n. a truck running on lotal (leteror. take sharp curves.

Bogle (bö'gl) n. a spectre or imaginary object of Bog-trotter (bog tro'ter) n. one who lives among bogs; an Irishman.

Bogus (bö'gus) a. counterfeit; spurious.

Bohea (bō-hē') n. a coarse kind of black tea.

Boheamian (bō-hē'mi-am) n. an artist or literary man who lives a free, unconventional life.

Boll (boil) n. a sore swelling;—v.i. to bubble through heat;—v.t. to cause to both.

Boller (hoi'ler) n. a vessel for boiling.

Boller (boi'ler) n. a vessel for boiling.
Bollery (boi'ler) n. a place for boiling.
Bollery (boi'ler) n. a place for boiling.
Boisterous (boi'ster-us) a violent; noisy.
Boisterously (bois'ter-us-li) ad. in a boisterous [disorderly noise.

Boisterousness (bois'ter-us-nes) n. turbulence; Bold (bold) a. having or requiring courage; brave;

Bold (bold) a. having or requiring valiant; prominent.

Bold-faced (bold/fast) a. impudent.

Bolds (bold/is) a. in a bold manner. [pudence. Boldues (bold/is) m. courage; confidence; impole (bol) n. the body or stem of a tree; any cylindrical body.

Boll (bol) n. a pod; a seed-vessel;—v.i. to form [support. in a round pod.]

Boll (boll n. a pod; a seed-vessel;—n.t. to form into a round pod. [support. Bolster (boll ster) n. a long pillow;—n.t. to pad; Bolstering (bol'ster-ing) n. a prop or support. Bolt (bolt) n. bar of a door; an arrow; lightning; a piece of carnas of 38 yards;—n.t. to fastis; if t;—n.t. to leave suddenly. [bran. Bolter (bol'ter) n. a sieve to separate flour from Bolting-cloth (bol'ting-kloth) n. a linen or hair cloth used for siftiue.

cloth used for sifting. Bolus (bō'lus) n. a large pill

Bolus (bo'lus) n. a large pill.

Bomb (bom) n. an iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.

Bombard (bum bard) n. a short cannon.

Bombard (bum-bard, bom-bard) n.t. to attack with bombs.

Bombarder (bum-bar-der', bom-bard-der') n.c. bombarder (bum-bar-der', bom-bard-der') n.c. bombardment (bum'bard-ment, bom-bard'ment) n. an attack with bombs.

Bombard (bum'bast, bom'bast n. high-sounding language: -a. consisting of swelling words.

Bombastic (bum-bas'tik, bom-bas'tik) a. inflated; sextravagant.

extravagant. [twilled stuff.] Bombazine (bum-ba-zēn', bom-ba-zēn') n. a slight

Bond Bowl

Bond (bond) n. anything that binds;—v.t. to secure by bond;—a. in a servile state; captive.
Bondage (bon'dāj) n. slavery; captivity; im-

Bonding (bon'ding) n. storing goods under the custom house till the duties are paid.
Bondmaid (bond'mad) n. a woman slave.
Bondman (bond'man) n. a man slave.

Bondservant (bond'ser-vant) n. a slave.

Bondsman (bondz'man) n. one bound as surety for

Bondwoman (bond'woom-an) n. a woman slave.

Bone (bon) n. the firm, hard substance which
forms the framework of an animal.

Boneless (bön'les) a. wanting bones. [bones. Bone-setter (bön'set-er) n. a man that sets broken Bonfre (bon'fir) n. a triumphal fire.

Bonnet (bon'et) n. a covering for the head. Bonny (bon'i) a. handsome; merry. Bonus (bō'nus) n. a premium, as on a loan or

other privileg.
Bony (by ni) a full of bones; strong.
Booby (book ni) a a dunce; a bird.
Book (book ni a volume; -- ni, to enter in a book.
Book account (book ni, account of debit

and credit on some branch of trade—dis-finguished from personal account.

Bookinder (book 6m. der) m. one who binds books.

Bookcase (book kas) m. a case for books.

Booking booking m. registry in a book; entering

passengers and parcels are booked.

Book-keeper (book ke-per) n. a keeper of accounts.

Book-keeping (book)

Book-keeping (book'ke-ping) n. the keeping of accounts

Book-making (book'mā-king) n. art of compiling books; systematic betting on horse races.

Bookman (book'man) n. a learned or scholarly

Book-muslin (book'mus-lin) n. a fine kind of Bookselier (book sel-er) n. a retailer of books. Bookworm (book wurm) n. a close student.

Boom (boom) n. a spar to extend the bottom of a

sail; a bar across a river; a deep sound;—v.to rush; roar.

Boomerang (boo'me-rang) n. a missile of hard wood, so constructed as to return to the

thrower. [lence; roaring like waves. Booming (boo'ming) ppr. or a. rushing with vio-Boon (boon) a. gay; merry; kind;—n. a gift; present; favour.

Boor (boor) n. a clown; countryman. Boorish (boor'ish) a. clownish; rustic.

Boot (boot) v.t. to profit; put on boots; -n. profit; a covering for the feet.

Bootee (boote') n. a short boot; a kind of muslin. Booth (booth) n. a temporary shelter of slight

Bootied (boo'tid) a. laden with plunder.

Bootjack (boot/jak) n. a stock for pulling off boots. Bootless (boot/les) a. unprofitable; useless.

Boots (boots) n. a servant in an hotel. Boot-tree (boot'tre) n. a wooden mould or block

to shape a boot.

Booty (boo'ti) n. pillage; plunder; spoil.

Boracie (bo'ras'ii) a. pertaining to borax.

Borage (bur'aj) n. a. plant, the flowers of which were inlused as a cordial.

Borax (bō'raks) n. a compound of boracic acid

Doraci (b) raks) n. a compound of boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.

Border (bor'der) n. an edge; boundary:—n.t. or i. to adom with a border; make a border.

Borderer (bor'der-er) n. one who dwells near a border.

Bore (bor) v.t. to make a hole with an auger; weary;—n. a hole made by boring; a tiresome

Boreal (bō'rē-al) α. northern Boreas (bō'rē-as) n. the north wind. Borer (bör'er) n. a piercing tool; a sea-worm. Born (born) pp. brought forth. Borne (börn) pp. of Bear, carried.

Borough (bur'ō) n. a corporation town.
Borrow (bor'ō) n.t. to obtain the use of for a time.
Borrower (bor'ō-er) n. one who borrows.

Bort (bort) m. fragments of diamonds ground and used in polishing.

Bosh (bosh) n. nonsense; idle talk; used also as an Bosom (boo'zum) m. the breast; heart;—n.t. to

Bosphorus (bos'for-us) n. a narrow sea in the south - east of Europe. Sometimes written Bosporus.

Boss (bos) n. a stud; knob. Bossed (bost) a. ornamented with bosses.

Bossy (bos'i) a. containing bosses. Botanic (bō-tan'ik) a. relating to plants. Botanise (bot'a-niz) v.i. to study plants. Botanist (bot'a-nist) n. a person skilled in plants. Botany (bot'a-ni) n. that branch of natural history

that treats of plants.

that treats of plants.

Botch (botch) n. swelling; work ill-finished;—v.f.

to mend clumsily.

Bothly (bot'fin n. the gadfly.

Bothle (both) n. two taken together.

Bother (born'er) v.f. to perplex.

Botherstion (born-e-ra'shun) n. trouble; worry.

Botherstion (born-e-ra'shun) n. trouble; worry.

Bothersom (born'er-sun) n. causing trouble.

Bothersom (born'er-sun) n. causing trouble.

Bothersom (born'er-sun) n. causing trouble.

Bothersom (born'er-sun) n. course green glass.

Bottle-lass (bot'l-shis) n. course green glass.

Bottle-holder (bot'l-holder) n. one who aids a
boxer in a urga flash.

boxer in a prize fight.

Bottler loot/len's n. a kind of whale.

Bottler bot/len'n. one who bottles liquors.

Bottom (bot'um) n. the lowest part; the ground

under water; a valley; dregs; -v.t. to found or Bottomless (bot'um-les) a. without a bottom.
Bottomry (bot'um-ri) n. the act of borrowing

money on a ship. Boudoir (bóó'dwár) n. a small private apartment.

Bough (bou) n. a branch.
Bought (bawt) pret. and pp. of Buy, purchased.
Bougie (boo'zhi) n. a wax candle; a surgical in-

Bougat (1907-28).

Strument.

Bouildi (böd'75, böd'i-yi) n. boiled meat.

Bouilder (böd'der) n. a roundish mass of rock.

Boulevard (bö Bouncer (boun's v.i. to leap; spring;—n. a leap; Bouncer (boun'ser) n. a boaster; a liar. Bouncing (boun'sing) a. stout; plump and strong;

boasting. Bound (bound) v.t. or i. to limit; restrain; spring;

-a. destined; going to.

Boundary (boun'da-ri) n. a limit; mark; barrier.

Bounden (boun'den) a. required; necessary; as

our bounden duty. Boundless (bound'les) a. unlimited. Bounteous (boun'te-us) a. liberal; kind.

Bountful (boun'ti-fool a liberal; kind.
Bountful (boun'ti-fool a liberal; generous.
Bountfully (boun'ti-fool a d. generously.
Bountfulness (boun'ti-fool nes) n. generosity.
Bounty (boun'ti) n. liberality in giving; a pre-

Bouquet (bóó-kā', bóó'kā) n. a bunch of flowers. Bourgeois (bur-jois') n. a kind of printing type. Bourn (bōrn, bōorn) n. a bound; limit. Bourse (bóors) n. a French Exchange. Bout bout) n. a turn; trial; essay.
Bovine (bō'vin) n. relating to cattle.
Bow (bou) v.t. and i. to bend down;—n. an act of

reverence or respect; the rounded part of a ship's side forward.

Bow (b) n. an instrument to shoot arrows; anything curved; a fiddlestick.

Bowels (bou'elz) n.pl. the intestines.

Bower (bou'er) n. an arbour; an anchor at the

Bowery (bou'er-i) a. full of bowers; shady. Bowing (bō'ing) n. art of using the bow on the strings:—(bou'ing) inclination.

Bowl (bol) n. a deep vessel.

Bowler (bo'ler) n. one who play who pitches the ball in cricket. Bowline (bō'līn) n. a rope to hold a sail to the Bowling-green (bōl'ing-gren) n. a green for bowlers.

Bowman (bō'man) n. an archer; -(bou'man) fore-

Bowsprit (bō'sprit) n. a spar projecting from a Bowstring (bō'string) n. a string for a bow; a Turkish punishment.

Bow-window ( $b\bar{o}'$ win- $d\bar{o}$ ) n. a projecting window. Box (boks) n. a tree; a wooden case; blow on the ear; -v.t. or i. to put in a box; strike. Boxen (bok'sn) a. made of box.

Boxer (bok'ser) n. one who fights with the fists.

Boy (boi) n. a male child; lad.
Boycott (boi'kot) v.t. to seclude from intercourse or dealings with.

Boyhood (boi'hood) n. state of being a boy.
Boyish (boi'ish) a. like a boy; trifling.
Boyishness (boi'ish-nes) n. the manners of a boy.

Brace (brās) n. that which holds; a strap; a pair; -v.t. to bind; tie; tighten.
Bracelet (brās/et n. an ornament for the wrist.
Brachial (brāk'i-al, brā'ki-al) a. belonging to the

Bracing (bra'sing) a. giving strength or tone. Bracken (brak'en) n. a species of fern.

Bracket ionak et u. n. a speces of rerm.

Bracket ivak et u.t. to put within or connect by brackets;—n. a small support of wood;—pt. hooks, thus [], for enclosing words.

Bracklish (brak'sh) a. saltish; salt.

Brack forak'sh. a. a small leaf on the stalk of a

Brad (brad) n. a slender nail without a head.
Brag (brag) v.i. to boast; swagger; puff;—n. a

boast; a game at cards. Braggadocio (brag-a-dō'chi-ō) n. a vain boaster.

Braggart (brag'art) n. a boaster; a vain fellow. Brahmin (bra'min) n. a Hindu priest.

Brahminical (bra-min'i-kal) a. pertaining to the Brahmins.

braid (braid) v.t. to weave three or more strands to form one;—n. a textile band formed by platting silk, cotton, and wool.

Braiding (bra'ding) n. act of plaiting; a collection of braids.

Brain (bran) n. a soft substance within the skull; the understanding; the fancy: -v.t. to dash out

rainless (bran'les) a. destitute of thought.

Brainpan (brān'pan) n. the skull. [crazy. Brain-sick (brān'sik) a. disordered intellect; Braird (brard) n. the first springing up of the corn. Brake (brak) old pret. of Break;—n. an instru-

ment for dressing flax; a piece of mechanism for retarding motion by friction. Brake (brak) n. a fern; a thicket. Brakeman (brak'man) n. one who manages the

brake on railroads

brake on railroads.
Bramb. to fixely a full of brakes,
Bramb. press that ma-press n the hydraulic press.
Bramble to ram bil n a prickly shrub.
Brambling (bram biling) n the mountain finch.
Brambly to ram bili n till of brambles.
Bram (bram) n, the outer coats of grain separated

Branch (bransh) n. a limb; a bough; -v.t. or i. to divide into branches.

divide into branches.

Branching (bran'shing) a. a shooting out from.

Branchlet (bransh'let) w. a little branch.

Branchy (bran'shi) a. full of branches.

Brand (brand) w.t. to burn with a hot iron; stigmatise;—n. a burnt piece of wood; an iron to
burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a

Brander (bran'der) n. one who brands; a gridiron. Brand goose (brand goos) n. a kind of wild goose. Brandish (bran dish) v.t. to wave; flourish.

Brand new (brand'nū) a. quite ne Brandy (bran'di) n. a spirit distilled from wine,

cider, or fruit.

Brasier (brā'zher) n. one who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

Brass (bras) n. a yellow metal composed of comer

Braszy (bras'i) a. made of brass.
Brat (brat) n. a contemptuous name for a child.
Bravado (bra-vä'do, bra-vä'dō) n. an arrogant
threat; boasting fellow.

Brave (brāv) a. fearless of danger; valiant; bold; -v.t. to encounter with firmness; defy

Bravely (brav'l) ad. gallantly; generously, Bravely (brav'l) ad. gallantly; generously, Brave (brav'o) a. a daring villain. Brave (brav'd) inter. well done! Brave (brav'd) vi. to make a great noise; quarrel Bravy (braw'l) vi. to make a great noise; quarrel

noisily;—n. a quarrel; squabble.

Brawler (braw'ler) n. a wrangler; a noisy fellow.

Brawn (brawn) n. a boar's flesh; a muscular part

of the body; strength. Brawny (braw'ni) a. having large, strong muscles.

Brawn; to a wind a mortar; -w. t. to make a harsh noise; -n. the cry of an ass.

Brayling bra'ning n. the cry of an ass.

Brayling bra'ning n. the cry of an ass.

Brayling bra'ning n. the door brass; solder.

Brasen (bra'n) a. made of brass; bold; -w.t. to

Brazenness (bra'zn-nes) n. a brazen quality.
Brazil-nut (bra-zil'nut) n. the fruit of the Brazil [used for dyeing Breach (brech) n. a gap; quarrel.

Bread (bred) n. food made of flour; support of

Breadstuff (bred'stuf) n. that of which bread is

Breadth (bredth) n. width. Break brisk vt. and 's pret. Broke; pp. Broke, Broken' to part by force; tame; become a bankrupt; dawn, as the day; remove from office;—n. an opening, failure.

Breakage (bra'ka) n. act of breaking; an allowance for things broken,

Break-down (brak'down) n. overthrow; collapse;

a lively dance at the end.

Breaker (braker) n. one that breaks; a rock on which waves break; the waves so broken; a small water-cask, Breakfast (brek'fast) n. the first meal of the day; -n.i. to eat breakfast. Breaking-in (bra'king-in) n. training of a horse;

irruption, as of water

Break-up (brāk'up) n. disruption; separation. Breakwater (brak'waw-ter) n. a mole to break the force of the waves. Breast (brest) n. part of the body :-v.t. to meet

Breast-plate (brest'plat) n. armour for the breast. Breast-wheel (brest'hwel) n. a water-wheel that

receives the water about the middle. Breast-work

Breath (breth) n. life; air respired.

Breathe (breth) to respire; live; utter

Breathing (bre'TH-ing) n. respiration. Breathless (breth'les) a.

out of breath; exhausted; dead.

Breech (brech) n. the lower part of the body

behind; the part of a cannon behind the closed end of the bore;—n.t. to put into breeches. Breech-loader (brech lo'der) n. a fire-arm that receives its load at the breech instead of at the

Breed (bred) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Bred] to generate; hatch; bring up;—n. offspring; progeny. [tion; manner.]

Breeding (bre'ding) n. a bringing up; educas Breeze (brez) n. a gentle wind.

Breezy (bre'zi) a. airy : windy.



Brent (brent) n. (=brindled) the brandgoose;—
a. burnt; high; steep.
Brethren (brern'ren) n.pl. of Brother.

Brevet (bre'vet) n. a commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay. Brevlary (bre'vya-ri) n. the prayer-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

Brevier (bre-vēr') n. a small printing letter.
Brevity (brev'i-ti) n. shortness; conciseness.
Brew (brôð) v.i. to make beer;—v.i. to mingle;

contrive

contrive.

Brewage (bróó'āj) n. drink brewed.

Brewer (bróó'er) n. one who brews.

Brewery (bróó'er-j) n. a house for brewing.

Bribable (briba-bl) a. that may or can be bribed.

Bribe (brib) n. glit to corrupt the conduct;—v.t.

to corrupt by glits.

Briber (bri'ber) n. one that bribes.

Briber (bri'ber) n. one that bribes.

Bribery (bri'ber-i) n. the giving or receiving bribes. [articles of curiosity. Brica-brac (brik'a-brak) n. old china and other Brick (brik) n. a square mass of burnt clay;—n.t. to lay with bricks;—a. built of brick.
Brickbat (brik'bat) n. a broken brick.
Brick-field (brik'feid) n. field or yard where bricks

Brick-kiln (brik'kil) n. a kiln for burning bricks.

Bricklayer (brik'lä-er) n. a brick-mason, Brickmaker (brik'mä-ker) n. onewho makes bricks. Brickwork (brik'wurk) n. place where bricks are made; laying of bricks; a building made of

[wedding. Bridal (bri'dal) a. belonging to marriage; -n. a Bride (brid) n. a woman about to be or newly married.

Bridegroom (brid'groom) n. a man newly married or about to be married.

Bridemaid (brid'mad) n. a woman who attends

Bridemaid (brid'mad) n. a woman who attends the bride. Also Bridesmaid.
Bridge (brij) n. a building on which to pass over water; a support;—n.t to form a bridge ever.
Bridle (bri'dl) n. an instrument to restrain a horse;—n.t to put on a bridle; restrain.
Bridle-hand (bri'dl-hand) n. the left hand.

Brief (bref) a. short; concise; -n. an epitome or

Brief (ore) d. short; concise;—n. an epitome or short writing.
Briefless (breffes) a. without a brief.
Briefly (breff) ad. in few words.
Briefley (breff) ad. in few words.
Briefley (breff) ad. in few words.
Brief (brief) n. a prickly shrub.
Briery (brief) n. a prickly shrub.
Briery (brief) n. a vessel with two masts square-rigged like a ship's main-mast and fore-mast.
Brigade (briegd) n. troops under a brigadier;—n.t. to form into brigades.
Brigadae (brig-a-der) n. an officer ommanding a Brigand (brief) and n. one of a band of robbers.
Brigandine (brief) n. alight two-masted wessel without a deck.
Bright (brit) a. shining; clear; promising.
Brighten (brit) a. shining; clear; promising.
Brighten (brit) n. t. or t. to make or become bright. [ness.

Brilliant (bril'yant) a. shining;—n. a diamond cut

into angles.

Brilliantly (bril'yant-li) a. lustrously; splendidly.

Brim (brim) a. the edge; side; bank.

Brimful (brim'fool) a. full to the brim.

Brimles (brim'les) a. having no brim.
Brimless (brim'les) a. having no brim.
Brimstone (brim'stön) n. a mineral sulphur.
Brinded (brin'ded) a. streaked; spotted.

Brine (brin) n. water impregnated with salt; the ocean.

Brine-pan (brin'pan) n. a pit to hold salt water for evaporation.

Bring (bring) v.t. [pret. and pp. Brought] to convey or carry to; fetch from.
Brinish (brinish) a somewhat salt; saltish.
Brink (bringk) n. the edge; border.

Briny (bri'ni) a. consisting of brine.

Brisk (brisk) a. quick; full of life, Brisket (bris'ket) n. part of the breast. Briskness (brisk'nes) n. activeness.

Bristle (bris'l) n. a part of swine's hair; -v.i. to

raise the bristles.

Bristly (bris'li) ad, set thick with bristles.

Britania metal (britan'ya-met'al) n. a metallic compound consisting chiefly of block-tin.

Britannic (bri-tan'ik) a. British.

Britannic (Britanik) a. British British (british) a. pertaining to Britain. British (british) a. pertaining to Britain. Brititle (briti) a. apt to break. Brittlelenss (britines) n. aphness to break; Brittleness (britines) n. aphness to break; Broach (broch) n. a spit;—n.t. to tap; utter. Broacher (brocher) n. one who broaches; a spit. Broacher (brocher) n. one who broaches; a spit.

comprehensive. Broad-arrow (brawd'ar-ō) n. the mark on Government implements, etc.

Broad-are (brawd'aks) n. an are for hewing

Broadcast (brawd'kas) n. a scattering of seed

with the hand; -a. widely spread; diffused; -ad, largely; widely.

Broadcloth (brawd'kloth) n. a woollen cloth.

Broaden (brawd'n) v.t. or i. to make or grow

Broadly (brawd'li) a. widely; openly.
Broadness (brawd'nes) n. breadth; coarseness.
Broadside (brawd'sid) n. a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship. Broadsword (brawd'sord) n. a sword with a broad

blade and a cutting edge. Brocade (bro-kad') n. silk stuff variegated with

gold and silver. Brocaded (brok'ō-li) n. a kind of cauliflower. [It,

Brocket (brok'et) n. a kind of caumnower. pl. dim. fr. brocco, a skewer.]
Brochure (brō-shòof') n. a pamphlet.
Brocket (brok'et) n. a red deer two years old.
Brogan (brō'gan) n. a thick shoe.

Brogue (brog) n. a coarse, light shoe; a peculiar dialect or pronunciation. [needlework.

dialect or pronunciation. (needlework, Broider (broi'der) n.t. to adorn with figures in Broider (broi'der) n.t. to adorn with figures in Broidery (broi'der-i) n. ornamental needlework. Broil (broil) n. a tunult; quarrel; -v.t. or t. to dress over coals; to be in a heat, Broiler (broi'ler) n. one who broils. Broken (bro'kn) pp. or a. of Break.
Broken (bro'kn) pp. or a. of Break.
Broken (bro'kn-in agent, who transacts busiBrokes (bro'ker) a. nagent, who transacts busi-Broker (bro'ker) n. an agent who transacts business on commission.

Brokerage (bröker-äj) n. business of a broker; commission of a broker. Bromide (brömid, brömid) n. a compound of

bromic acid with a base.

Bromine (brō'mīn, brō'mīn) n. one of the elementary substances.

Bronchial (brong'ki-al) a. relating to the throat.
Bronchitis (brong-ki'tis) n. a throat affection.

Bronze (bronz) n. a compound of copper and tin. Brooch (broch) n. a jewel.

Brood (brood) m. a jewen.

Brood (brood) m. an offspring; hatch;—v.t. and i.
to sit, as on eggs; cover chickens.

Brooding (brooding) a. sitting, as a hen; thinking

deeply.

Brood mare (brood/mar) n. a mare kept for Brook (brook) n. a natural stream less than a river;—n.t. to bear; endure; submit to.

Brooklet (brook let) n. a small brook.

Broom (broom) n. a shrub; a besom to sweep with.

Broom (broom) n. define the strength of the shrub lets of the shrub lets

Broomstick (broom'stik) n. the staff or handle of a broom.

Broomy (bréo'mi) a. full of broom. [boiled. Broth (broth) n. liquor in which flesh has been Brothel (broth'el) n. a house of ill-fame.

Brother (bruth'er) n. a male born of the same Brother (brurn'er) m. a maje born of the same parents; an associate. [brother; fraternity. Bretherhood (brurn'er-hood) m. state of being Brotherly (brurn'er-lif a. like brothers. [carriage. Brougham (brothm, brothm) m. of Bring. Brought (brawt) pret. and pp. of Bring.

Brow (brou) n. the forehead: the edge.

by stern looks or words.

Brown (broun) a. dusky; inclining to red; +n. name of a reddish colour; -v.t. to make brown.

Brownie (brou'ni) n. a kind of supposed good-

natured spirit.

Brownish (brou'nish) a. inclined to brown.

Brown-study (broun'stud-i) n. deep thoughtfulness; reverie.

ness; reverie.

Bruit (bröot) n. report; rumour;—v.t. to report. Brunette (bröo-net/) n. a woman of a dark com-

Brush (brunt) n. shock; attack; onset.
Brush (brush) n. a hairy instrument; brisk attack; thicket;—v.t. to rub or sweep with a brush :- also intrans.

Brushwood (brush'wood) n. underwood.

Brushy (brush Wood) n. underwood.
Brushy (brush) d. like a brush; shagy.
Brusque (brusk, broosk) a. rude; abrupt in manner.
Brutal (broo'tgl) a. savage; cruel. [become brutal.
Brutalise (broo'tgl-lz) v.t. to make brutal; -v.t. to
Brutalisy (broo'tgl-lz) n. savageness; -v.t. to

Brute (broot) n. an irrational animal; -a. sense-[ing.

Brutify (broo'ti-fi) v.t. to make brutish or unfeel-Brutish (broot'ish) a. bestial; savage.

Brutism (broot'izm) n. extreme stupidity.
Bubble (bub'l) n. a small bladder of water; a false

show; empty project; -v.t. and i. to rise in bubbles.

Buccaneer (buk-a-nēr') n. a piratical adventurer. Buck (buk) n. male of rabbits, deer, etc.; a dandy;

-n.t. to steep clothes in lye. [in. Bucket (buk'et) n. a vessel to draw or carry water Buckish (buk'ish) a. pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.

Buckle (buk'l) n. an instrument for fastening

straps;—v.t. to fasten with a buckle; apply;—v.t. to join in battle.

Buckler (buk'ler) n. a shield.

Buckier (blk 'gr' n. a sineu.

Buckam (blk 'ram' n. a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue :—a. stiff : formal.

Buckkin (blk 'kin') n. be leather from a buck.

Buckthora (blk' thorn) n. a shrub used in dyeing.

Bucolic (blk' lwct) n. a plant; an edible grain.

Bucolic (blk' lwct) n. a plant; an edible grain.

Bucolic (blk' lwct) n. a plant; an Eforth buds.

Lorati -n. a pastoral poem. Iforth buds.

Bucolic (bù-kol'ik) a. relating to shepherds; pas-toral;—a. a pastoral poem. [forth buds. Bud (bud) n. first shoot of a plant;—t. to put Buddhism (boô'dizm) n. the religion of Asia and the Indian islands, founded by Buddha. Budge (buj'et) n. a bag; a pouch; the annual financial statement made by the Chancellor of

the Exchequer.

Budlet (budlet) n. a little bud or shoot.
Buff (buf) n. a leather dressed with oil.
Buff (buf) a. made of buff leather; light yellow;—
n. a leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo

and other animals, dressed in oil. [faloes. Bufalo (bufa-15) n. a kind of wild ox;—pl. Buf-Buffer (buf'er) n. an apparatus with strong springs to deaden concus-

sion as at the ends of a railway carriage. Buffet (buf'et) v.t. to box; beat; strike with the fist;—n. a

blow with the fist. Buffeted (buf'et-ed)

Buffer.

pp. struck; beaten. Buffo (buf'ō) n. a comic singer in Italian opera. Buffo (but of n. a come singer in itanian opera. Buffo (bu-fobn') n. an arch fellow. Buffoonery (bu-fobn'er-i) n. low jests. Bug (bug in. a generic term for various insects. Bugbear (bug bar) n. a frightful object. Buggy (bug'i) a. full of or having bugs;—n. a light overringe.

Bugle (bû'gl) n. a military instrument of music;

Buhl (bool) n. metallic figures inlaid in dark [for millstones Buhrstone (bur'ston) n. a species of quartz, used Build (bild) v.t. and i. [pret. and pp. Built] to raise

Build (bild) v.t. and v. [pret. and pp. Build; to raise a structure; construct.

Builder (bil'der) n. one who builds.

Building (bil'ding) n. an edifice.

Built (bilt) pret. and pp. of Build.

Builb (bulb) n. a round root.

Bulbous (bul'bus) a. having round roots or heads.

Bulgarian (bulg's'rish) n. a native of Bulgaria; the language of the people of Bulgaria; —a. per-

taining to Bulgaria or its language.

Bulge (bulj) v.i. to swell in the middle.

Bulging (bulj'ing) a. swelling; protuberant.

Bulk (bulk) n. size; substance in general; main ass or body

mass or body, mass or body, mass or body, bulk'ned) n, a partition in a ship, Bulkiness (bul'ki-nes) n, largeness of size, Bulky (bul'ki) a. of great size, [blunder. Bull (bool) n, an animal; the pope's edict; a Bull (bool dog) n a variety of dog of great

courage and ferocity

courage and ferocity.

Bullet (boo'[ct] n. a ball for a gun.

Bullettin (boo'[ct] n. a ball for a gun.

Bullettin (boo'[ct] n. a fight with a bull.

Bull-fight (boo'[fit] n. a fight with a bull.

Bullfach (boo!fit) n. a singing bird.

Bull-forg (boo'[fit] n. a large species of frog.

Bullion (bool'yun) n. uncoined silver or gold.

Bullion (boo'[via] n. to abuse; badger.

Bullook (boo'[via] n. a young bull.

Bull's-eye (bools'i) n. a young our.

Bull's-eye (bools'i) n. a small window or lantern
of rounded or projecting glass; the centre of a
target.

Bull-terrier (bool'tgr-i-er) n. a cross between a
Bull-trout (bool'trout) n. a large species of trout.

Bully (bool'i) n. a quarrelsome fellow; -v.t. to threaten with noisy menaces.

Bulrush (bool'rush) n. a rush growing in water.

Bulwark (bool'wark) n. a fortification;—also v.t.

Bump (bump) n. a swelling; a blow;—v.t. or i. to

make a loud noise. Bumper (bum'per) n. a glass filled to the brim. Bumpkin (bump'kin) n. an awkward person; a

Bumptious (bump'shus) a. self-important; for-Bun (bun) n. a small cake, or sweet bread.

Bunch (bunsh) n. a cluster: a hard lump:-v.i. to

grow in knobs.

Bunchy (bun'shi) a. full of bunches.

Bundle (bun'dl) a. a number of things bound together;—v.t. to tie together. [with a bung. together;—v.t. to tie together. [with a bung. Bung (bung) n. a stopper for a barrel;—v.t. to stop Bungalow (bung  $g_3$ .  $\tilde{g}_3$ )  $\tilde{g}_3$ . a country house in India. Bunghole (bung  $\tilde{g}_3$ )  $\tilde{g}_3$ . The hole of a cask.

Bungle (bung'gl) n. a gross blunder: -v.i. to do

Bungie (bung g) n - beclumsily,
Bungler (bung gler) n, a clumsy workman,
Bungling (bung gling) a. very clumsy.
Bundon (bun'yun') n, an excrescence on the toe.
Bunk (bungk) n, a case of boards for a bed.
Bunker (bung kgr) n, a bin or receptacle; a kind

Bunting (bun'ting) n. a thin cloth; a small bird.
Buoy (boi) n. a piece of wood or cork floating on the water for a direction, or to bear a cable :-

the water for a direction, or to bear a cable;—
v.t. or t. to keep aficat; sustain.
Baoyancy (bo'sn:si) n. the quality of floating;
specific lightness; vivacity of spirit.
Baoyant (bo'ant) a floating; light.
Baoyant (bo'ant) a floating; light, floating
Bur (bur) n. the prickly head of a plant.
Burden (bur'dn) n. that which is borne;—v.t. to

load; oppress. [heavy; oppressive. Burdensome (bur'dn-sum) a. grievous to be borne; Burdensomely (bur'dn-sum-li) ad. in a burden-

some manner.

Burdensomeness (bur'dn-sum-nes) n. heaviness;
Burdeu (bu-ro', bu'ro') n. a chest of drawers for
holding papers or clothes; an office or department of government.

Bureaucracy (bur'o'kra-si) n. government by departments under the control of a chief.

Burg (burg) n. a borough; burgh. [a burgh. Burgage (bur'gāj) n. a tenure of lands or houses in Burgess (bur'ges) n. a freeman of a city. Burghal (burgal) a. pertaining to a borough.
Burghal (burgel) n. a freeman of a borough.
Burglar (burglar) n. one who breaks into a house

Eurglar (burglar) n one who breaks into a none-by night.

Burglarious (burglarit-us) a. consisting in burg-Burglary (burglarit) n, the orime of house-break-ing by night, with intent to steal.

Burgunater (burge-mas-ter) n. a magistrate.

Burgundy (burgun-di) n. wine made in Burgundy Burgundy-pitch (burgun-di) n. a resin ob-tained from spruce and other pines.

Burial (berial) n. the act of burying; a funeral.

Buried (berind) pp. or a. covered with earth;

concealed.

Burin (bu'rin) n. a graving tool.

Burke (burk) v.t. to murder and sell the body for gravity to the body for fulling.

discetion; smother; shelve. He hody for discetion; smother; shelve. Hilling. Hilling. Burlesque (burlesk) a tending to excite laughtern and discretis representation; -v.t. to market discretis the transfer of the state of the s

Burliness (bur'li-nes) n. state of being burly. [loud. Burniess (burniess) n. state of being burly. [Bond.] Burly [burli] a. large and strong; lusty; coarse; Burniese [burnies] n. a native of Burnia; the language of the people of Burnia; —a pertaining to Burnia or its language.

Burn [burni v.t. or t. [pret. and pp. Burned, Burnit] to consume by fire; scorch; be inflamed; be on fire; —n. a hurt caused by fire.

Burnier [burnier] n. any who sate on fire; proported

Burner (bur'ner) n. one who sets on fire; append-

age to a lamp.

age to a lamp.

Burning (burning) n. combustion; heat;—a.
flaming; vehement.

Burning (burning) n. to polish; brighten;—n.
a gloss; brightness. [a tool for polishing.
Burning (burnish) n. to person that burnishes;
Burning (burnish) n. a person that burnishes;
Burning (burnish) n. a rough, priedly covering of some
seeds; the lobe of the ear; a kind of chisel; a
guttural promunciation of the letter r.
Burnow (burnish) n. a lodge in the earth for rabbits,
etc.; a.t. to lodge in the earth; work a way
under the priedly of the cartily student.
Bursary (burnish) n. a treasurer of a college; a
Bursary (bursars) n. a treasurer.

Bursary (bur'sar-i) n. a treasury.
Burst (burst) v.i. [pvet. and pp. Burst] to break or
fly open; rush forth; -v.t. to rend or force with
violence; -n. a sudden outbreak; spasmodic

Burthen (bur'THen). See Burden.

Bury (ber'i) u.t. to inter in a grave; conceal.
Burying (ber'i-ing) ppr. depositing in the grave;

a. interment; burial.

Bus (bus) n. an omnibus.

Bush (boosh' all on the backwoods of Australia; —». to grow thick.

Bushel (boosh'el) n. a dry measure of eight gallons.

or four pecks. Bushranger (boosh'ran-jer) n. duty levied by the Bushranger (boosh'ran-jer) n. a convict whe escapes to and lives in the woods of Australia. by the

Bushy (boosh'i) a. full of bush-

es; thick. Busied (biz'ed) a. fully occupied or employed.
Busily (biz'i-li) ad. with constant occupation.
Business (biz'nes) n. employ-

ment; occupation.

Busk (busk) n. a piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets;—v.t. to dress.

Buskin (busk'in) n. a half

Euskined (bus'kind) a. wear-

ing buskins.

Busky (buskins, a woody; overgrown with shrubs.

Busk (bus) n, a kiss;—n.t. to kiss.

Bust (bust) n, a statue of the head and shoulders.

Bustard (bus'tard) n. a kind of wild turkey.
Bustle (bus'l) v.i. to be busy;—n. a tumult; hurry;

Bustler (bus ler) n. a stirring person.
Busy (biz'i) a. employed with carnestness; officious; -v.t. to employ.

Busybody (biz'i-bod-i) n. a meddling, officious

person.
But (but) prep. except; unless:—conj. more; further;—n. end; limit; bound;—v.t. to be bounded; touch with the end. Used for Abut. Butcher (booch'er) n. one who kills animals to sell;—v.t. to slay inhumanly.
Butcher-bird (booch'er-berd) n. a species of perchanged in the abutch.

ing bird; the shrike. Euclide is species of perching bird; the shrike. Butcherly (booch'er-li) a. cruel; bloody. Butcher's-broom (booch'er's-broom) n. a kind of stiff, spiny-leaved shrubs used as brooms by butchers. a kind of

Butchery (booch'er-i) n. the slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder. Butler (but'ler) n. a servant who has the care of

liquors. [wines, Battlerage (but ler-si) n. the duty paid on imported Butlership (but ler-ship) n. the office of a butler. Butlery four ler-ship) n. the office of a butler. Butlery four butler's partry. Butt (but) n. a mark to shoot at; one who is ridiculed; a cask capable of containing 126 gallons of wine; -n.t. to strike with the head. Butler (but end) n. the thicker end of a thing. Butler (but end) n. the thicker end of a thing. Lincter (but end) n. the thicker end of a thing. Butler (but end) n. a plant with bright vallow lowers; iranunculus.

yellow flowers; ranunculus.
Butterfly (but/gr-fli) n. a genus of insects; an in-

Butterny out each na genus or insects; an in-constant person.
Butterine (but'er-in) na compound of animal fat, and milk used as butter. Now called Margarine, Butternilk (but'er-milk) na the milk which re-mains after the butter is separate.
Butter-nut (but'er-nut) na the nut of a South

Butter-print (but'er-print) n. a stamp for butter. Buttertooth (but'er-tooth) n. a broad foretooth. Buttery (but'er-i) n. a room where provisions are

Buttock (but'uk) n. upper part of the thigh. Button (but'n) n. a knob or fastening; -v.t. to fasten with buttons.

Button-hole (but'n-hōl) n. a hole for a button; u.t. to stop a person and hold him in conversation against his will.

Buttress (but'res) n. a projecting support to the exterior of a wall or building; prop;—n.t. to support by external means.

Subject by external means.
Subject by the bar and subject for rifle shooting or archery; pieces of stout sole leather.
Butyrine (ba'ti-rin) n. oily matter in butter.
Buxom (buk'sum'un n. lively n. brisk.
Buxomly (buk'sum'ul) d. briskly.

Buxomness (buk'sum-nee) n. plumpness; liveliness; follity.

Buxomness; follity.

Buy (b) n. (pret. and pp. Bought to purchase;
Buyer (b) (e) n. a purchaser.

Bazz (buy) n. a humming sound;—n.t. to make a

Bozz (buz) n. a humming sound;—b.t. to make a low sound; whisper.
Buzzard (buz'ard) n. a species of hawk.
Buzzing (buz'ing) n. a low humming noise or talk.
By (bi) prep. near; in presence.
By-and-by (bi'and-bi) ad. presently; soon.
By-election (bi-elek'shun) n. an election between general elections to fill a vacancy in Parliament.
Perand (b) (budd) n. privata integrand.

By-end (bi'end) n. private interest

By-end (bi'end) a. private interest.
By-gone (bi'gūn), a. past; gone by.
By-law (bi'law) a. a subordinate law made for a
town by a corporation, etc.
Bypath (bi'path) a. a private path.
Byssine (bis'ni) a. made of silk.
Bystander (bi-stan'der) a. a looker-on.
Byword (bi'wurd) a. a common saying; a proverb.
Byzantian (bi-zan'shan) a. pertaining to Eyzantium or Constantinople.
Byzantiac (bi-san'stin) a. Byzantian;—a. a bezant.

Cab (kab) n. a Hebrew measure of three pints; a [ one-horse hackney carriage. Cabal (ka-bal') n. a small party united for a secret

purpose or intrigue ;-v.i. to plot Cabala (kab'a-la) n. Jewish traditions.

Cabalist (kab'a-list) n. one skilled in Jewish

Cabalistic (kab-a-lis'tik) a. pertaining to the mysteries of tradition; occult.

Caballer (ka-bal'er) n. one who plots.

Cabbage (kab'āj) v.i. to steal pieces in cutting

cloths;—n. a garden plant.

Cabbage-rose (kab'āj-rōz) n. a large compact rose.

Cabbage-tree (kab'āj-trē) n. a kind of palm-tree. Cabin (kab'in) n. part of a ship; hut;—v.i. to live in a cabin;—v.i. to confine in a cabin.

Cabinet (kab'in-et) n. a set of drawers; closet;

executive of a state. [wooden furniture Cabinetmaker (kab'in-et-māk-er) n. a maker Cable (kā'bl) n. a strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor; the covering of a telegraphic wire under water.

Cablegram (kā'bl-gram) n. a message by oceanic

telegraph cable.

Cabran (kab'man) n. the driver of a cab.
Cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā') n. a covered carriage with
two or four wheels, drawn by one horse. The

Cackle (kak'l) v, to make the noise of a hen;—n, the noise of a hen or goose. Cactus (kak'tus) n. a tropical plant with prickly Cadaverous (ka-dav'e-rus) a. like a dead body. Caddie (kad'i) n. a person who attends a golfer. Caddie (kad'is) n. a grub or worm; lint for dress-

ing wounds.

Caddy (kad'i) n. a small box for tea. Cadence (kā'dens) n. a fall or modulation of the

voice;—w.t. to regulate by musical measure.
Cadet (ka-det') m. a younger or the youngest son;
a volunteer serving for a commission; a military

Café (ka'fa) n. a coffee-house: restaurant.

Caffeine (ka-fe'in) n. a bitter crystallisable sub-stance obtained from coffee. Cage (kāj) n. a box to confine birds :-v.t. to shut

up in a cage. Cairn (kārn) n. a round or conical heap of stones.

Caisson (kā'sun) n. an ammunition chest; a kind

Caissón (ka'sun) n. an ammunition chest; a kind of floating dock.

Caitiff (ka'tift n. a base fellow; a villain; -a. base; cajole (ka; jol' y n. to deceive by flattery; wheedle. Cajoler (ka; jol' y n. one who flatters.

Cajolery (ka; jol' y n. n, flattery.

Cake (kāk) n. a small mass of bread, etc.; -v.i. to form into a hard mass.

Calabash (kal'a-bash) n. a large gourd.

Calaboose (kal'a-boos) n. a prison in New Orleans.

The word is specially applied to the common leck-un.

Calamander (kal'a-man-der) n. a hard cabinet wood, native to India and Ceylon, brown in colour with black stripes.

Calamary (kal'a-mar-i) n, a name frequently given to various forms of cuttle-fish.

Calamine (kal'a-min) n. a metallic ore, the essential constituent of which is carbonate of

Calamint (kal'a-mint) n. a genus of plants, re-

lated to thyme and balm.

Calamite (kal'a-mit) n. a fossil plant abundantly found in coal measures, and believed to be a

Calamitous (ka-lam'it-us) a. distressing.
Calamity (ka-lam'it-i) n. a condition producing great distress; disaster.

Calamus (kal'a-mus) n. a reed pen used in writing by the ancients; the name of the sweet-flag; a kind of palms from the stems of which rattan

Calcar (kal'kar) n. an oven or furnace in which the materials of frit are calcined prior to melting. In Botany, a spur-like projection, as in the flower of the Columbine. Calcareous (kal-ka'rē-us) α. having the properties

Calceolaria (kal-se-ō-lā'ri-a) n. a South American genus of half-hardy plants widely grown for the beauty of form and variety of colour displayed in their slipper-like flowers.

Calcination (kal-si-nā'shun) n. the operation of Calcine (kal-sin') v.t. to reduce to a powder by Calcium (kal'si-um) n. the metal present in chalk (calcium carbonate) and other compounds of

ime, such as calcium sulphate. Calculable (kal'kū-la-bl) a. that may be reckoned. Calculate (kal'kū-lat) v.t. to compute; reckon;—

Calculation (kal-kū-lāc) v.t. to compute; reckon;— v.i. to make a computation. Calculation (kal-kū-lāc) shun) a. computation. Calculative (kal'kū-lāc-tiv) a. pertaining to calcu-

Calculator (kal'kū-lā-ter) n. one who computes.
Calculus (kal'kā-lus) n. stone in the bladder; a
method of computation;—pl. Calcul.
Caldron (kawl'drun) n. a large kettle.
Caldron (kawl'drun) n. a large kettle.

to Caledonia, or Scotland;—n. a Scotsman. Calefaction (kal-e-fak'shon) n. the act of heating,

or the state of being heated.

Calefactor (kal-e-fak'tor) n. a small stove. Calefy (kal'e-fi) v.t. or i. to make warm, to grow

Calendar (kal'en-dar) n. an almanac. Calender (kal'en-der) v.t. to give gloss to cloth or

paper; —n. a hot press.

Calender (kal'en-der) n. a wood used in Central
Asia and in Persia to denote a dervish. Calends (kal'endz) n.pl. first day of each month

among the Romans. Calenture (kal'en-tur) n. fever or d occurring in hot climates on beard ship.

Calescence (ka-les'ens) n. increasing

warinth. Call (kail n. the young of a cow; the thick part of the leg; a kind of leather;—pl. Calvos. Calibaa (kal'i-ban) n. a man of low moral or beastly nature, like the half-human Caliban in Shakesperie's The Tempest. Calibre (kal'i-ber) n, the bore of fire-arms; mental

calco (kal'i-kō) n. a stuff made of cotton;—pl. Calid (kal'id) a. warm.
Caliginous (kal-i'jin-us) a. dark, obscure.

Calipash (kal'i-pash) n. the upper part of the turtle, which is greenish. Calipers (kal'i-perz) n.pl. compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round

Caliph (kal'if) n. a chief priest among the Moham-Caliphate (kal'i-fat) n. the office of a caliph. Calisaya (kal-i-sa'ya) n. a species of Peruvian bark. Calisthenics, Calisthenics, Calisthenics, Kal-is-then'tks) n.pt. exercises to promote bodily strength and grace-calif

extenses to numer with sharp point on a sloc. Calk (kawk) v.t. or it to cry about; make a short visit; name; summon;—n, summons; demand; short visit; cry of a buth.

Calk (kayl) v.t. or cry about; make a short visit; or yof a buth.

Calk (kayl) v.t. or crystian containing to fine containing to fine callegraphic (kale-ografish a. pertaining to fine

Calligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi) n. fine writing. Calling (kawl'ing) n. employment.

Calliope (ka-lī'ō-pē) n. the Muse who presided over

music and heroic poetry.

Callous (kal'us) a. hard; indurated; unfeeling.

Callously (kal'us-li) ad in a cold, unfeeling manner. Callousness (kal'us-nes) n. hardness; insensibility.

Callow kial of a unfieled, a hardness; insensibility. Callow kial of a unfieled in aked. Calling kial lus) w. a thickening of the skin; a term formerly applied in surgery to the exuded material by means of which fractured bones are joined and consolidated.

Calm (kam) a. still; quiet; undisturbed;—n. serenity; quiet;—v.t. to make quiet; soothe;—v.t. to become quiet.

Calmness (kam'nes) n. serenity; stillness.

Calomel (kal'ō-mel) n. a preparation of mercury. Caloric (ka-lōr'ik) n. the principle or element of

Calorific (kal-ō-rif'ik) a, producing heat.
Calorimeter (kal-ō-rim'e-ter) n, an apparatus for measuring heat.

Calotte (kal-ot') n. a skull-cap worn by Roman Catholic clergy.
Calotype (kal'o-tip) n. a daguerreotype transferred

to paper.

Caip (kalp) n. a name applied in Ireland to beds of shale which contain thin seams of coal.

Caltrop (kal'trop) n. a small iron or steel instrument having four prongs so arranged that in whatever position the instrument lies, one prong always remains vertical. It is used to obstruct the movement of cavalry or of basicars of a fortification. ossituate the interest of carriers besiegers of a fortification.

Calumba (ka-lum'ba) n. the root of an East.

African plant frequently used in medicine for stomachic troubles and as a tonic.

Stomachic crouses and use to once.

Calumat (kal'umet) n. Indian pipe of peace.

Calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt) v.t. to accuse falsely.

Calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā shun) n. a lander.

Calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tur) n. a false accuser; a

Calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us) a. defamatory.

Calumny (kal'um-ni) n. malicious accusation;

Calvary (kal'va-ri) n. a place of skulls.

Calvary (kal'va-ri) n. a place of skulls.

Calvarism (kal'vin-izm) n. the doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinist (kal'vin-ist) n. one who adheres to Cal-

Calvinistic (kal-vin-is'tik) a. relating to Calvin-

Calyx (kā/liks) n. a covering of a flower;—pl. Calyxes. Cam (kam) n. the projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion. Camarilla (kam-ar-il'a) n. a body of men, intrigu-ing in secret against the king's ministers;

in secret against the kings ministers; secret intriguers; a small room.

Camber (kam'ber) n. a slight arching or convexity upwards;—n.t. to arch or bend upwards.

Cambist (kam'bist) n. a banker; one who deals, or is skilled, in exchange.

Cambric (kam'brid, n. a fine linen or cotton.

Cambuca (kam-bū'ka) n. a pastoral staff.

Camel (kam'el) n. an animal of Arabia.
Camellia (ka-mēl'ya) n. an evergreen shrub with beautiful white flowers.

Camelopard (ka-mel' $\bar{o}$ -pard) n. the giraffe. Cameo (kam'e- $\bar{o}$ ) n. a precious stone sculptured in relief; -pl. Cameos.

Camera (kam'er-a) n. an apparatus used in taking pictures by photography; an arched roof or

Camerated (kam'e-ra-ted) a. arched; vaulted. Camisole (kam'i-sōl) n. asleeved jacket; a woman's wrapper; a kind of straight-jacket with long sleeves which may be tied behind the patient's

Camlet (kam'let) n. a stiff, closely woven cloth, nearly water-proof, formerly made of camel's hair, but now of wool and goat's hair, or wool

Camomile (kam'ö-mil) n. any strony scented herb of the genus Anthemis, of the Aster family; a European perennial (Anthemis noblitis) the dried flowers of which have a bitter aromatic taste and are used in medicine as a tonic for the stomacl

Camorra (kam-or'a) n. a secret society organised in Naples and its neighbourhood early in the

nineteenth century. For many years its members terrorised the country.

Camp (kamp) n a place where troops pitch their tents; the collection of tents; the troops in it; tents; the tropes in it; tents; the tropes in it; tents; the tropes in the tents; the collection of tents; the troops in it; tents; lodge.

-n.t. to pitch tents; lodge.

-n.t. to pitch tents; lodge.

-and tents army keeps

-ampaigne (kamp-lane) n, an old experienced

-ampaigner (kamp-lane) n, an old experienced

Campanile (kam-pan-ēl'ā) n. a word from Italian

denoting a bell tower of large size, and especially one detached from the church.

Campanology (kam-pan-ol'ō-ji) n the study of bells; the science and art of casting bells, or of

ringing them.

Campanulate (kam-pan'ū-lāt) a. bell shaped.

Camphene (kam'ēn) n. spirit of turpentine.

Campion (kam'pi-on) n. an herb of the Pink family,

especially of the genera Lychnis and Silene.

Camphor (kam'fur) n. a solid white gum.

Camphorated (kam'fur-āt-ed) a. impregnated with

Camphoric (kam-for'ik) a. pertaining to camphor. Camwheel (kam'hwel) n. a wheel moving eccen-[or vessel for liquors.

Can (kan) v.i. [pret. Could] to be able;—n. a cup Canaille (ka-nāl') n. the lowest order of the

Canari (ka-nai') n. a watercourse; a pipe.
Canari (ka-nai') n. an idle rumour or report.
Canary (ka-na'ri) n. a kind of wine; a species of
singing-bird.

Singing-ord.

Canaster (kan-as'ter) n. a rush basket used in

South America for packing tobacco; a coarsegrained tobacco named from the rush baskets,

canasters, in which it was packed.

Cancel (kan'sel) nt. to blot out; efface; obliterate.

Cancellated (kan'se-la-ted) a. marked by cross

Cancellation (kan-se-la/shun) n. a defacing. Cancer (kan'ser) n. a sign in the zodiac; a virulent

Cancerate (kan'se-rat) v.i. to become cancerous.

Cancerous (kan'se-rus) a. consisting of, or relating to, a cancer. Cancriform (kang'kri-form) a. having the form of

Candelabrum (kan-de-labrum) a. a candlestick with branches;—pl. Candelabra. [ing. Candent (kan'dent) a. heated to whiteness; glow-Candid (kan'did) a. frank; ingenuous.

Candidate (kan'di-dat) n. one who sues or is proposed for an office.

Candidature (kan'di-da-tur) n. state or position of being a candidate.

Candidly (kan'did-li) ad. fairly; frankly. Candle (kan'dl) n. a light made of tallow or wax. Candlemas (kan'dl-mas) n. a feast of the Church of Rome on 2nd February.

Candour (kan'dur) n. fairness; frankness. Candy (kan'di) v.t. or i. to conserve with sugar;—

n. a sweetmeat. Cane (kan) n. a reed; the sugar-plant; a walking-

stick;—v.t. to beat with a cane. Cane-brake (kān' brāk) n. a thicket of canes.

Canhook (kan'hook) n. an instrument to sling a

Canhook (kan'hook) n. an instrument to sing a cask by its ends.

Canine (kan'nin') a. having the properties of a dog.

Canister (kan'i step) n. a small tin box.

Canker (kang'kep) n. a disease in animals and plants;—v.t. to become corrupt;—v.t. to corrode; [natured; crabbed.

Cankered (kang'kerd) pp. or a. corroded; ill-Cankerous (kang'ker-us) a. corroding like a

Canker-worm (kang'ker-wurm) n. a worm that destroys plants and fruit.

Cannabic (kan'a-bik) a. of or pertaining to hemp. Cannabine (kan'a-bin) n. a narcotic derived from

Cannabis (kan'a-bis) n. hemp.

Cannel-coal (kan'l-kol) n. a hard bituminous coal which burns without smoke.

Cannibal (kan'i-bal) n. a man-eater. Cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm) n. the eating of human flesh by man. Cannon (kan'un) n. a great gun for throwing balls

or other instruments of destruction by the

Cannonade (kan-un-ad') n. the firing of cannon with ball; v.t. to attack with cannon. Cannoneer (kan-un-ēr') n. one who manages a

Cannon-shot (kan'un-shot) n. a cannon ball. Cannot (kan'not) can and not [not properly con-

Canoe (kå-noo') n. a boat made of the trunk of a tree, or of bark and

Canon (kan'un) n. church law or rule; the Bible; a prebendary of

a cathedral. Canonical (ka-non'i-kal) a. according to canons; ecclesiastical.

Canonist (kan'un-ist)

one versed in canon law. Canonistic (kan-un-is'tik) a. relating to canon law.

Canoe.

Canopy (kan'ō-pi) n a covering over the head, throne, or bed;—v.t. to cover with a canopy. Cant (kant) v.t. to incline or place on the edge; tilt over;—v.t. to speak with affected solemnity; -n. inclination from the level; a toss or jerk;

affected speech; jargon of a sect. [melon. Cantaloup (kan'tş-lòop) n. a species of musk-Cantankerous (kan-tang'ke-rus) a. ill-tempered; cross; quarrelsome.

Cantata (kan-ta'ta) n, a poem set to music. Canteen (kan-ten') n, a tin vessel for liquors; the

sutler's shop in a garrison. Canter (kan'ter) v.i. to move in a moderate gallop;

n. a moderate gallop.

Canterbury (kan'ter-ber-i) n. a stand with divisions for holding music books. [flies. Cantharides (kan-thari-dez) n. Spanish blister-Canticle (kan'ti-kl) n. a song. Canticles, the

Canticle (kan'ti-ki) n. a song. Castucies, one Song of Solomon.

Cantilever, Cantailver (kan'ti-lëv-er, kan'ta-liv-er)
n. a bracket for supporting a cornice or balcony.

The cantilever principle is employed thirde-building to support very heavy weights.

Canting (kan'ting a. speaking white.

Canting (kan'ting a. speaking white.

(Canting a. speaking a. speaking whit

part of a saddle.

Canto (kan'tō) n. a division of a poem;—pl. Canton (kan'ton) n. a division of a country;—v.t. to divide into districts. Cantonment (kan'tun-ment) n. a district occupied

by soldiers. Canvas (kan'vas) n. a coarse cloth for sails, etc. ;

sails in general.

Canvass (kan'vas) v.t. or i. to examine; solicit votes;—n. seeking to obtain votes, etc.

Canvasser (kan'vas-er) n. one who solicits votes or

Canzonet (kan-tzō-net') n. a short song or air.

Caoutchouc (kôô'chook) n. india-rubber or gum

Cap (kap) n. a cover for the head; top;—n.t. to cover the head or top; excel. [tion. Capability (kā-pa-bil'i-ti) n. capacity; qualifica-Capable (ka pa-bi) n. having capacity or ability;

Capanie (ka pa-bi a. having capacity to competent, (ka pa-bi nes) n. capacity.

Capably (ka pa-bi) ad. with capability.

Capacious (ka-pa'shus) a. wide; large.

Capaciousness (ka-pa'shus-nes) n. power of holding or receiving.

Capacitate (ka-pas'i-tāt) v.t. to make capable. Capacity (ka-pas'i-ti) n. the power of receiving and containing.

Cap-a-pie (kap-a-pe') ad. from head to foot. Caparison (ka-par'i-sun) n. trappings for a horse;

-v.t. to dress pompously.

Cape (kap) n. a headland; neck-piece of a coat; a loose covering for the shoulders.

loce covering for the shoulders.

Caper (ka'per) n. bud of the caper-bush; a leap;

-n.t. to skip; leap.

Capercalize (kap-er-kal'zi) n. a very large glossy-black grouse, almost the size of a turkey.

Capillaceus (kap-il'skhus a. hair; d. resembling a capillaceus (kap-il'skhus a. hair; d. resembling a capillaceus (kap-il'skhus a. hair; black ships a capillaceus (kap-il'skhus a. ships a capillaceus).

hair; -m. a small tube, or fine, hair-like fibre.
Capillose (kap'i-lös) a. hairy; rough.
Capital (kap'i-tal) a. principal sum; stock; large

letter; chief city; upper part of a column;—a. relating to the head; principal. Capitalise (kap'i-tal-īz) v.t.

to convert into capital; estimate the present value of deferred payments or

Capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist) n. one who employs or has Capital. Capitation (kap-i-tā/shun) n. numeration by

heads; a poll-tax.
Capitol (kap'i-tol) n. a temple in Rome; a government house. [conditions. Capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt) v.i. to surrender on Capitulation (ka-pit-ū-lā'shun) n. a surrender on

Capitulator (ka-pit/ū-lā-ter) n. one who capitu-Capnomancy (kap'nō-man-si) n. divination by means of smoke, it being a favourable omen if

the smoke rose vertically.
Caporal (kap-or-al) n. a kind of tobacco.
Capota (kap-or-al) n. a long cloak worn by ladies.
Capotice (kappte) n. sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour.

Capricious (ka-prish'us) a. whimsical; fanciful. Capricorn (kap'ri-korn) n. one of the signs in the

Capsicum (kap'si-cum) n. the dried and ground pods of red-pepper, spur-pepper, or bird-pepper, from which cayenne-pepper is made.

Capsize (kap-siz') v.t. to overturn.

Capstan (kap'stan) n. a machine to raise great weights, principally used in ships for raising an

Capsular (kap'sū-lar) a. hollow like a chest. Capsule (kap'sūl) n. the seed-vessel of a plant; a small dish; a metal cover placed over the mouth of a corked bottle; a gelatinous envelope containing some nauseous medicine. Captain (kap'tan, kap'tin) n. a commander in the

army or navy. Captaincy (kap'tin-si) n. the rank or commission

of a captain. Also Captainship.
Caption (kap'shun) a. act of legal seizure; arrest;
the writ or warrant for it.
Captieus (kap'shus) a. apt to cavil; fault-finding;

censorious. Captiousness (kap'shus-nes) n. disposition to Captivate (kap'ti-vat) v.t. to take prisoner; please

exceedingly; fascinate.

Captivating (kap'ti-vit-ing) a. charming.

Captive (kap'tiv) n. one taken in war;—a. made

Captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti) n. subjection; bondage. Captor (kap'ter) n. one who takes a prize or

Capture (kap'tūr) n. seizure of a prize;—n.t. to-take or seize by force or fraud. Car (kar) n. a light vehicle; a railway or tramway

[galleon.

Carack (kar'ak) n. a large merchant vessel; Carafe (ka-raf) n. a glass water-bottle for the table Caramel (kar'a-mel) n. burnt sugar used for colourCarat

Case-harden

Carat (kar'at) n. a weight of four grains. Caravan (kar-a-van') n. a body of travelling pil-grims or traders; a large, close carriage. Caravansary (kar-a-van'sar-i) n. a house for tra-

Caraway (kar'a-wā) n. an aromatic plant. Carbide (kar'bīd) n. a compound of carbon with a metal, as in calcium carbide, from which acetylene gas is evolved by the addition of Carbine (kar'bin) n. a short light gun iborne by

Carbineer (kar-bi-nēr') n. a man who carries a Carbolic (kar-bol'ik) n. a disinfecting fluid obtained from coal tar.

Carbon (kar'bon) n. pure charcoal. [carbon. Carbonaceous (kar'bu-nā'shus) a. containing Carbonate (kar'bu-nāt) n. a salt of carbonic acid

united with a base.

Carbonic (kar-bon'ik) a. pertaining to carbon.

Carboy (kar-boi) n. a globular bottle protected by basket work

Carbunce (kar bung-kl). n. an inflammatory tumour; a red gem. [carbon. Carbuncted (kar bu-ret-ed) a. combined with Carburetter (kar bu-ret-er) n. that part of a petrol carburetter (kar bu-ret-er) n. that part of a petrol

engine in which the petrol vapour is carbonised

prior to ignision.

Carcass (kar't kas) x. a dead body; frame-work or Card (kar'd n. a written note; a paper containing an address; a large comb for wool; a printed paper;—s.t. to comb wool.

[bitter cross.]

Cardamie (kar'd,—min) n. a genus of plants; Cardamom (kar'd,—mon) n. the capsules of certain Papet;—killen, and (filesse relants of the Gipper.

East Indian and Chinese plants of the Ginger family, used as a condiment and as a stomachic

Carder (kar'der) n. one who cards wool.

Carder (kar der) n. one who cards wool.

Cardiac (kar'di-ak) a. pertaining to the heart;—

n. a stimulating medicine; a cordial.

Cardinal (kar'di-nal) a. principal; chief;—n. a.

dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church.

Card-table (kard'fa-bl) n. a small table with one

Care (kār) n. uneasiness of mind; caution; management; -v.i. to be anxious; heed. Careen (ka-ren') v.t. or i. to heave or incline on

One sinc.

Career (ka-rer') n. a course; race; time or mode of action;—n.t. to go or move on rapidly.

Careful (kar'fool) a anxious; watchful; saving.

Carefulness (kar'fool-nes) n. great care; caution.

Careless (kar'les) a heedless; having no care. Careless (kar les) u. heedless (kar les-li) ad. without care. Carelessness (kar les-nes) n. negligence.

Caress (ka-res') v.t. to embrace; fondle;-n. act of endearment.

Caret (kā'ret) n. this mark (s), denoting omission. Careworn (kar'worn) a. worn or vexed with care.
Cargo (kar'go) n. a ship's freight.
Carlino (kar'ar') n. a ship's freight.
Carlicature (kar'-ka-tur') n. a description exaggented to deformity;—k. to represent

to deformity :-v.t. to represent

Caries (kā'ri-ēz) n. an ulcer of a bone.

Carillon (kar'i-lun) n. a chime of small bells; a tune or air to be played thereon. Carinated (kari-nai-ted) a shaped like a ship's Carinde (kari-ni) n. a light carriage. Carious (kāri-us) a decayed; ulcerated. Carking (kark'ing) a giving distress or anxiety;

Carking karking a giving distress of anxiety; perplexing.
Carl (karl) n. a rough, elderly man; a kind of hemp; a heap of wool. Also Carle.
Carmagnole (karman-yol) n. a wild song and dance favoured by the French Revolutionists of 1789; the costume worn by the revolutionists; an extravagant manifesto; an extreme revolutionist.

Carman (kar'man) n. one who drives a car. Carmelite (kar'mel-it) n. a friar. Carmine (kar'min) n. a bright red powder or

(kar'nāj) n. destruction of lives:

Carnal (kar'nal) a. fleshly; sensual. Carnalist (kar'nal-ist) n. one given to lust. Carnality (kar-nali-ti) n. fleshly desires. Carnally (kar-nali) ad. according to the flesh. Carnation (kar-na'shun) n. flesh colour; a beauti-

Carnelian (kar-në'li-an) n. a precious stone.

Carnival (kar'ni-val) n. a festival during twelve days before Lent. [on flesh. uays perore nem. Carnivora (kar-niv'ō-ra) n.pl. animals which feed Carnivorous (kar-niv'ō-rus) a. feeding on flesh.

Carob (kar'ob) n. a tree found in the Mediterranean region; the fruit of the carob-tree; the locust bean.

Carol (kar'ul) n. a song of joy; -v.i. to warble.
Carotid (ka-rot'id) a. a term applied to two

Carous (kg-rottal & a ferm applied to two principal arteries.
Carousal (kg-rour'al) n. a drunken revel.
Carouse (kg-rour') n. to drink freely and jovially;—n. a drinking bout.

[cavil. (Carp (kgrp) n. a pond fish t—n.t. to find fault;
Carpenter (karpen-ter) n. a worker in timber for halldling hauses on-bline. building houses or ships.

Carpet (kar'pet) n. a covering for a floor; -v.t. [pp. or a. Carpeted] to cover with a carpet. Carpeting (kar pet-ing) n. carpets in general. Carping (kar ping) a. captious; censorious; n.

cavil; censure. Thaviour. Carriage (kar'ij) n. a vehicle; conveyance; be-Carriage-free (kar'ij-fre) a. carried without charge. Carrier (kar'i-er) n. one who carries; a species of

Carrien (kar'i-un) n. putrid flesh. Carrot (kar'ıt) n. a reddish or yellowish edible Carry (kar'ı) v.t. to bear; behave. Cart (kar'ı) n. a carriage with two wheels for heavy

loads; -v.t. to convey in a cart. Cartage (kár'tāj) n. act of carting; the price paid

for carting.

Carte-blanche (kart-blangsh) n. a paper signed by the giver to be filled up as the receiver pleases. Carte-de-visite (kart-de-vi-zèt') n. a photographic

portrait on a visiting card. Carter (kar'ter) n. one who drives a cart. Cartesian (kar'te'si-an) a. relating to the French

philosopher Rene Descartes or to his philosophy;—n. a follower of Descartes' philosophy. Cartesianism (kar-te'si-an-ism) n. the philosophy of Descartes.

Carthusian (kar-thu'si-an) n. one of an order of monks founded by St. Bruno in 1806; an alumnus of Charterhouse School;—a. pertaining to or denoting (1) the religious order founded by St. Bruno, (2) the Charterhouse School. Cartilage (kar-ti-laj) n. gristle. Cartilaginous (kar-ti-laj'i-nus) a. gri

a. gristly; of or [charts or maps. Cartography (kar-tog'ra-fi) n. the art of preparing Carton (kar'ton) n. thin pasteboard, or a bux made from it; a small dise within the bulls eye of a target, or the shot that strikes this

Cartoon (kar-toon') n. a design for fresco or tapestry; any large sketch or illustration. Cartouch (kar-toosh') n. a case for musket-balls.

Cartridge (kar'trij) n. a paper case for powder and

Cartridge-box (kár'trij-boks) n. a box for oar-Cartridary (kár'tu-lar-i) n. a register-book of a monastery; place for storing records. Cartwright (kart'rit) n. a maker or mender of

Caruncle (kar'ung-kl) n.a small fleshy excrescence. Carve (karv) v.t. to cut wood, stone, or meat

Carver (kar'ver) n. one who carves; a sculptor; a Cascade (kas'kād) n. a waterfall.

Case (kas) a. a covering; box; state; variation of nouns; -v.t. to put in a case.
Case-harden (kas hard-en) v.t. to make hard on

Casein (kā/sē-in) n, the curd or coag milk of which cheese is made. Case-knife (kās/nīf) n, a table-knife.

Case-knife (kās'nif) n. a table-knife. [work. Gasemate (kūs'mīkā) n. a vault or covered arch-Casemate (kūs'mat) n. a part of a window. Caseous (kūs's-us) n. resembling cheese. Gase-ahot (kās'shot) n. old iron and balls enclosed

Imoney

Cash (kash) n. money; coin; -v.t. to convert into Cash-book (kash/book) n. a book in which accounts

of money are kept.

Cashier (kash-ër') n. one who has the charge of money :—v.t. to dismiss from office.

Cashmere (kash'mēr) n. a rich kind of shawl; a fine woollen stuff.

Casing (kās'ing) n. a covering. Cask (kask) n. a small barrel.

Casket (kas'ket) n. a small case for jewels. Casque (kask) n. a helmet.

Cassation (ka-sā'shun) n. the chief court of appeal in France

Casserole (kas'e-rol) n. a border or strip of pastry, rice, etc., within which meats are served for

Cassia (kash'ya) n. a sweet spice.
Cassimere (kas'i-mēr) n. a twilled woollen cloth.
Cassock (kas'us) n. a close frockcoat for clergymen.
Cassowary (kas'ō-wa-ri) n. a very large bird, allied to the ostrich.

Cast (kast) v.t. [pret. and pp. Cast] to throw; fling; found or form; calculate;—n. a throw;

motion; turn; appearance. Castanet (kas'ta-net) n. a rattling instrument

Castanet (kas'ta-net) n. a. ratting instrument used in dancing.
Castaway (kas'ta-wā) n. one abandoned to destruction;—a. rejected; useless. [society. Caste (kas't) n. an exclusive class or rank in Castellan (kas-te-lan'n, governor of a castle. Castellated (kas'te-lāt-ed) a. turroted, like a

Caster (kas'ter) n. a thrower; a small wheel on a swivel on which furniture is rolled; a phial stand [wheels.

Casters (kas'tern) n.pl. a stand for bottles; little Castigate (kas'ti-gat' v.t. to chastise. Castigation (kas-ti-ga'shun) n. correction. Casting (kas'ting) n. act of casting; anything shaped in a mould.

Casting-vote (kas'ting-vot) n. a vote that decides when the others are equally divided.
Cast-iron (kast'ī-run) n. iron melted and run into

Castle (kas'l) n. a fortified house; a piece in chess. Castled (kas'ld) a. furnished with castles. Castor (kas'ter) n. a beaver ; a substance secreted

in the groin of the beaver; a hat made of its fur. Castrate (kas'trat) v.i. to emasculate or geld; make

Casual (kazh'ū-al) a. happening without design;

Casualties (kazh u-n) d. happening who not design, accidental; occasional.

Casualism (kazh u-n) m. doctrine that all things are or happen by chance.

Casualties (kazh u-n)-tis) m.pl. losses in men killed

and wounded on the battlefield.

Casualty (kazh'u-al-til n. an accident, resulting in injury or loss of life. [of right and wrong. Casuist (kazh'u-isb n. a resolver of doubtful cases Gasuistic [kazh-u-is'tik] n. relating to cases of

Casuistry (kazh'ū-is'tri) n. the skill or practice of a casuist.

Cat (kat) n. a domestic animal; a strong tackle;

a double tripod; a lash of nine cords. Catacomb (kat'a-kom) n. a cave for the dead.

Catacoustics (kat-a-kous'tiks) n.pl. science of echoes or reflected sounds.

Catafalque (kat'a-falk) n. a temporary structure

in imitation of a tomb. Catalepsy (kat'a-lep-si) n. sudden suppression of

Catalepsy (kat a-lep-su w. student surpressures sensation and volition.
Catalogue (kat a-log) w. a list; register of names;
—v.t. to make a list of.

Catamount (kat'a-mount) n. a wild cat.

Cataplasm (kat'a-plazm) n. a poultice. Catapult (kat'a-pult) n. a military engine for

Cataract (kat'a-rakt) n. a large waterfall; disorder in the eye. Catarrh (ka-tar') n. a

Catastrophe (ka-tas'trö-fē) n. a final calamity;

Catcall (kat'kawl) n. a squeaking instru-

ment.

Catch (kach) v.t. [pret. and pp. Caught] to seize;
take in a net or by sympathy, contagion, etc.;
come upon; overtake;—v.t. to keep hold; grasp
at;—n. act of seizing; sudden advantage; play
upon words; a kind of glee.
Catchable (kach'g-bl) a. that may be caught.

Catcher (kach'er) n. one who catches.
Catching (kach'ng) n. infectious; apt to catch.
Catchpenny (kach'pen-i) n. a worthless publication.

[rooms, etc.; ketchup.

Catchup (kach'up) n. a sauce prepared from musicatchword (kach'wurd) n. last word in a page, repeated at the top of the next page.

Catechetical (kat-aket'akal) n. consisting of ques-

Catechise (kat'c-kiz) v.t. to instruct; interrogate by questions and answers. Catechiser (kat'c-kiz-cy) n. one who catechises. Catechism (kat'c-kizm) n. a book of questions and

Catechu (kat'e-shóó) n. an astringent extract ob-Catechumen (kat-e-kū'men) n. one being taught

the rudiments of Christianity. Categorical (kat-e-gor'i-kal) a. absolute; positive. Category (kat'e-gor-i) n. a class or order of ideas;

a rule or condition.

Catena (ka-te'na) n. a chain; series; bond of union. Catenary (kat'e-nar-) a. relating to or like a chain. Catenate (kat'e-nāt) v.t. to connect by links. Catenation (kat-e-nā'shun) n. regular connection.

Cater (kā'ter) v.i. to provide food. Cateran (kāt'er-an) n. a highland robber.

Caterer (ka'ter-er) n. one who provides food Cateress (ka'ter-es) n. a female caterer. Caterpillar (kat'er-pil-ar) n. the larva or worm

state of insects

State of Insects.

Caterwall (kat'er-wawl) v.i. to cry as a cat.

Cates (kats) n.pl. rich viands; dainties.

Catgut (kat'gut) n. intestines dried and twisted for violin and other musical instrument strings. Cathartic (ka-thartik) a. purgative;—a. a purge. Cathaed (kat'hed) a. a beam through which the ropes are reeved to raise and secure the anchor. Cathedral (ka-the'dral) a. the principal church in

Catholic (kath'u-lik) a. universal; liberal; pertaining to all Christians;—n. an adherent of

taining to all Christians;—z. an achievent of the Roman Church.

the Roman Church.

the Roman Church.

Catholiciem (ac-thoi/sign), to become a Catholic. Catholiciem (ac-thoi/sign), n. adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Catholicity (tatho-divi-ti) n. liberality in religion; breadth of thought, feeling, etc.

Catoptric (act-op'triks) a, pertaining to catoptrics or vision by reflected light.

Catoptric (act-op'triks) n.pl. the part of optics treating of reflected light.

Cat's-paw (kats'paw) n. the dupe or tool of another; a light breeze of wind.

Cattle (kat'l) n.pl. beasts of pasture.

Caucus (kaw'kus) n. a party meeting to arrange future political action.

Caudle (kaw'da)l. a. pertaining to the teil.

Caudle (kaw'd)l. n. a warm drink for sick persons.

Caught (kaw'l) pref. and pp. of Catch.

Caulliflower (kaw'li-flour-op') n. a species of cabbage.

Caulk (kawk) v.t. to stop seams of a ship.

Causal (kaw'zal) a. implying causes.
Causality (kaw-zal'i-ti) n. the agency of a cause. Causation (kaw-zā'shun) n. the act of causing or producing.

Source (kawz) n. that which produces an effect; a suit in law; -v.t. to make to exist; bring about. Causeless (kawzles, without cause; original. Causelessly (kawz'les-li) ad. without cause or

Causeway (kawz'wā) n. a raised way or path paved with stones. Sometimes written Causey

(kawz'e)

Caustic (kaws'tik) a. corroding; severe; cutting;

Caustic (kaws tik) a. corrolling; severe; dutaing,

—n. a burning application.

Causticity (kaws-tis'i-ti) n. the quality of burning. Cauterise (kaw ter-iz) v.t. to burn or sear with a hot iron, etc. [caustic medicines.

Cautery (kaw'ter-i) n. a searing with a hot iron or Caution (kaw'shun) n. prudence; care;—v.t. to

advise against.

Cautionary (kaw'shun-a-ri) a. containing caution.

Cautionary (kaw'shun-a-ri) a. containing caution.

Cautioner (kaw'shun-a-ri) a. containing caution.

Cautious (kaw'shus a watchful against danger; Cautiously (kaw'shus-ili ad. prudently. Cautiousness (kaw'shus-nes) n. prudence. Cavalcade (kay'al-kad) n. a procession on horse-

back [hawya-ler] n. a procession of normal-back [hawyhry; disdainful.]
Cavalier (kavya-ler) n. a horseman;—a. brave;
Cavatro (kav'a'shun) n. act of digging for a

foundation; trench.

Cave (kay) n. a den; a hollow place in the earth;

-v. to fall in; -v.t. to scoop out.

Cavest (kay)-at n. a legal notice or caution; a
bar or hindrance.

Cavern (kav'ern) n. a large cave.

Cavernous (kav'er-nus) a. hollow; full of cavities. Caviare (kav-i-ar') n. the roes of certain fish

Cavil (kav'il) v.i. to raise false or trifling objections; carp; -n. a captious or specious argument. Cavilling (kav'il-ing) n. disputation; groundless objection.

Cavity (kav'i-ti) n. a hollow place.

Caw (kaw) v.i. to cry as a rook, crow, or raven. Cavenne (kā-en') n. a pungent pepper.

Cayman (kā'man) n. an alligator in America.

Cease (ses) v.l. to stop; leave off.
Cease(ses) e.g. to stop; leave off.
Cease(ses) (seg'les) a. never ceasing.
Cease(ses) (seg'les) ad. without intermission;
continually. Cedar (se'dar) n. an evergreen tree.

Cede (sēd) v.t. to yield; give up.
Cedilla (sē-dil'a) n. a mark under c, thus (ç).

Cell (sel) v.t. to cover or line; roof.

Celling (se'ling) n. covering of the inner roof.

Celebrant (sel'o-brant) n. the officiating priest or Celebrate (sel'e-brat) v.t. to praise; extol; ob-

serve; commemorate. Celebration (sel-e-bra'shun) n. an honouring with

praise or solemnities.

praise or solemnines. Celebrator (sel'e-brā-ter) n one who celebrates. Celebrity (se-lebri-ti) n, fame; distinction; a person of distinction or fame.

Ocienty (se-ler'1-ti) n. swiftness; speed.
Celery (se'er-1) n. a plant cultivated for the table.
Celestial (se-lest'yal) a. heavenly;—n. an inhabitant of heaven.

Celiac (se'le-ak) a. pertaining to the intestines. Celibacy (sel'i-ba-si) n. single life; unmarried

state. (celibate (sel'i-bāt) n. an unmarried person. (cell gei) n. a small room; any small cavity or hollow place. (cellar (sel'ar) n. a room under a house. (cellarage (sel'ar-āj) n. cellars in general; space for cellars.

Cellarer (sel'ar-er) n. the monk who had charge Cellarer (sel'ar-et) n. an ornamental case in a room for holding liquor bottles. [vesicles.

Cellular (sel'u-lar) a. consisting of cells or small

Cellulose (sel'lu-lös) a. containing cells;—n. the substance of vegetable cells.

Celtic (sel'tik) a pertaining to the primitive in-habitants of Western Europe. Cement (se-ment, sem'ent) n. an adhesive sub-stance which unites bodies;—v.t. to join closely; -v.i. to unite; cohere.

Cementation (sem-en-ta'shun) n. the act of uniting Cementitious (sem-en-tish'us) a. of the nature of [are buried.

Cemetery (sem'ē-ter-i) n. a place where the dead Cenebite (se'nō-bīt) n. a kind of monk. Cenobitical (se-nō-bit'i-kal) a. living in com-

Censer (sen'ser) n. an incense-pan. Cension (sen'shun) n. tax or assessment.

Censor (sen'ser) n. a Roman magistrate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a severe

Censorial (sen-sō'ri-al) a. belonging to a censor Censorious (sen-sō'ri-us) a. severe; prone to find

rault.

Censoriously (sen-sö'ri-us-li) ad. in a censorious

Censoriousness (sen-sö'ri-us-nes) n. act or habit

of finding fault. [office, of a censor.

Censorahp (sen'sur-ship) n. office, or a censor. Censorahp (sen'sur-ship) n. office, or term of Censual (sen'shur-shi) a. descring of censura. Censurable (sen'shur-shi) a. descring of censure. Censure (sen'shur) n. blame; -nt to blame; re-

Censure [sen sauly n. olathe; the content, prove; reprimand. Census [sen sus] n. an official enumeration of Cent (sent) n. a hundred; a copper coin of the United States, being the hundredth part of a dollar, or one halfpenny sterling. Centaur (sen tawn) n. a fabulous monster, half

Centenary (sen'ten-a-ri) a. pertaining to a hundred;—n. commemoration after a hundred Gentering (sen'ter-ing) n, the framework of any Gentesimal (sen-tes'i-mal) n, the hundredth part. Centigrade (sen'ti-grād) a, divided into a hundred

Centime (sen'tem) n. the hundredth part of a franc. Centipede (sen'ti-ped) n. an insect with many

the centre. Central (sen'tral) a. relating to the centre; near Centralisation (sen-tral-i-za'shun) n. act of centralising. Ito a centre. Centralise (sen'tral-iz) n. to make central; draw Centrality (sen-tral'i-ti) n. the state of being

Centre (sen'ter) n, the middle point; -v.t. or i. to place or meet on the middle point.

Centre-bit (sen'ter-bit) n. an instrument for

boring holes in wood.

Centric (sen'trik) a. placed in the centre.

Centrifugal (sen-trifu-gal) a. tending from the

Centre. Centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal) a. tending to the Centurple (sen-tūr'i-al) a. a hundredfold.

Centurial (sen-tūr'i-al) a. pertaining to a century. Centurion (sen-tur'i-un) n. a Roman officer over

a hundred men. Century (sen'tū-ri) n. a hundred years.

Cerate (se'rāt) n. ointment of wax, oil, etc.
Cerate (se'rā-ted) a. covered with wax.
Cereal (se'rā-al) a. pertaining to grain;—n. an

edible grain. Cerement (ser'ment) n. cloth dipped in wax, used in embalming. Also Cerecloth.

Ceremonial (ser-e-mō'ni-al) a. relating to rites; n. outward form.

Ceremonious (ser-ē-mō'ni-us) a. formal; exact. Ceremony (ser'e-mo-ni) n. outward rite.

Geremony (ser-e-mo-ni) n. outward rite.

Certiferous (8c-rifer-us) a producing wax.

Certise (8c-rez') a. cherry-coloured.

Gerography (8c-rog'raji) n. the art of engraving

Gertain (ser'tin) a. sure; regular.

Certain (ser'tin) a. full assurance.

Certificate (ser-tif-kāt) n. a testimony in write.

Certificate (ser-tif-kāt) n. a testimony in write.

Certificate (ser-tif-kāt) n. a testimony in write.

Certification (ser-ti-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of

certifying.

Certifier (ser'ti-fi-er) n. one who certifies. Certify (ser'ti-fi) v.t. to give certain notice; testify

Certitude (ser'ti-tūd) n. freedom from doubt. Cerulian (se-ròo'le-an) a. sky-coloured; blue. Cervical (ser'vi-kal) a. relating to the neck.

Cervine (ser'vin) a. pertaining to deer. Cessation (se-sā/shun) n. stopping or ending;

discontinuance. Cession (sesh'un) n. a giving up; surrender. Cesspool (ses'pool) n. a reservoir to receive drain-

Cesural (sē-zūr'al) a. relating to a cesura Cetacean (sē-tā'shan) n. an animal of the whale

Cetaceous (sc-ta'shus)  $\alpha$ . of the whale kind. Chablis (shab'le) n. a white French wine. Chafe (chāf) v.t. and i. to fret; wear by friction;

finto bars. n. irritation. Chafer (chaf'fer-i) n. a forge for hammering iron Chaff (chaf) n. the husks of grain; cut straw; worthless matter; -v.t. to banter.

Chaffer (chaffer) n.t. or t. to bargain. [buying. Chafferer (chaffer-er) n. one who treats about Chaffy (chaff) a. full of chaff; light.

Chafing-dish (chā'fing-dish) n. a dish for holding hot coals, etc. [to vex; mortify. Chagrin (sha-gren') n. ill-humour; vexation;—v.t. Chain (chan) n. a line of links;—v.t. to fasten with

a chain; enslave. [ships, etc. Chain-pump (chān'pump) n. a pump used in Chain-anet (chān'shot) n.pl. shot connected by a chain used for cutting down masts or rigging.

Chair (chār) n. a movable seat; an official seat;—

v.t. to carry in triumph.
hairman (chār'man) n. a presiding officer.

Chaise (shāz) n. a two-wheeled carriage.

Chalcography (kal-kogʻra-fi) n. engraving on brass.

Chaldee (kal'dē) n. the language of Chaldea.

halder (chawl'der) n. a measure for grain=16 bolls (Scot.).

Chaldron (chawl'drun, chal'drun) n. a measure of 36 bushels.

Chalet (sha-la') n. a Swiss cottage. Chalice (chal'is) n. a communion cup. Chaliced (chal'ist) a. having a cup or cell.

Chalk (chawk) n. a white calcareous earth; -v.t. to mark with chalk.

Chalky (chaw'd) a containing chalk. Challenge (chal'en) v.t. to claim; call to, fight; object to;—a. a summons to a contest; exception to a juror.
Challengeable (chal'enj-q-bl) a. that may be

Challenger (chal'enj-er) n. one who challenges. Chalybeate (ka-lib'e-āt) a. impregnated with iron. Chamber (chām'ber) n. a room; an office; hall of institute or legislation; a legislative or corporate body; a hollow or cavity;—v.i. to reside in; be wanton.

[chambers; city treasurer.

Chamberlain (chām'ber-lān) n. an overseer of the Chamber-maid (chām'ber-mād) n. a female who has charge of bed-chambers.

Chameleon (ka-mel'yun) n. a species of lizard whose colour changes.

Chamois (sham'waw) n. a kind of a goat; a soft leather made from its skin.

Champ (champ) v.t. or i. to chew; bite. Champagne (sham-pān') n. a brisk, sparkling wine. Champion (cham'pi-un) n. a combatant for

another, or for a cause.

Championship (cham'pi-un-ship) n. the rank of being first in any trial of strength or skill.

Chance (chans) n. an unforeseen occurrence; accident: opportunity: -v.i. to happen; -v.t. to

Chanceful (chans'fool) a. full of risk; hazardous. Chancel (chan'sel) n. part of a church where the

Chancellor (chan'sel-er) n. president of a court, university, or jury, etc. [chancellor. Chancellorship (chan'sel-er-ship) n. office of a Chancery (chan'ser-i) n. a court of equity.

Chandelier (shan-de-ler') n. a frame with branches for candle or gas lights.

Chandler (chand'ler) n. one who deals in candles;

a general dealer.

Chandlery (chandleri) n articles sold by a Change (chânj) v.t. or i. to alter; exchange; n. alteration; small money.

Changealle (chânj's-bl) a, subject to change; changealleness (chânj's-bl-nes) n. fickleness.

Changeful (chânj's-bl) a. full of change.

Changeless (chânj's-bl.nes) n. fickleness.

Changeless (chânj's-bl.nes) n. schild substitut d.

Changeling (chānj'ling) n. a child substituted in place of another; one apt to change. Changer (chānj'er) n. one who changes or ex-

Channel (chan'el) n. course for a stream; a furrow; strait; -vt. to cut into channels; groove. Channelled (chan'eld) a. grooved lengthwise. Chant (chant) v.t. or i. to sing; -n. a song or

Chanter (chan'ter) n. a singer in a cathedral; the tenor in the bagpipes. [fowls. Chanticleer (chan'ti-kler) n. the male of domestic Chanting (chant'ing) n. art or practice of intoning

the church service.

Chantress (chan'tres) n. a female singer.
Chaos (kā'os) n. confused mass; confusion.
Chaotic (kā-ot/ik) a. resembling chaos; confused.

Chaotic (kā-ot'ik) a resembling chaos; contused.

Chap (chap) v.t. or i. to open; crack;—n. a cleft
or chink; the jaw; a young fellow.

Chapbook (chap'book) n. a short tract or pamphlet
hawked by pedlars.

Chapel (chap'el) n. a place of worship.

Chapely (chap'el-ri) n. the jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chaperon (shap'e-ron) o. t. to attend on a lodyn. a matron who introduces a your despendence of the proton
public assemblies. Chaperonage (shap'e-ron-āj) n. office or duty of a Chapfallen (chap'fawln) a. dejected; dispirited. Chaplain (chap'lin) n. a clergyman of the army or

navy, etc.
Chaplaincy (chap'lin-si) n. the office of a chaplain.
Chaplet (chap'let n. a garland or wreath.
Chapman (chap'man) n. a small merchant;
hawker; pedlar.
Chappy (chap'i) n. full of chaps or clefts.
Chapter (chap'ter) n. a division of a book; an
organised branch of some society.

organised oranci of some socaety.

Char (châr) v.t. to reduce to charcoal; hew of work, as stone;—v.t. to work by the day;—n.a day's work; a job.

Character (kar'ak-ter) n. a distinctive sign or letter; the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; estimate or certificate of such; a peculiar

person; -v.t. to engrave; portray.
Characterise (kar'ak-teria) v.t. to describe by peculiar qualities.
Characteristic (kar-ak-teris'tik) a, constituting

character;—n. that which marks the character. Characteristically (kar-ak-ter-is'ti-kal-i) ad. in a manner to reveal individual qualities. Charade (sha-rād', sha-rād'), na kind of roal artifically. Charoal (chār-kol) n. a kind of roal artifically

prepared from wood. Charge (charj) v.t. to enjoin; load; accuse; make

Charge (charj) t. to enjoin; loat; acctaes, mark an onset; -m. care; expense.
Chargeable (charjej n. a. large dish; a war-horse.
Charju (charjej n. a. large dish; a war-horse.
Charily (charjej n. n. incety; frugally.
Chariots (charjes) n. nicety; frugally.
Chariot (charjes) n. a carriage of pleasure or

state.

Chariteer (chari-o-ter') n. driver of a chariot.

Charitable (chari-ia-bl) a. liberal; kind.

Charity (chari-ti) n. love; a charitable institution; liberality; alms; benevolence.

Charlatan (sharia-tan) n. a quack.

Charlatanry (sharia-tan-ri) n. quackery.

Charm (charm) n. magic power; attractive power;

—nt. to fascinate; subdue; to delight or please

greatly.

Charmer (char'mer) n. one who enchants. Charming (char'ming) a. delightful.

Charnel-house (char'nel-hous) n. a place for bones Charred (chard) a. reduced to charcoal; slightly Chart (chart) n. a delineation of coasts, etc.; map.

Charter (charter) n. a patent; grant; -v.t. to let or hire, as vessels

Charter-party (char'ter-par-ti) n. an agreement between the owner of a vessel and him who hires

Chartism (char'tizm) n. principles of the Chartists. Charty (char'i) a. careful; cautious. [reformer. Chartist (char'tist) m. an English ultra-radical Chase (chas) n.t. to hunt; pursue;—n. pursuit; -v.t. engrave; emboss; cut into the form of a

screw; -n. a printer's frame. Chaser (chā'ser) n. a pursuer; an engraving tool; a gun on the bow or stern of a vessel.

a gun on the low of stern of a vesser. Chasm (kazm) n. a cleft; gap; opening. Chassis (sha'se) n. the frame and engine of an automobile without the carriage body.

Chaste (chāst) a. undefiled; pure.
Chastely (chāst'li) ad. purely; modestly.
Chasten (chā'sn) v.t. to punish; correct in order to reclaim. Chasteness (chast'nes) n. state or quality of being

Chastening (chā'sn-ing) n. correction. Chastise (chas-tīz') v.t. to correct.

Chastist (chastiz'er) n. one who punishes.
Chastity (chas'ti-ti) n. purity of body or speech.
Chat (chat) v.i. to talk familiarly;—n. idle or

Chatelaine (shat-e-lan) n. a castle or country seat. Chatelaine (shat-e-lan) n. a chain worn by ladies with keys and other domestic articles attached.

Chattel (chat'l) n. any movable property.

Chatter (chat'er) v.i. to talk idly;—n. a prating;
noise of birds.

Chatters (chat'er-er) n. one that chatters. Chauffeur (shōf'fer) n. a motor-car-attendant. Cheap (chep) a. of low price; common. [price. Cheapen (che'pn) v.t. to ask the price; lessen the

Cheapenr (che' pn-er n. one who cheapens. Cheaply (che' li ad. at a low price or cost. Cheapely (che' li ad. at a low price or cost. Cheapens (che' nos) n. lowness of price. Cheat (che') n. a trick; a deceiver;—n.t. to de-

fraud; impose on. Greating. Cheatery (che'ter-i) n. fraud; deception; habit Cheek (ekek' nt. to curb or restrain; mark, as in a list;—n. restraint.

Checker (chek'er) v.t. to diversify. Also written

Checkers (chek'erz) n.pl. a game on a checkered Checkmate (chek'māt) n. a movement in chess that ends the game;—ut. to defeat; baffle. Cheddar (ched'ar, ched'er) n. a rich kind of cheese

made in Somersetshire.

Cheek (chek) n. the side of the face. Oheer (cher) n. mirth; a shout of joy;—v.t. to salute with joy; enliven. Cheerful (cher fool) a. lively; gay; sprightly. Cheerfulness (cher fool-nes) n. gaiety.

Cheerless (cher'les) a. comfortless.

Cheery (cher'i) a. gay; sprightly; animated. Cheese (chez) n. the curd of milk coagulated and

[in or sells cheese. Cheesemonger (chēz'mung-ger) n. one who deals Cheese-paring (chēz'pār-ing) n. meanly economical. Cheese-press (chez'pres) n. a machine for pressing

Cheetal (chē'ta) n. 2 kind of leopard. Chemical (kem'i-kal) a. pertaining to chemistry. Chemise (she-mēz') n. an under-garment of a

Chemist (kem'ist) n. one versed in chemistry.
Chemistry (kem'istri) n. the science which shows
the nature and properties of elementary substances.

[and worsted.] Chenille (she-nel') n. a cord or trimming of silk Cheque (chek) n. an order for money.

Cheque-book (chek'book) n. a book with blank

cheques.
Cherish (cher'ish) v.t. to treat with tenderness;
Cheroct (she-root') n. a cigar made in Manila.

Cherry (cher'i) n. a small stone fruit :- a. red: like a cherry. Chert (chert) n. a kind of flint; hornstone.

Cherub (cher'ub) n. a celestial spirit. Cherubic (che-ròo'bik) a. angelic.

Cherubim (cher'00-bim) n. Hebrew plural of Chess (ches) n. an ingenious game played on a Chest (chest) n. a large box; the thorax. Chestnut (ches'nut) n. a kind of tree; its fruit or

nut; well-worn or stale joke (slang); -a. of the

colour of the chestnut; reddish-brown. Chevalier (shev-a-ler) n. a knight; horseman. Cheveril (shev-ril) n. a knight; horseman. Cheveril (shev-ril) n. a kid; kid leather. Chew (cho) v.t. to grind with the teeth. Chic (shek) n. ease and skill; adrottness; know-

Tartifice.

Chicane (shi-kān') n. shift; trickery; mean Chicanery (shi-kā'ner-i) n. employment of chicane. Chick (chik) n. the young of fowls; a child. Also Chicken.

Chickweed (chik'wed) n. a low creeping weed chickwed conk wed n. a low creeping weed which birds are fond of. pp. Chid; chid; prot. Chid; pp. Chid, chid, chidden to Chief cheft a. highest in office; principal;—n. a chick chid; chid head of a clan.

Chick; chick chief tin, n. a captain or leader.

Chieft chieft in, n. a captain or leader.

Chieft chieft

Chilblain (chil'blan) n. a swelling or sore caused

by cold. Caild (child) n. a son or daughter. [childbirth. Childbed (child) bed) n. the state of travail or Childbirth (childberth n. travail; labour. Childbe (child) n. the eldest son of a nobleman. Childhood (child hood, n. state of being a child. Childish (chil'dish) a. like a child; simple;

Childishly (chil'dish-li) ad, in a childish manner.

Childishness (chil'dish-nes) n. triflingness; simpleness; puerlity.
Childless (child'les) a. having no child.
Childlike (child'lik) a. like or becoming a child;

Children (chil'dren) n.pl. of Child.

Chill (chil) α. cold; inducing a shivering;—n. moderate cold;—v.t. to make cold; discourage; -v.i. to cool suddenly.

Chilliness (chil'i-nes) n. coldness.

Chillingly (chil'ing-li) ad. in a cold, discouraging manner.

Chilly (chil'i) a. somewhat cold.
Chime (chim) n. a set of bells arranged to ring in

a tune; the sound thus produced; -v.t. or i. to a time; the sound thus produced;—b.t. or i. to strike or sound in harmony;—edge of a cask. Chimerea (ki-me'ra) n. a vain, idle fancy. Chimerea (ki-me'ra) n. a vain, idle fancy. Chimerea (ki-me'ra) n. a flue or passage for smoke; Chimerea (ki-mera) n. a flue or passage for smoke; Chimerea (ki-mera) n. a large African ape, Chin (chin) a lower end of the face.

China (chi'na) n. fine earthenware.

Chinchilla (chin-chil'la) n. a squirrel-like rodent with five-toed fore feet and four-toed hind feet; the soft pearly grey fur of the rodent, much used by ladies.

Chin-cough (chin koff n. the whooping-cough.
Chine (chin) n. the backbone of an animal; a
part of it cut for cooking; the edge or rim of a
cask -n.t. to cut through the backbone.

Chink (chingk) n. a narrow opening; cleft; -v.i. to split or crack.

Chink (chingk) v.t. to rattle or jingle, as small coin:—v.t. to sound by concussion;—n. the ring or clink of coin.

Chinook (chi-nook') n. (1) a warm, dry, westerly wind which occurs on the eastern slopes of the

Rocky Mountains from Colorado to the Peace River. (2) A mixed language, much used by traders and Indians, especially on the Columbia River, and consisting of French, English, and Indian words. [colours.

Chintz (chintz) n. cotton cloth printed with

Chippendale (chip'en-dal) a. denoting the style of furniture said to have been designed, from French models, by Thomas Chippendale in the

Chipper (chip'er) a. active; lively; cheerful. (Chirm (cherm) vi. to chirp; make a mournful cry. Chirographer (ki-rog'ra-fer) n. a writer.

Chirography (ki-rog'ra-fi) n. handwriting; pen-manship.

(ki-rog'ra-fi) n. art of discoursing with Chiropodist (ki-rog'ra-fi) n. one who extracts

corns from feet Chirp (cherp) v.i. to make the noise of small birds. Chirping (cher'ping) n. the cheerful noise of birds.

Chirrup (chir'up) v.t. to animate by chirping ;-v.i.

to chirp.

Chisel (chiz'el) n. a tool of iron or steel to pare
with, used in carpentry, etc.;—v.t. to cut with
a chisel; cut close in a bargain; cheat.

a chisel; charded a cut with a chisel; clean-cut; Chiselled (chiz'eld) a. cut with a chisel; clean-cut;

Chit (chit) n. a shoot; small child.
Chit-chat (chit/chat) n. familiar talk.
Chivalrous (shiv/al-rus) a. pertaining to chivalry;

Chivalrously (shiv'al-rus-li) ad. boldly; gallantly.

unvarrouzly (shiv'al-rus-li ad. boidly; gallandy; Chivalry (shiv'al-ri) n. body of knights; knight errantry; valour. [and alcohol. Chloral (klö'ral) n. a narcotic compound of chlorine (hlorate (klö'ral) n. a compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. Chloride (klö'rik) a. pertaining to chlorine. Also Chloride (klö'rid) n. a compound of chlorine with acother temper.

Chlorine (klö'rin) n. a gaseous substance obtained from common salt, used in bleaching and disin-

Chlorodine (klö'rō-din) n. a medicine possessing anodyne and other remedial properties.

Chloroform (klo'rō-form) n. a volatile liquid used

chiefotom (clore form) n. n. volatile liquid used to produce temporary insensibility.

Chock (chok) n. a kind of wedge.

Chock-full (chok'foll a, quite full. [and sugar.

Chocolate (chok'foll a, uite full. [and sugar.

Chocolate (chok'foll a, n. a paste made from cacao choice (chois n. act of chocosing; the thing chosen; the best part;—a. select; precious.

Choice less (chois'li ad. with care in choosing.

Choiceness (chois'li ad. with care in choosing.

Choir (kwir) n. part of a church; the chancel; a

body of singers.

Choke (chōk) v.t. to stop the breath; stifle; suppress; -v.i. to have the windpipe stopped; swells pits or wells. Choke-damp (chok'damp) n. suffocating vapour in

Choke-damp (chök'damp) n. suffocating vapour in Choler (ko'ler) n. bile; anger. (ing. Cholera (ko'lera) n. bilicus vomiting and purg-Choleric (ko'lerik) n. passionate; irascible. Cholic (kol'ik) n. pertatning to bile. Choose (choon n.t. [pret. Chose; pp. Chosen, Chose] to make choice of; preter; elect. Chop (chop) n.t. or it to cut; mine; shift;—n. a small piece of meat.

small piece of meat.

Chop-house (chop'hous) n, a dining-house.

Chopper (chop'er) n, a butcher's cleaver.

Chopping (chop'ing) a large; plunp.

Chops (chops in, pl. the jaws.

Chopaticks (chop stiks) n, pl. there of wood,

ivory, etc., with which the Chorse eat.

Choral (&o'rail) a. belonging musical justiument:

Chord (kord) n. string of a musical instrument; concord; a line in geometry uniting the extremities of the are of a circle. Chorist (kö'rist) n. a choir-singer.

Chorister (kor'is-ter) n. a member of a choir; a [a region. citoris.

(horographer (kō-nog'ra-fer) n. one who describes Chorography (kō-nog'ra-fi) n. description of a particular region.

Chorus (kō'rus' n. a company of singers; part of music in which all join.

Chough (chuf) n. a bird of the crow family;

Chouse (chous) v.t. to cheat; trick;—n. a trick or imposition; a dupe or tool.

Chowder (chou'der) n. fish boiled with biscuit.

Chrism (krizm) n. consecrated oil.

Chrismal (kriz'mal) a. relating to chrism. Christ (krist) n the Anointed; the Messiah. Christen (kris'n) v.t. to baptise and name.

Christendom (kris'n-dum) n. territory of Chris-

Christening (kris'n-ing, kris'ning) n. baptism. Christian (kristyan) n. a disciple of Christ; a believer; an adherent of Christ's church; a baptised person;—a. pertaining to Christ or to Christianity.

Christianise (krist'yan-iz) v.t. to convert to Chris-Christianity (kris-ti-an'i-ti) n. the religion taught

Christianly (krist'yan-li) a. becoming a Christian. Christmas (kris'mas) n. the feast of Christ's

Christmas-box (kris'mas-boks) n. a box for Christmas presents; a Christmas gift. Chromate (kro'māt) n. a salt of chromic acid. Chromatic (kro'māt) a. relating to colours and Chromatics (krō-mat/iks) n.pl. the science of Chrome (krōm) n. a metal from which coloured

preparations are made.

preparations are under. Chromic (kro'mick a. obtained from chrome. Chromograph (kro'mō-graf) a. a coloured print. Chromo-lithography (kro-mō-li-thog'ra-fi) printing with colours off stone.

Chromo typography (krō-mō-ti-pog'ra-fi) n. print-ing with types in different colours. Chronic (kron'ik) a. relating to time; periodical;

long-continued

Chronicle (kron'i-kl) n. a register of events;—v.t. to record in history.

Chronologist (krō-nol'ō-jist) n. one who studies or

explains chronology.

Chronology (krö-nol'ō-ji) n. the science of computing dates; a register of events and dates.

Chronometer (krō-non'o-ter) n. a very exact time-

Chrysalis (kris'a-lis) n. the form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state. Chrysanthemum (kris-an'thē-mum) n. a genus of

composite plants, flowering in winter. Chrysolite (kris'ō-līt) n. a greenish stone with a

golden tings.
Chub (chub) n. a river-fish allied to the carp.
Chub (chub') n. a plump; short and thick; fat
and florid in the cheeks.

Chuck (chuk) vi. or i. to make a noise as a hen; touch under the chin; throw or toes quickly;— n. the call of a hen; a touch under the chin; an appendage to a lathe. Omackle (chuk'l) vi. or i. to laugh inwardly; call

Chuff (chuf) n. a clownish person.
Chuffy (chuff) a. blunt; surly.
Chum (chum) n. a chamber-fellow in a college,
etc.;—v.i. to live and mess with another;

Chump (chump) n. a short, thick piece of wood. Also Chunk,

Church (church) n. a place of worship; a body of Christians;—v.t. to perform the giving of thanks in church. [clergyman. Churchman (church'man) n. an Episcopalian; a

Churchwarden (church'wawr-den) n. an officer of

Churchwarden (church way-tuen) & an Church the church; a long clay pipe.
Churchyard (church'yard) na graveyard near a Churl (churl) na countryman; rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a nigsard.
Churlish chur lishi a surly; rude.
Churlishes (chur'lishi nd rudely; roughly.
Churlishnes (chur'lishes) n. rudeness of man-

ners; moroseness.

Churn (churn) n. a vessel in which cream is agitated;—v.t. to agitate cream for making butter. Churning (chur'ning) n. the making of butter by means of a churn; the quantity made at one

Chutnee (chut'ne) n. an Indian condiment. Chyle (kīl) n. a milky fluid formed in the stomach by digesting.

Chyme (kim) n. the pulpy matter formed by digested food in the stomach.

Cicatrice (sik'a-tris) n. scar; mark. Cicatrisation (sik-a-tri-zā'shun) n. the process of healing a wound.
Cicatrise (sik'a-triz) v.t. or i. to heal a wound by

forming a skin over it. Cicerone (che-chā-ro'nā, sis-e-rō'ne) n. one who points out objects of interest in a place to strangers, and is eloquent, like Cicero, in de-

scribing them; a guide. Gider (si'der) n a liquor made from the juice of Cigar (si'der) n a liquor made from the juice of Cigar (si'gar) n a roll of tobacco for smoking.

Cigarette (sig-a-ret') n a roll of cut tobacco in

paper for smoking. Paper for smooring.

Cilia (sil'i-a) n,pl. the eyelashes; long hairs on Ciliated (sil-i-a'ted) a. having long, fine hairs.

Cilicious (si-lish'us) a. made of hair; hairy.

Cimmerian (si-mē'ri-an) a. dark. [tree, Cinchona (sin-kō'na) n. Peruvian bark, or bark Cincture (singk'tur) n. a belt; a girdle. Cinders (sin'derz) n.pl. coal or other matter

charred by fire. [matograph. Cinematograph (sin-e-mat/ō-graph) n. See Kine-Cinnamon (sin'a-mun) n. the inner bark of a species of laurel.

Cinque (singk) n. the number five; used in games.

Cipher (si'fer) n. the figure (0); initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret writing;—v.i. to use [arithmetic.

Ciphering (sifer-ing) n act of performing sums in Circle (ser kl) n. a round figure; a ring; a sphere; surrounding company;—v. to move round;—v. to move in a round or compass.

Circlet (ser'klet) n. a little circle; an orb.
Circuit (ser'klt) n. that which encircles; space
enclosed; periodical visitation by judges; district visited

Circuitous (ser-kū'i-tus) a. round about.

Circuity (ser-kū'i-ti) n. a going round.

Circuity (ser-kū'l-ti) n. a going round.

Circular (ser-kū'lar) a. round; like a circle; ending in itself;—n. an intimation addressed to a number of persons.

Circularity (ser-kū-lar'i-ti) n. a circular form. Circulate (ser'kū-lāt) v.i. to move round; -v.t. to

Chromate igr karnay a. to more round, a. concerning the pass round. Circulation (sgr-kth-la'shun) n. a passing round; Circulatory (sgr-kth-la-tur-i) a. circulating. [ing. Circumambient (sgr-ktm-am'bi-ent) a. surround-broundles (sgr-ktm-sl) n.t. to deptive of the

Circumcision (ser-kum-sizh'un) n. act of circum-Circumference (ser-kum'fer-ens) n. the line that bounds a circle. Circumferential (ser-kum-fer-en'shal) a. pertain-

ing to the circumference.

Circumferentor (ser-kum-fer-en'ter) n. a surveyor's

instrument for measuring angles.

Circumfex (ser'kum-fleks) n. an accent marked

Circumfluence (ser-kum'floo-ens) n. an enclosing with waters.

Circumfuse (ser-kum-fuz') v.t. to pour round.
Circumfuse (ser-kum-fuz') v.t. to pour round.
Circumfusile (ser-kum-fu'sil) a. that may be

Circumfusion (ser-kum-fū/zhun) n. act of pouring Circumgyrate (ser-kum-ji/rāt) v.t. to roll or turn

or cumparent (ser-kum-jā/sent) a. lying around. Circumjacent (ser-kum-jā/sent) a. lying around. Circumjocution (ser-kum-jō-kū/shun) n. the use of indirect expression.

Circumlocutory (ser-kum-lok'ū-tur-i) s. consisting in roundabout words.

Circumnavigable (ser-kum-nav'i-ga-bl) a. may be sailed round.

Circumnavigate (ser-kum-nav'i-gāt) v.t. to sail Circumnavigation (ser-kum-nav'i-gā-shun) n. a sailing round.

Circumnavigator (ser-kum-nav/i-gā-ter) n. one who has sailed round the globe.

Circumpolar (ser-kum-po'lar) a. about one of the poles of the earth.

Circumrotary (ser-kum-rō'ta-ri) a. revolving Circumscribable (ser-kum-skri'ba-bl) a. that may revolving be circumscribed.

oe circumscribe (ser-kum-scrib') n.t. to enclose; limit. Circumscription (ser-kum-skrip'shun) n. limitation; bound; confinement.
Circumspect (ser'kum-spekt) a. guarded; prudent. Circumspection (ser-kum-spek'shun) n. cantion.

Circumspective (ser-kum-spek'tiv) a. cautious: wary; careful of consequences.

wary; carent of consequences. [Wartly: Circumspectly (ser/kum-spekt.li) ad. watchfully: Circumstance (ser/kum-stans) n. something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; event; incident. [Property Circumstances (ser/kum-stan-ses) n.pl. state as to Circumstantial (ser-kum-stan-ses) n.pl. state as to Circumstantial (ser-kum-stan-ses) n.pl. state as to Circumstantial (ser-kum-stan-ses) n.pl. state as to Circumstantial (ser-kum-stan-shan) n.pl. swith circumstances.

minute; abounding with circumstances Circumstantiality (ser-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti) particular detail; minuteness.

Circumstantially (ser-kum-stan'shal-i) ad. in every

particular; exactly.

Circumstantials (ser-kum-stan'shalz) n.pl. things incidental, but not essential.

Circumvent (ser-kum-vent') v.t. to get round or outwit; delude.

[imposture.]

Circumvention (ser-kum-ven'shun) n. deception; Circumvolve (ser-kum-volv') v.t. or i. to roll

round; revolve, [round. Circumvolution (ser-kum-vö-lü'shun) n. a rolling Circus (ser'kus) n. an enclosed place for games

or feats of horsemanship. Cirro-stratus (sir-ō-strā'tus) n. a long, dense cloud,

fringed or fleecy in the margin.

Clat (sist) n. (1) a tomb consisting of a stone coffin covered with stone slabs. (2) In Archeology, a metal box made to hold articles of the toilet. metal box made to note articles of the toner. Clistem (siztern) n. a large vessel for water, etc.; Cit (sit) n. a cant term for citizen. [reservoir. Clitable (sit/a.bl) a. that may be cited. Clitadel (sit/a.bl) n. a fortress in a city. Clital (sit/a.dl) n. summons; quotation. Clitation (sit-ta'shun) n. a summons; quotation.

Citatory (sī'ta-tur-i) a. citing; calling.

Citie (sit v.t. to summon; quote. [Cithara. Cithern (sith'ern) n. a kind of guitar. Also Citizen (sit'i-zn) n. an inhabitant of a city; a

Citizenship (sit'i-zn-ship) n. the freedom of a city. Citric (sit'rik) a. belonging to lemons. Citrine (sit'rin) a. lemon-coloured.

Citron (sit'run) n. a species of lemon. City (sit'i) n. an incorporated town.

Civet (siv'et) n. a small carnivorous animal; perfume obtained from it.

Civic (siv'ik) a. relating to civil life.

Civics (siv'iks) n. that branch of science which
concerns itself with the training and duties of citizens

Civil (siv'il) a. pertaining to society.

Civilian (si-vil'yan) n. one versed in civil law; one

in a civil capacity.

Civilisation (siv-il-iz-ā'shun) n. civilisation (siv-il-iz-a'shun) n. act or result of Civilise (siv'il-iz) v.t. to reclaim from barbarism. Civilites (siv'il-izd) a. polished; polite. Civility (siv'il-izd) n. politeness. Civilly (siv'il-id nd. courteously; politely. Civizm (siv'izm) n. citizenship.

Clack (klak) v.t. to make sharp noises;—n. a sharp Clad (klad) pp. of Clothe.

Claim (klad) vp. to the. [civilising.

Claim (klam) v.t. to demand; -n. demand as of

right; thing claimed.
Claimable (kla'ma-bl) a. that may be demanded.

Claimant (klā'mant) n. one who demands. Clairvoyance (klar-voi'ans) n. discernment of

things through mesmeric influence. Clam (klam) n. a bivalvular shell-fish; -v.t. to clog with viscous matter

Clamant (klam'ant, klā'mant) a. crying earnestly. Clamber (klam'ber) v.i. to climb with difficulty.

Clammy (klam'i) a. viscous; sticky. [loud. Clamorous (klam'ur-us) a. noisy with the tongue; Clamorously (klam'ur-us-li) ad. with loud noise

Clamour (klam'ur) n. loud outery; uproar; -v.i. to shout loudly; demand importunately. Clamp (klamp) n. an iron fastening; -v.t. to strengthen by a clamp.

Clamp (klamp) n. a heavy footstep or tread; -v.i.

Clan (klan) n. a family; tribe; sect.

Clandstine (klan-des'tin) n. concealed.

Clandstinely (klan-des'tin-li) nd. secretly.

Clang (klang) n. to make a shrill sound;—n. a
shrill sound.

Clangour (klang'gur) n. a loud, harsh sound.

Clank (klangk) n. a sharp, shrill sound;—v.t. to make a noise, as of a chain.
Clannish (klan'ish) a. united and mutually help-

Clanship (klan'ship) n. union as a clan.

Clansman (klans man) n. one of a clan. Clap (klap) v.t. to strike quickly; put in place; shut hastily; applaud with the hands; -v.t. to come together with noise; move briskly; -v.t. n, a loud noise or explosion; a stroke or blow

Clapper (klap'er) n. one who claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.
Clap-trap (klap'trap) n. a trick or device to gain

claque (klak) n. a term used to denote a body of hired applauders in a French theatre; hence a body of persons combining to praise or applaud from unworthy or interested motives.

Claquer (klak'gr) n. a member of a claque. Claret (klar'et) n. a French wine. Clarification (klar-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of making

clear or fining.

Clarifier (klar'i-fi-er) n. he who clarifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified. Clarify (klar'i-fi) v.t. to make clear.

Clarion (klar'i-un) n. a kind of trumpet, of a

clear tone.

snriii, dear tone.

Carionet (klar'i-o-net) n. a musical wind instrument of the reed kind, the leading instrument in a military band.

Carisonous (klar-is'o-nus) a. with a clear, full Cary (klar'i) n. a plant of the sage family.

Clash (klash) v.t. or i. to strike noisily;—n. noisy

Clashing (klash'ing) a. contrary; opposing;—n. Clasp (klasp) n. a hook; a close embrace;—v.t to embrace; hold fast; enclose.

Clasper (klas'per) n. tendril.
Clasp-knife (klasp'nif) n. a knife whose blade folds into the handle.

Class (klas) n. a rank; an order; -v.t. to arrange in a class or classes.

Classic (klas'ik) n. an author of rank;—a. pertaining to authors of high order. [in classes. Classification (klas-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of arranging Classifier (klas'i-fi-er) n. one who arranges in a

[proper class.

classify (klas'i-fi) v.t. to arrange; put in its Claster (klat'er) n. a rattling noise; -v.t. to make noises; rattle; talk fast and idly. Clatterer (klat'er-er) n. an idle talker; babbler. Clattering (klat'er-ing) n. a clatter; confusion of clatering (klat'er-ing) n. a clatter; confusion of

[bill, etc. Clause (klawz) n. part of a sentence, contract, Clavicle (klav'i-kl) n. the collar-bone.

Clavicular (kla-vik'ū-lar) a. pertaining to the collar-bone. [an organ or piano. Clavier (klav'i-er, kla-ver') n. the keyboard of Claw (klaw) n. a hooked nail; grasp;—v.t. to tear

with claws; clutch. Clawed (klawd) a. armed with claws.

Clay (kla) n. a plastic earth; earth in general; the body; a corpse; -n.t. to purify with clay. Clayey (kla') a. consisting of clay; abounding in or resembling clay.

Claymore (kla'mor) n. a large two-edged broad-

Clean (klën) a. free from dirt; pure;—v.t. to free from dirt;—ad. fully; entirely. Cleanliness (klen'lines) a. neatness; purity. Cleansable (klen'za-bl) a. that may be cleansed.

Cleanse (klenz) v.t. to purify. Cleanser (klen'zer) n. that which purifies.

Clear (kler) a. free from mixture; pure; indisputable; -v.t. or i. to free from impurities; acquit;

and -a.t. or ne non impurious; acquit; -a.t. completely, clearage (kler'aj) n. the removing of anything. Clearance (kler'ans) n. act of removing; free space or profit; permit to sell.

Clearer (kler'er) n. that which clears. Clearing (kler'ing) n. a justification; a tract of

land cleared of wood.

Clearly (kler'ii) ad. plainly; evidently; brightly.

Clearless (kler'nes) n. plainness; fairness; per-

clieat (klet) n. a piece of wood in joinery nailed on to strengthen or fasten; a piece of wood with two projecting ends, round which ropes are

Delayed, Cleaved; pp. Cleft, Cloven, Cleaved; to still, Cloven, Cleaved; to stick; adhere;—v.t. to split. Cleaver (ke'ver) n. a butcher's axe. Cleavable (kle'var) n. a capable of being cleaved. Cleavage (kle'vij) n. act of cleaving; quality of splitting or dividing naturally. Clef (klef) n. a character in music to determine

position and pitch of scale.

position and pitch of scale.

Cleft (kleft) pp. or a. split; divided;—n. an opening made by splitting; fissure; crack.

Cleg (kleg) m. the horse-dly.

Clemency (klem'en-si) n. a disposition to treat with lenity; mildness; tenderness.

Clement (klem'ent) a. mild; kind; indulgent.

Clemently (klem'ent-li) ad. in a clement manner.

Clerestory (kler-sto'ri) n. (1) the highest part of the nave or choir of a church containing windows by which additional light is admitted to the aisleage transperts. (2) A similar constitute. the aisles or transepts. (2) A similar construction in the roofs of other buildings, used either for lights or for ventilation, or for both.

Clergy (kler'ji) n. the ministers of the gospel. Clergyman (kler'ji-man) n. a minister of the

gospel.

Glerical (kler'i-kal) a. pertaining to the clergy, or
to a writer or transcriber.

Glerk (klark, klerk) a. a writer for another.

Glerkly (klark'li, klerk h. a. a writer for another.

Glerkship (klark'ship), klerk'ship) n. office of a
clerk; state of being in holy orders.

Clever (klev'gr) a. quick-writted; dexterous; skilful; neatly done.

Cleverly (klev'gr-li) ad. skilfully; ably; fitly.

Clevernes (klev'gr-nes) n. skill.

Clew (kloo) n. a ball of thread; anything serving
to discover or solve; the corner of a sail'—nt to

to discover or solve; the corner of a sail; —n.t. to truss up to the yard, as a sail. [noise, Click (klik) n.t to make sharp noises;—n. a sharp Client (kli'ent) n. the employer of an attorney; a

dependant of a patron.

Cliental (kli'en-tal) a. pertaining to clients.

Clientele (klī'en-tēl) n. clients or customers collectively.

Clientship (kli'ent-ship) n. state or condition of a Cliff (klif) n. a steep rock; a precipice. Climacteric (kli-mak'te-rik, kli-mak-ter'ik) n. a critical period of human life.

Climate (kli'mat) n. condition of a country in re-Climate (kli mat) n. condition of a country in respect of temperature, atmospheric changes, etc. Climatic (kli-mat'ik) a. relating to climate. Climatology (kli-ma-tol'ō-ji) n. the science of

Climax (kli'maks) n. gradation; ascent: the

highest point; acme. Climb (klim) v.t or i. to mount by the hands

Clime (klim) n. a climate.

Clinch (klimsh) v.t. to gripe; hold fast;—n. fast
hold; part of a cable.

Clincher (klin'sher) n. a clamp or iron fastening;
a decisive argument.

Cling (kling) v.i. [pret. and pp. Clung] to adhere; hang upon.
Clingy (king'i) a. adhesive.
Clindo (king'i) a. adhesive.
Clindo (Clindou (klin'ik) a. pertaining to a sickbod :-n. a patient confined to bed.
Clink (kingk) at. or t. to make a slightly ringing

Clinker (klingk'er) n. vitreous matter, or slag,

conner (kings er) n vitreous matter, or sing, which collects in furnaces. Clinkatone (klingk'stön) n an itering; tinsel. Clip (klip) n.t. to cut short; curtail. Clip (klip) n.t. to cut short; curtail. Clipper (klip) er) n on who clips; a sharp, fast-

sailing vessel

Cloak (klok) v.t. to cover with a cloak; conceal;n. a loose outer garment; a disguise or pretext. n. a loss construction of colors (clock s. Clocks. Clock-maker (klok-ma'ker) n. one who makes Clockwork (klok'wurk) n. well-adjusted ma-

Clod (klod) n. a lump of earth; -v.i. to harden

clod (Riod) w. a lump of earth; -0% to harden into a lump; -0.t. to pelt with clods. Cloddy (Riodi) a. containing clods; earthy; gross. Clog (klog) a.t. to hinder in motion; +m. obstruction; a shoe with a wooden sole. Cloggy (Riogi) a. apt to clog; thick. Clodster (Riois'ten) a. a nunnery or monastery;

arcade or piazza;
-v.t. to immure Cloistered (klois'terd) a. provided with cloisters; living in a cloister. Cloistral (klois'tral)

a. pertaining to a cloister. cloister.
Close (klōz) v.t. or
i. to shut; finish;
-n. conclusion; Close lose (klōs) n. small enclo

Cloister.

enclosed field; passage off a street;—a. shut fast; private. Closehauled (klös'hawld) a. sailing as near the

Closensation but wind as may be.

Closely (klos in a.d. in a close manner; very near.

Closeness (klos ins) n. compactness; want of air; to shut up in privacy.

Los shut up in privacy. pendriousness. To study the privacy, Closet (kloz'et) n. a small private apartment;—v.t. Closing (klozing) n. end; conclusion;—a. that concludes.

Closure (klöz'ur) n. a closing; enclosure; summary ending of a debate in Parliament.

Clot (klot) n. a concretion; coagulation;—v.t. or

i. to form clots. Cloth (kloth) n. any material formed by weaving. Clothe (kloth) v.t. [pret. and pp. Clad, Clothed] to

Clothe (Klovn) yt. pret. and pp. Clad, tothled to furnish with garments; dress. Clothes (klovny x, klov) n.pt. dress; garments. Clothies (klovny x, n. one who makes or sells woollen cloth or clothing. Clothing (klovning) n. garments. Cloud (kloud) n. collection of vapours; anything that the content of the clothing that the clothing th

that obscures; a veil; a multitude; -v.t. to darken with clouds; obscure.

Cloudage (klou'daj) n. mass of clouds; cloudiness. Cloud-capt (kloud'kapt) a. topped with clouds;

Cloud-capt (kloud'kapt) a. topped with clouds; very lofty, very lofty. Cloudiness (klou'di-nes) m. state of being cloudy. Cloudiness (klou'di-nes) m. state of being cloudy. Cloudless (kloud'les li) ad. in a cloudless manner. Cloudlet (kloud'let li) ad. in a cloudless manner. Cloud'let (kloud'let li) a. a little cloud. Cloudy (klou'di) a. covered with clouds; obscure. Cloup (klut, klou) n. a cleft in a hill. Clout (klout) n. a patch; cloth for any mean use; a blow; -m.t. to patch; join clumsily; beat. Clove (klöv) n. an Indian spice. Clove (klöv'n) pp. or a of Cleave, cleft; split. Cloven-footed (klöv'n-foot'ed) a. having the hoof in two parts. in two parts

Clover  $(k|\bar{b}'ver)$  n, a genus of plants; grass. Clown  $(k|\bar{b}un)$  n, a rustic; buffoon.

Clownish (klou'nish) a. coarse; rustic. Clownishly (klou'nish-li) ad. in a

Clownishness (klou'nish-nes) n. rusticity; awk-Cloy (kloy) v.t. to fill to satiety; surfeit. Cloyless (kloi'les) a. that cannot cloy or satiate. Cloy less (Rior les) at that cannot clay or same. Club (klub) n. a heavy stick; one of a suit at cards; an association for social, literary, political, or other purposes;—n.t. or i. to join in common

expense. (Elub'abel (klub'a-bl) a. disposed to club life; Club-tooted (klub'ao-bl) a. disposed to club life; Club-tooted (klub'ao-bl) aviolence in place of law. Club (kluk) at. to call as a hen;—n. the call of a hen; a kind of articulation.

Clue (kloo) n. a ball of thread; lower corner of a sail; a direction or guide.
Clump (klump) n. a cluster of trees.

Clumsy (klum'zi) a. awkward

Clumsy (klum'zi) a awkward; cluster (kluster) n. a bunch; group; swarm;— n.t. or i. to unite in a bunch; clutch (kluch) n. a gripe; grasp; claw;—pl. talons; claws; bands;—n.t. to hold fast; gripe. clutter (klut'gr) n. a noise; contusion;—n.t. to crowd together in disorder;—n.t. to make a noise

or bustle.

Clyster (klis'ter) n. an injection.

Goach (köch) n. a large, close, four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or travelling ;—nt. to convey in a coach;—nt. to ride by coach.

[hold.

Goachful (köch'fool) n. as many as the coach will coachman (köch'man) n. one who drives a coach.

Coachman hip (köch'man-ship) n. skill in driving.

Goachia (kö-ak'shuu) n. compulsion; force.

[hoachia (kö-ak'shuu) n. compulsion; force.

Coactive (kö-ak'shun) m. compulsion; force. Coactive (kö-ak'tiv-li) ad. in a coactive manner. Coactively (kö-ak'tiv-li) ad. in a coactive manner. Coadjutant (kö-a-jöó'tant) a. assistinn; [ance. Coadjutorship (kö-a-jöö'tur-ship) m. joint assist-coadjutorship (kö-a-jöö'tur-ship) m. joint assist-coadjutorship (kö-ag'ö-lab'l) a. that may coagulate. Coagulate (kö-ag'ö-lab'l) a. that may coagulate. Coagulate (kö-ag'ö-lab'l) a. that process of curding.

Dates. Coagulator (kō-ag'ū-la-ter) n. that which coagu-Coagulum (kō-ag'ū-lum) n. a coagulated mass, as

courd; rennet.

Coal (köl) n. wood charred; a fossil used for fuel;

-n.t. to burn to charcoal; supply with coal; v.i. to take in coal.

Coal-back ( $\bar{\kappa}0i'$ blak) a. very black. Coalesce ( $\bar{\kappa}0i'$ -a-les') v.i. to grow together; unite. Coalescence ( $\bar{\kappa}0i'$ -a-les'ens) n, the act of uniting; union.

Coaling (kö'ling) ppr., n. act of supplying coals or

Coalition (kö-a-lish'un) n. union of persons, par
[of coal.

Coal-measure (köl'me-zhūr) n. a bed or stratum Coal-mine (kōl'min) n. a mine or pit where coal

holding coal. Coal-scuttle (köl'skut-l) n, a parlour utensil for Coal-tar (köl'tar) n. a pitchy substance condensed in the distillation of gas from coal.

Coaly (kō'li) a. containing coal

Coarse (kōrs) a. gross; rude; rough. Coarsen (kōr'sn) v.t. to make coarse.

Coarseness (körs'nes) n. grossness; rudeness.
Coast (köst) n. land next the sea;—n.t. or i. to sail
along the shore.

[near a coast.]

a layer;—v.t. to cover; spread over a covering, coating (koving) n. cloth for coats; act of covering, Coax (koks) v.t. to wheedle; persaude by finitery. Coaxer (kok ser) n. one who enlices. [manner. coaxing[v] (kok sing-li) ad. in a wheedling Cob (kob) n. spike of maize; a stout, strong pony or

Cobalt (kö'bawlt) n. a mineral.

Cobble (kob'l) n. a roundish stone; -u.t. to mend coarsely or clumsily.

Cobbler (kob'ler) n. a mender of shoes.

Co-belligerent (kō-bel-lij'er-ent) n. an ally in war;
-a. pertaining to co-operative actions in war-

[flimsy. Coble (kob'l) n. a small fishing boat. Cobweb (kob'web) n. a spider's web;—a. thin; Coca (kō'ka) n. the dried leaf of a Peruvian plant. Cocagne, Cockaigne (kö-kan') n. a name applied to London or cockneydom; lotus-land.
Cocaine (kö-kan', kö'ka-in) n. a drug made from

coca leaves, used as an anæsthetic in minor

surgical operations.

Cochin (kō'chin) n. a large sized variety of the domestic hen, having full breast, small tail and feathered legs. [scarlet. Cochineal (koch'i-nël) n. an insect used to dye

Cock (kok) v.t. to set erect; -n. the male of birds; a vane; a tap; lock of a firearm; a pile of hay. Cockade (kō-kād') n. a knot of ribbon worn on

Cockatoo (kok-a-tòò') n. a kind of tufted parrot.

Cockatrice (kok'a-tris) n. a serpent. Cockboat (kok'bot) n. a small boat. [wrinkle. Cockle (kok'l) n. a weed; a shell-fish; -v.t. to Cockney (kok'ni) n. a native of London; -pl.

Cockneyism (kok'ni-izm) n. manners of a Cockney. Cockpit (kok'pit) n. an area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under a gun-deck.

Cockroach (kok'roch) n. a troublesome insect; a (plant. kind of beetle. Cockscomb (koks'kōm) n. a comb of a cock; a Cockswain (kok'swān, kok'sn) n. an officer who

has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

Cocoa (kō'kō) n. the chocolate-tree, and a decocnon or the nut or the paste. [palm-tree, Cocoa-nut (k5'k5-nut) n, the nut of a kind of Cocoon (k5-k50'n) n, a ball spun by the silkworm. Cocoonery (k5-k6'ners) Cocoonery (kō-kôô'ner-i) n. a building or apart-

Coction (kok'shun) n. act of boiling. Cod (kod) n. a sea-fish; a husk or envelope; a bag;

Coddle (kod'l) v.t. to parboil; nurse; fondle. Code (kod) n. a system or digest of laws.

Coder (kod'ı-s. a system or digest of laws. Codger (kod'er) n. a clownish fellow. Codicil (kod'i-sil) n. supplement to a will. Codification (kō-di-fi-kā'shun) n. act of reducing

laws to a system.
Codify (kō'di-fi) v.t. to reduce to a code. Codling (kod'ling) n. a young cod-fish; a cooking

Coefficiency (kō-e-fish'en-si) n. joint operation. Coefficient (ko-e-fish'ent) a. co-operating;-n. that

Coequal (kō-ē'kwal) a. equal with another. Coequal (kō-ē'kwal) a. equal with another. Coequality (kō-ē-kwol'i-ti) n. equality with an-(constrain. Coerce ( $k\bar{o}$ -ers') v.t. to restrain by force; compel; Coercible ( $k\bar{o}$ -er'si-bl) a. that may be coerced.

Coercion (kō-er'shun) n. compulsory force; legal

Coercive (kō-er'siv) a. restraining by force. Co-essential (kō-e-sen'shal) a. partaking of the

Co-essentiality (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti) n. participation of the same essence. [establishment. tion of the same essence. [establishment. Co-establishment (kö-es-tab'lish-ment) n. joint

Co-establishment (Ro-estat) ish meta.

Co-eternal (kō-e-ter'nal) a. equally eternal.

Co-eternity (kō-e-ter'ni-ti) n. equal existence or [the same age.

coeval (kō-e'val) a. of the same age:—n. one of Co-exist (kō-ey-zist') v.i. to exist together.
Co-existence (kō-ey-zist'etns) n. existence at the

Co-extend (ko-eks-tend') v.t. or i. to extend to the same limit.

same limit.

Co-extension (kō-eks-ten'shun) n. equal extension.

Co-extensive (kō-eks-ten'shv) a. equally extensive.

Coffice (kof'e) n. the berry of the coffee-tree; the

liquor made from it.

Coffee-pot (kof'e) pot) n. a pot for coffee.

Coffee (kof'e) n. a chest; a treasure.

Cattered (kof'gr)d n. furnished with coffers.

Coffin (kof in) n. a chest for a dead human body;-Cog (kog) n. the tooth of a wheel; -v.t. to cheat

or deceive; load, as dice; -v.i, to wheedle. Cogency  $k \bar{v}$  jensil n. power; urgency; strength. Cegent  $(k \bar{v}$  jent) a. having great force; forcible;

Cogitation (koj'i-tāt) v.i. to think; meditate. Cogitation (koj-i-tā'shun) n. deep thought. Cogitative (koj'i-tā-tiv) a. able to think.

Cognac (kön'yak) n. the best brandy. [blood. Cognate (kog'nāt a. born together; allied by Cognisable (kog'nī-za-bl, kon'i-za-bl) a. liable to be tried or examined.

Cognisance (kog'ni-zans, kon'i-zans) n. knowledge; judicial notice; jurisdiction; a badge or crest. Cognisant (kog'ni-zant, kon'i-zant) a. having

Cognition (kog-nish'un) n. knowledge.

Cognomen (kog-nō'men) n, family name; surname. Cohabit (kō-hab'it) v.i. to live together as man and wife.

Cohabitation (kō-hab-i-tā/shun) n. a living to-to-heir (kō-ār') n. a joint heir. Co-heiress (kō-ār'es) n. a joint heiress. Cohere (kō-ber') n.t. to stick together; be well connected or consistent. Coherence (kō-hēr'ens) n. union of parts.

Coherent (kō-hēr'ent) a. consistent; connected.

Coherer (ko-her-er) n. part of the apparatus used in wireless telegraphy.

To wheres category n, state of union; union. Cohesive ( $k\bar{o}$ -he'zhun) n, state of union; union. Cohesive ( $k\bar{o}$ -he'zhv) a, sticking; adhesive. Cohesiveness ( $k\bar{o}$ -he'siv-nes) n, quality of sticking

together. Cohort (kō'hort) n. a body of soldiers. Coif (koif) n. a head-dress; -v.t. to cover with a Coiffure (koif'ūr) n. a head-dress.

Coigne (koin) n. a corner; a corner-stone; a wedge. Coil (koil) v.t. to wind into a ring; -n. circular

form of a rope or serpent.

coin (koin) n. money stamped; -v.t. to stamp metal; mint; invent; forge.

Coinage (ko'nai) n. act of coining; money.

Coincide (kō-in-sid') v.t. to agree; concur.

Coincidence (kō-in'sid-dens) n. agreement.

Coincident (kō-in'si-dent) a. occurring or agreeing Co-indication (kō-in-di-kā'shun) n. a concurrent

Coiner (koi'ner) n. a maker of money. Co-inhabitant (kō-in-hab'i-tant) n. one dwelling in the same place with another. Co-inheritance (kō-in-her'i-tans) n. joint inherit-Co-inheritor (kō-in-her'i-ter) n. a joint heir; co-

made from it. Coir (koir) n. the fibre of the cocoa-nut; rope Coition (kō-ish'un) n. a meeting; copulation. Coke (kōk) n. mineral coal charred.

Colation  $(k\bar{o}-l\bar{a}'shun)$  n. act of straining; filtration. Cold (köld) a. not warm; reserved;—n. sensation produced by want of heat; disorder caused by

Coldly (köld'li) ad. without warmth; with reserve. Coldness (köld'nes) n. want of heat; reserve;

unconcern.

Colewort (köl'wurt) n. a young cabbage. Colie (kol'ik) n. a pain in the bowels. Collaborator (ko-lab'ō-rā-ter) n. an associate in

literary labour. foliapse (ko-laps') v.i. to fall together;—n. a falling together; sudden prostration or failure. Collapsed (ko-lapst') a. fallen together; closed. Collar (kol'ar) n. something worn around the

neck ;-v.t. to put on a collar; seize by the

Collatable (ko-lā'ta-bl) a. capable of being collated. Collate (ko-lat') v.t. to compare; gather and place in order; present to a benefice. [direct. Collateral (ko-lat'e-ral) a. being side by side; in-Collation (ko-lat'shun) n. a repast; gift; act of

comparing. Colleague (kol'eg) n. an associate in office. Collect (ku-lekt') v.t. or i. to gather; assemble; infer; -(kol'ekt) n. a short prayer. Collected (ku-lek'ted) a. gathered; cool; not

disturbed [which is collected. Collection (ku-lek'shun) n. act of collecting; that Collective (ku-lek'tiv) a. formed by gathering;

Collectively (ku-lek'tiv-li) ad. in a body.

Collector (ku-lek'ter) n. a gatherer; a receiver of Collectorship (ku-lek'tur-ship) n. the office of a College (kol'ej) n. an assembly; a seminary of

learning.

Collegian (ko-le'ji-an) n. a member of a college.

Collegiate (ko-le'ji-at) n. pertaining to a college.

Collet (ko'le') n. the ring in which a stone is set.

Collide (ko-lid') n. t. to dash together.

Collide (ko'li') n. a shepherd's dog.

Collide (ko'li') n. a shepherd's dog. Collier (kol'yer) n. a digger of or dealer in coals;

coal-ship.

Colliery (kol'yer-i) n. a coal-mine.

Colliquefaction (ko lik-we-fak'shun) n. a melting

together. (ku-lizh'an) n. a striking together. Collision (ku-lizh'an) v. t. to set in order. Collocation (kol-ō-ka'shun) n. a placing together;

arrangement. [ference. Collocation (kol-5-kū'shun) n. conversation; con-

Collocutor (ko-lok'ū-ter) n. a speaker in a dialogue. Collodion (ko-lō'di-un) n. a solution of gun-cotton in ether m etner. [sation. Collop (kol'up) n. a cut or slice. [sation. Colloquial (ko-lō'kwi-al) a. pertaining to conver-Colloquialism (ko-lō'kwi-al-izm) n. an expression

used only in conversation.

Colloquist (ko)'ō-kwist) n. a speaker in a dialogue.

Colloquy (kol'ō-kwi) n. a mutual conversation between two.

Collude (ku-lūd') v.i. to conspire in a fraud. Collusion (ko-lū'zhun) n. a secret agreement to

deceive. Jollusive (ko-lū'siv) a. fraudulently concerted. Collusory (ku-lū'sur-i) a. containing collusion. Cologne (kō-lū') n. a compound of alcohol and aromatic oils used in the toilet. Colon (kō'lun) n. the point  $\langle z \rangle$ ; the largest of the

Colonel (ker'nel) n. the commander of a regiment. Colonial (ko-lō-ni-al)  $\alpha$ . belonging to a colony or

Colonialism (ko-lō'ni-al-izm) n.colonial peculiarity. Colonisation (kol-ō-ni-zā'shun) n. the settling of a

Colonise (kol'ō-niz) v.t. to plant or settle with Colonist (kol'ō-nist) n. an inhabitant of a colony. Colonnade (kol-o-nād') n. a row or range of columns

Colony (kol'o-ni) n. a body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country

Colossal (kō-los'al) a. huge in size; gigantic. Colossus (ko-los'us) n. a statue of gigantic size ;pl. Colossi.

Colour (kul'ur) n. a property of light; paint; tint; hue; false show; -v.t. to dye; stain; -v.i. to blush

Colourable (kul'ur-a-bl) a. designed to cover and deceive; plausible.

Colourably (kul'ur-a-bli) ad. speciously; plausibly.

Colouration (kul-ur-ā/shun) n. art of colouring;

Colouration (Ritten-parsing) n. are of colouring state of being coloured of the goloured of the colour sense of colour. Colourific thurstiff it a able to give colour. Colouring (ktl/ur-ing) n. act of dyeing; specious Colourist (kul'ur-ist) n. one who excels in colour-

Colourless (kul'ur-les) a. without colour.
Colours (kul'urz) n.pl. a banner; flag; ensign.
Colour-sergeant (kul'ur-sar-jent) n. the chief sergeant of a company.

Coiporteur (kol'por-ter) n. one who travels for the sale of religious books, tracts, etc.

Colt (költ) n. a young horse.

Colter (köl'ter) n. the fore-iron of a plough. Also written Coulter.

Columbine (kol'um-bīn) n. a genus of plants; the heroine of a pantomime.

Column (kol'um) n. a cylindrical pillar; row of lines in a book; a body of troops.

Columna (ku-lum'nar) a like a column.

Columes (ko-lurz') n.nl. two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.

Coma (kō'ma) n. hairiness of a comet; lethargy;

disposition to sleep. Comatose (kō'ma-tōs) α. drowsy. Comb (kom) n. an instrument for cleaning hair;

Comb (Rom) A an instrument for creating inni-crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey;—n.t. to dress with a comb. Combat (kom'bat, kum'bat) n. a hattle; fight; duel;—n.t. or i. to fight; oppose. Combatant (kom'ba-taut) n. a champion. Combative (kom'ba-tiv) a. disposed to combat.

Combativeness (kom'ba-tiv-nes) n. disposition to

Combination (kom-bi-nā/shun) n. union or associa-

tion; coalition; conjunction. Combine (kum-bin') v.t. or i. to join; agree. Combustbility (kum-bus-ti-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of burning or being burnt. [apt to burn.

outhing or being ourne. [apt to burn. Combustible (kum-bust't-bl) a. capable of burning; Combustion (kum-bust'yun) n. a burning. Come (kum) n.t. [pret. Came; pp. Come] to move Come (kum) (kum-bust'yun) n. an actor or writer of comedian (ko-mgd'yan) n. an actor or writer of

comedies. Comedies. Comedies. Comedy (kom'e-di) n. a humorous dramatic piece. Comeliness (kum'li-nes) n. grace; beauty. Comely (kum'li) a. handsome; graceful; be-

coming. [ables. Comestible (ko-mes'ti-bl) a. eatable;—n.pl. eat-Comet (kom'et) n. a heavenly body with a train of

luminous matter.

Comft (kom'fit) n. a dry sweetmeat.

Comfort (kum'furt) v.t. to cheer under affliction or depression; -n. relief from pain; consolation. Comfortable (kum'fur-ta-bl) a. enjoying or giving

comfort Comfortably (kum'fur-ta-bli) ad. with ease and Comforter (kum'fur-ter) n. one who comforts; the Holy Spirit; a woollen neck-wrap or scarf. Comfortless (kum'furt-les) a. without comfort.

Comfortless (kum'furt-les) a. without comfort.
Comic (kom'fik) a. relating to comedy; droll.
Comical (kom'-ka) a. diverting; droll.
Coming (kum'ng) a. future;—n. approach.
Comtial (kō-mish'i-al) a. relating to public assemblies.

Comity (kom'i-ti) n. courtesy of intercourse; Comma (kom'a) n. the point (,) noting a short pause in reading.

pause in Feating.

Command (ko-mand) v.t. to order; direct; govern;

—n. an order; injunction.

Commandant (kom-an-dant) n. a commanding Commander (ku-man-der) n. one who directs.

Government of the commander of the controlling by influence in the commanding d. one will be commanded the commanding d. of the

tative manner.

Commandment (ko-mand'ment) n. command; a precept of the moral law. [remembered. Commemorable (ko-mem'or-a-bl) a. worthy to be Commemorable (ko-mem'or-abl) a. worthy to be Commemoration (ko-mem-or-a'shun) n. solemn

[the memory of. Commemorative (ko-mem'o-ra-tiv) a. preserving

Commence (ku-mens') v.t. to begin: originate;—v.i. to take rise. [thing begun. or. to take rise.

Commencement (ku-mens'ment) n. beginning; the

Commend (ku-mend') v.t. to praise.

Commendable (ku-men'da-bl) a. worthy of praise;

laudable [worthy manner.

Commendably (ku-men'da-bli) ad. in a praise-Commendatary (ku-men'da-tar-i) n. one who holds a benefice in trust;—a. holding in commendam,

Commendatory (ku-men'da-tur-i) a, tending to Commensal (ko-men'sal) a. living together; eat-

ing at the same table.

Commensurability (ku-men'sū-ra-bil-i-ti) n. capa-

city of having a common measure. Commensurable (ku-men'sū-ra-bl) a. having common measure. [sure; proportioned to. Commensurate (ku-men'sū-rāt) a of equal mea-Commensurate) (ku-men'sū-rāt/li) ad. corre-spondingly; adequately. Comment (ku-ment', kom'ent) v.i. to explain; -n. note or remark for explanation.

Commentary (kom'en-tar-i) n. comment; exposition; a book of comments.

Commentation (kom-en-ta/shun) n. act of com-

menting; annotation. Commentator (kom'en-tä-ter) n. one who writes

a commentary; expositor.

Commerce (kom'ers) n. interchange of commodities; trade; traffic; intercourse; a game

Commercial (ku-mer'shal) a. relating to trade.

Commination (kom-i-na'shun) n. a threat; denunciation of punishment

Comminatory (ko-min'a-tur-i) a. threatening.
Commingle (ko-ming'gl) v.t. to mix together.
Commiserable (ku-miz'e-ra-bl) a. deserving of pity.

Commiseration (ku-miz-e-rā'shun) n. compassion; Commiserator (ku-miz'e-rā-ter) n. one who pities. Commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri at) n. the department which supplies provisions, etc, for the army; the body of officers in it.

Commissary (kom'i sar-i) n. a commissioner. Commission (ku-mish'un) n. a trust; compensa-tion for transacting business;—v.t. to give a commission to; authorise; empower.

Commissionaire (ku-mish'un-ar) n. a light porter

or messenger [to act. Commissioner (ku-mish'un-er) n. one empowered Commit (ku-mit') v.t. to entrust; imprison; pledge; perpetrate.

Commitment (ku-mit'ment) n. act of committing. Committal (ku-mit'al) n. a pledge, actual or

Committee (ku-mit'ē) n. persons specially appointed to manage any business.

Commixtion (ko-mikst'yun) n. a blending. Commo-ious (ku-mō'di-us) a. affording ease and

Commodiousness (ku-mo'di-us-nes) n. convenience; Commodity (ku-mod'i-ti) n. anything convenient or useful; an article of traffic. Commodore (kom'o-dor) n. the commander of a

squadron. Common (kom'un) a. public; usual; vulgar; mean;-n. an open public ground;-v.i. to

board together. Commonalty (kom'un-al-ti) n. the common people.

ommoner (kom'un-er) n. one not noble; a member of the House of Commons. Commoner

Commonition (kom-ō-nish'un) n. warning; struction. Commonly (kom'un-li) ad. usually; frequently; Commonplace (kom'un-plas) n. a general idea; a

trite remark; a note;—a. ordinary; hackneyed.
Commons (kom'unz) n.pl. common people; lower
House of Parliament; common land; food at a common table.

Common-sense (kom'un-sens) n. sound practical judgment:—a. marked by plain good sense.
Commonweal (kom'un-wel) n. public welfare.
Commonwealth (kom'un-welth) n. a state; body

Commotion (ku-mō'shun) n. disturbance

Commune (kom'un) n. a territorial district in France. [familiarly; confer. Commune (ko-mūn') v.i. to converse together Communicable (ku-mū'ni-ka-bl) a. that may be

Communicant (ku-mū'ni-kant) n. a partaker of

the Lord's Supper.

give information; partake of the Lord's Supper; have intercourse with.

Communication (ku-mū-ni-kā'shun) n. act of imparting intercourse by letter, etc.; passage from place to place; intelligence; news.

Communicative (ku-mū'ni-kā-tiv) a. ready to

Communion (ku-mūn'yun) n. intercourse; fellow-ship; a taking of the Lord's Supper; a body of

Communism (kom'ū-nizm) n. community of pro-

perty among all the people; socialism. Communist (kom'ū-nist) n. an adherent of com-

Communistic (kom-ū-nis'tik) a. relating to com-Community (ku-mū'ni-ti) n. common possession; the body politic; the public. Communability (ku-mū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of

being interchanged.
Commutable (ku-mu'tg-bl) a that may be exCommutable (ku-mu'tg-bl) a that may be exCommutation (kom-tā shun) a exchange; alteration; substitution of a less for a greater.
Commutative (ku-mu'tg-tiv) a relating to ex-

Commute (ku-mūt') v.t. to exchange one thing for Compact (kum-pakt') a. firm; dense; close; brief;

-n.t. to press together; consolidate; unite firmly. Compact (kom'pakt) n. an agreement uniting Compacted (kum-pak'ted) a. pressed close; firmly united. Compactedly (kum-pak'ted-li) ad. closely; com-compactedness (kum-pak'ted-nes) n. closeness of [sity; firmness. parts; density.

Compactness (kum-pakt'nes) n. closeness; den-Companion (kum pan'yun) n. an associate. Companionable (kum-pan'yun-a-bl) a. sociable;

Companionably (kum-pan'yun-a-bli) ad. in a com-Companionship (kum-pan'yun-ship) n. fellowship;

Company (kum'pa-ni) n. persons assembled or acting together; -v.i. to associate with.

Comparable (kom para-bl) a. that may be compared; worthy of equal regard.

Comparably (kom para-bli) ad. in a manner deserving equal regard.

[comparison.]

Comparative (kum-par'a-tiv) a. estimated by Comparatively (kum-par'a-tiv-li) ad. by compari-

Compare (kum-par') v.t. to examine together; liken; inflect; -v.i. to

(kum-par-i-

sun) n. act of comparing; comparative esti-mate; simile. Compartment(kum-part'ment) n. a division or

separate part. Compass (kum'pas) v.t. to surround; obtain; -n. a circle; space; limit; extent; a magnetised needle used in steering

Compasses (kum'pas-ez) n.pl. an instrument with two legs for describing circles,

Compassion (kum-pash'un) sorrow for another's suffering; commiseration; pity

Compassionate (kum-pash'unāt) a. inclined to pity; merciful; -v.t. to pity

ful;—v.t to puty.

Compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'iti) n. quality of suiting or
agreeing; suitableness.

Compatible (kum-pat'i-bi) a.

Consistent with; suitable to; congruous.

Compatriot (kom-pat'ri-ut) n. one of the same country.



Compeer (kom-për n, an equal; colleague; com-Compel (kum-pel') v.t. to drive by force; con-strain; oblige. Compend (kum'pend) n. abridgment; summary; epitome. Also Compendium.

Compendious (kom-pen'di-us) a. short; concise;

Compensable (kom-pens'a-bl) a. that may be compensated

Compensate (kom'pen-sat) v.t. to make up for; recompense; requite; -v.t. to make amends. Compensation (kom-pen-sa'shun) n. amends; re-

Compensative (kum-pen'sa-tiv) a. making amends. Compete (kum-pet') v.i. to strive for a like end;

Competence (kom'pe-tens) n. sufficiency; legal capacity or right. Also Competency.

Competent (kom'pe-tent) a. adequate to some

end or duty; having legal capacity; sufficient;

Competently (kom'pe-tent-li) ad. sufficiently; Competition (kom-pe-tish'un) n. rivalry. Competitive (kum-pet'i-tiv) a. pertaining to com-

Competitor (kum-pet'i-ter) n. a rival.

Compilation (kom-pi-la'shun) n. a selection from Compile (kum-pil') v.t. to put together or collect

from books or documents.

Compilement (kom-pil/ment) n. act of compiling.

Compilement (kom-pil ment) a, act of compiling. Compiler (kum-piley) a, one who compiles. Complacence (kum-pila'sens) a, pleasure; satisfaction of mind; civility. Also Complacency. Complacent (kum-pila'sent) a, showing satisfaction; gracious; mild; pleasing; civili satisfaction; mild; pleasing; civili satisfaction; mild; mild;

Complain (kum-plan') v.i. to murmur; lament; make a charge; be ill.

Complainant (kum-pla'nant) n. one who comobmplaining (kum-pla'ning) n. expression of grief Complaining (kum-pla'ning) n. expression of grief Complaint (kum-plant') n. a murmuring; accusa-

Complaint (kum-plant) n. a murmuring; accusa-tion; illness.
Complaisance (kom'pla-zans) n. civility.
Complaisant (kom'pla-zant) a. polite; courteous; affable.
[affable manner.
Complaisantly (kom'pla-zant-li) ad. in an obliging,
Complement (kom'ple-ment) n. the full number or quantity; that which supplies a deficiency.
Complementary (kom-ple-men'ta-ri) a. serving to complaint.

Complete (kum-plēt') a. finished; perfect. Completely (kum-plēt'li) ad. perfectly. Completeness (kum-plēt'nes) n. state of being

Completion (kum-ple'shun) n. act of finishing; perfect state.

Complex (kom'pleks) a. of many parts; intricate. Complexion (kum-plek'shun) n. the colour of the face; general aspect or appearance; texture.

Complexity (kum-plek'si-ti) n. a complex state; Complexly (kom-pleks'li) ad. intricately.

Compliance (kum-pli'ans) n. a yielding; submis-

Compliante (kum-ph any he yanaha obliging sion; consent.

Compliant (kum-ph'ant) a yielding; bending; Compliante (kom'ph'kat) u.t. to make intricate; entangle; involve;—a. involved.
Complicated (kom'ph'kat-ed) a. intricate.
Complication (kom-ph'kat-shun) n. a mixture of

Complication (complication) n. a magnification many things.

Compliment (kom'pli-ment) n. act or expression of civility; a present;—n.t. to bestow praise upon; congratulate;—n.t. to use compliments.

Complimentary (kom-pli-men'fa-ri) a. expressive

Complet (kom'plot) n. a joint plot; conspiracy. Comply (kum-pli') v.i. to yield to; consent. Component (kum-po'nent) a. constituent;—n. an elementary part; ingredient.

Comport (kum-pört') v.t. or i. to agree; suit. comportable (kum-pör'ta-bl) a. consistent. Comportment (kum-port'ment) n. behaviour; de-

Compose (kum-poz') v.t. to allay; write as an

Composed (kum-pōzd') a. calm; tranquil. Composedly (kum-pō'zed-li) ad. calmly. Composer (kom-pō'zer) n. one who calms; an

Composite (kom'poz-it) a. made up of parts or elements pertaining to a certain order of architecture; -n. a compound; composition.

Composition (kom-pō-zish' un) n. a mixture; writ-

Compositor (kum-poz'i-ter) n. one who sets types. Compost (kom'post), n. a. mixture for manure.

Composure (kum-pō'zhūr) n. a composed state of mind; calmness. Compote

(kom'pōt) stewed or preserved fruit.

Compound (kom'pound) a. formed of two or more Composite Order. ingredients; -n. a mixture; an enclosure about

Compound (kum-pound') v.t. to mix in one mass; adjust; settle. compounder (kum-poun'der) n. one who com-comprehend (kom-pre-hend') v.t. to contain; in

Comprehensible (kom-pre-hen'si-bl) a. tat can Comprehensible (kom-pre-hen'si-bl) a. that can Comprehension (kom-pre-hen'shun) a. act of com-

prehending; capacity.
Comprehensive (kom-pre-hen'siv) a. embracing much; capacious; extensive.

(kom-prē-hen'siv-nes) quality of including much. Compress (kum'pres) v.t. to press together; con-

Compress (kom'pres) n. a soft bandage used by

Compressibility (kum-pres-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being compressible.

Compressible (kum-pres'i-bl) a. that may be com-Compression (kum-presh'un) n. act of pressing

together.
Comprise (kum-priz') v.t. to contain; include

Compromise (kom'prō-mīz) n. settlement of differences by mutual concession; -v.t. to settle by mutual agreement; pledge or hazard, as the honour of another.

Compulsion (kum-pul'shun) n. act of compelling; constraint; coercion.

Compulsive (kum-pul'siv) a. compelling; forcing.

Compulsorily (kum-pul'sur-i-li) ad. in a com-pulsory manner, [or constrained by force. Compulsorly (kum-pursitering by force, pulsory manner, for constrained by force, Compulsory (kum-pul'sur-i) a. compelling; using Compunction (kum-pungk'shun) n. reproach of

conscience; remorse. Computable (kum-pū'ta-bl) a. capable of being

Computation (kom-pū-tā'shun) n. reckoning. Computation (kum-pūt') n.t. to calculate; reckon. Computer (kum-pū'ter) n. one who computes or reckons. On reckons. (mate; computes (mate; computes (con (kon) nt to know; read carefully; learn; Concatents).

Concatenate (kon-kat'e-nat) v.t. to link together;

unite in a series. Concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā'shun) n. a series of links or things united.

Concave (kon'kāv) a. hollow;—n. a hollow; arch or vault;—n.t. to make hollow.

Concavely (kon-kav'li) ad, so as to be concave.

the space contained in, a hollow, body; hollowness. on both sides.

Concavo-concave (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv) a. concave Conceal (kun-sēl') v.t. to keep secret; hide; disguise; secrete. Concealment (kun-sēl'ment) n. act of keeping

secret; suppression of the truth; state of being

hat; nump-pace.

Concode (kun-sed) v.t. to give up; surrender;
grant:—v.t. to admit as true; allow.

Concoded (kun-sed) d. v. yielded.

Concote (kun-sed) v. self-importance; vanity; a
pleasano or an affected idea or expression. Conceited (kun-se'ted) a. having a high opinion

of oneself; vain.
Conceitedly (kun-së/ted-li) ad. with vain opinion.
Conceivable (kun-së/va-bl) a. that may be con-

Conceivably (kun-se'va-bli) ad. in such a manner as to be imagined or understood.

Conceive (kun-sev') v.t. to form in the mind: imagine ;-v.i. become with child.

Conceiving (kun-sev'ing) n. conception.

Concent (kun'sent) n. concert of voices; harmony. Concentrate (kon-sen'trat) v.t. to bring to a common centre or to a closer union; -v.i. to meet in one centre

Concentration (kon-sen-tra'shun) n. act of drawing to a centre; condensation. [centrate. Concentrative (kon-sen'tra-tiv) a. tending to con-Concentre (kon-sen'ter) v.i. to come to or meet in a centre or point

Concentric (kon-sen'trik) a, having a common Concentricity (kon-sen-tris'i-ti) n. state of being [ception.

Concept (kon'sept) n. an abstract idea or con-Conceptibility (kun-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being conceivable.

Conceptible (kun-sep'ti-bl) a. capable of being

Conception (kun-sep'shun) n. act of conceiving;

Conceptional (kun-sep'shun-al) a. having the Conceptive (kun-sep'tiv) a. capable of conceiving. Conceptual (kun-sep'tū-al) a. pertaining to con-

Conceptualism (kun-sep'tū-al-izm) n. a theory intermediate between realism and nominalism. Concern (kun-sern') v.t. to affect; interest; belong

to ;-n. an affair; anxiety; solicitude.

Concerning (kun-ser'ning) ppr. pertaining to.

Concernment (kun-sern'ment) n. business; inter-

est; importance; anxiety.

Concert (kun-sert') v.t. to contrive together ; plan. Concert (kon'sert) n. agreement; a musical enter-

Concertina (kon-ser-tē'na) n. a musical instrument

on the accordion principle.

Concerto (kon-chār tū) n. a composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments. Concession (kun-sesh'un) n. act of yielding; the thing conceded.

Concessive (kun-ses'iv) a. implying concession.

Conch (kongk) n. a marine shell. Conchoidal (kong-koi'dal) a. resembling a marine

Conciliate (kun-sil'i-āt) v.t. to gain by favour;

reconcile; propitiate.

Conciliating (kun-sil'i-āt-ing) a. gaining favour:

winning; engaging

Conciliation(kun-sil'i-ā-ter) n. one who conciliates. Conciliator (kun-sil'i-ā-ter) n. one who conciliates. Conciliatory (kun-sil'i-ā-tur-i) a. tending to re-

Concise (kun-sīs') a. brief; short. Concisely (kun-sīs'li) ad. in a few words; tersely. Conciseness (kun-sīs'nes) n. brevity in speaking or writing.

Concision (kun-sizh'un) n. a cutting off: a division; a sect. Conclave (kon'kjāv) n. an assembly of cardinals;

a close assembly.

Conclude (kun-klood') v.t. to bring to an end; close; settle; -v.i. to come to an end; infer; Concluding (kun-klóó'ding) a. ending; closing; Conclusion (kun-klóó'zhun) n. end; inference;

Conclusive (kun-klóó'siv) a. decisive.

Conclusively (kun-kloo'siv-li) ad. decisively, Conclusiveness (kun-klòó'siv-nes) n. quality of being conclusive.

Concoction (kun-kok'shun) n. digestion; ripen-

ing; devising. Concoctive (kun-kok'tiv) a. tending to digest or Concomitance (kun-kom'i-tans) n. a being together

Concomitant (kun-kom'i-tant) a. accompanying; conjoined with;—n. he or that which accom-

Concord (kong kord) n. agreement; union; har-Concordance (kon-kor'dans) n. an index to the leading words of a book.

Concordant (kon-kor'dant) a. agreeing; suitable;

harmonious. Concordantly (kon-kor'dant-li) ad. correspon-

dently; harmoniously. Concourse (kong'kōrs) n. an assembly.

Concrete (kon'kret) n. a mass of lime, sand, gravel, and cement;—a. formed by massing several things into one body; not abstract;—v.t. or i. to unite in a mass.

Concretion (kon-kre'shun) n act of concreting.

Concretional (kon-kre'shun-al) a pertaining to
or formed by concretion. Also Concretionary.

Concretive (kon-krë'tiv) a. causing to concrete. Concubinage (kun-kū'bi-nāj) n. living together as man and wife without being married; state of a concubine.

Concubine (kong'kū-bīn) n. a woman in keeping; a mistress.

Concur (kun-kur') v.t. or i. to agree; tend to one point; unite in opinion; assent.

Concurrence (kun-kur'ens) n. union of minds; joint action; assent.

Concurrent (kun-kur'ent) a. acting together. Concurrently (kun-kur'ent-li) ad. in concert. Concussion (kun-kush'un) a. a shaking; a sudden

Concussive (kun-kus'iv) a. able to shake. Condemn (kun-dem') v.t. to pronounce to be wrong,

guilty, or unfit; sentence; doom. Condemnable (kun-dem'na-bl) a. deserving con-

Condemnation (kon-dem-na'shun) n. act of condemning; sentence.

Condemnatory (kun-dem'na-tur-i) a. implying condemnation.

Condensable (kun-den'sa-bl) a. that may be con-Condensate (kun-den'sāt) v.t. to make dense;—a. [densing. Condensation (kon-den-sä'shun) n. act of con-Condense (kun-dens') v.t. or i. to reduce into

smaller compass. Idenses. Condenser (kun-den'ser) n. he or that which con-Condescend (kon-de-send') v.i. to waive a privilege

condescend is non-de-send ) vt. to wave a privilege of rank; stoop; deign. Condescendence (kon-de-sen'dens) n. condescendence (kon-de-sen'ding) a. yielding to inferiors; obliging. Condescendence (kon-de-sen'shun) n. act of conde-condescendence (kon-de-sen'shun) n. act of condescendence (kon-de-sen'shun) n. act of condescende

Condign (kun-din') a descreet satisficable; merited. Condignly (kun-din'il) ad. fisby; suitably; Condiment (kon'di-ment) a a seasoning. Condition (kun-dish'un) a. state; position; quality; term of agreement;—al. or t to make terms; stipulate.

Conditional (kun-dish'un-al) a. implying terms. Conditionally (kun-dish'un-al-i) ad. with certain

limitations; on certain terms.
Conditioned (kun-dish'und) a. stipulated; having terms, qualities, etc.
Condols (kun-dol') u.t. to grieve with others.

Condolement 5 Condolement (kun-döl'ment) n. sorrow with

Condolence (kun-do'lens) n. grief for another. Condonation (kon-dō-nā'shun) n. act of pardoning. Condone (kun-don') v.t. to pardon; overlook.

Condor (kon'dor) n. a large vulture found in South America

Conduce (kon-dūs') v.i. to tend to. Conducible (kun-dū'si-bl) a. promotive.

Conducive (kun-dū'siv) a. tending to.

Conduciveness (kun-du'siv-nes) n. tendency to

Conduct (kon'dukt) n. behaviour; guidance. Conductible (kun-duk'ti-bl) a. that may be con-Itransmitting heat or other forces.

ducted. (transmitting heat of other forces. Conductivity (kun-duk-tiv'i-ti) n. the power of Conductor (krun-duk'ter) n. a leader; director; manager; a substance that transmits heat, sound, or electricity. Conduit (kon'dit) n. a water-pipe; a canal. Cone (kön) n. a solid body tapering to a point from

a circular base. Confabulate (kon-fab'ū-lāt) v.i. to talk together;

Confabulation (kon-fab-u-la'shun) n. familiar talk.

Confection (kun-fek'shun) n. a sweetmeat Confectioner (kun-fek'shun-er) n. one who makes

or sells sweetmeats, etc. Confectionery (kun-fek'shun-er-i) n. a place where sweetmeats are made or sold; sweetmeats in

Confederacy (kun-fed'er-a-si) n. a mutual contract or league; the men or states bound by league.

Confederate (kun-fed'er-at) a. united in a common cause;—v.t. to unite in alliance.

Confederation (kun-fed-er-a'shun) n. a league or

alliance; parties to a league.

Confederative (kon-fed'er-at-iv) a. constituting

a federal compact.

Confer (kun-fer') v.t. to grant; award; contribute; —v.i. to talk or consult together.

Conference (kon'fer-ens) n. formal meeting for

consultation, discussion, etc. Conferrable (kun-fer a-bl) a that may be conferred.

Confess (kun-fes') v.t. or i. to own; avow; admit; hear or make confession. Confessedly (kun-fes'ed-li) ad. avowedly.

Confession (kun-fesh'un) n. acknowledgment; act

of confessing to a priest.

Confessional (kun-fesh'un-al) n. a place where confession is made. [hears confession.

confession is made. Incars confession; confession (kun-fes'er) n. one who confesses or Confidant (kon-fi-dant') n. a male begon friend. Confidant (kon-fi-dant') n. a female bosom friend. Confide (kun-fid') n.t. or i. to trust fully; entrust to; rely on. [self-reliance; boldness. Confidence (konfi-dens) n. firm belief; trust;

to; rely on. [self-reliance; boldness. Confidence (kon'fi-dens) n. firm belief; trust; Confident (kon'fi-dent) α. having full belief or assurance. [dence: trustworthy. Confidential (kon-fi-den'shal) a. given in conficentialy (kon'fi-dent-li) ad. without doubt;

assuredly.

assuredly.

antiding (kon-fid'ing) a. [credulous. Confiding (kon-fid'ing-li) ad. trustful; trusting; Confidingly (kon-fid'ing-li) ad. in a confiding manner.

Confidingness (kon-fid'ing-nes) n. trustfulness; a Configuration (kon-fig-u-ra'shun) n. external form; aspect of planets. [or limited. Confinable (kon-fi'na-bl) a. that may be confined

Confine (kon'fin) n. a limit; border; -(kon-fin') nt to shut un

Confined (kon-find') a. limited; shut up; close and narrow; constipated; in child-bed. Confinement (kon-fin/ment) n. restraint.

Confiner (kon-fi'ner) n. a borderer; neighbour.

Confirm (kon-ferm') v.t. to make certain; admit to Christian communion. Confirmable (kon-fer'ma-bl) a. that may be con-

Confirmation (kon-fer-mā'shun) n. act of estab-

lishing; admitting to Christian communion.

Confirmative (kon-fer'ma-tiv) a. serving to confirm; corroborating.

Confirmatory (kun-fer'ma-tur-i) a.

Confirmer (kun-ferm'er) n. one who confirms. Confirmingly (kun-fer'ming-li) ad. in a manner

to confirm Confiscate (kon-fis'kāt) v.t. to forfeit to the public treasury; seize on as forfeited. Confiscation (kon-fis-kä'shun) n. the act of forfeit-

ing or confiscating

Confiscator (kon'fis-kā-ter) n. one who confiscates to the public use.

Conflagration (kon-fla-grā'shun) n. a great fire. Conflict (kon'flikt) n. a contest; struggle;—
(kon-flikt') v.t. to strive; contend. [ing.
Conflicting (kon-flikt'ing) a. contradictory; oppos-

Conflictive (kon-flik'tiv) a. tending to conflict.

Also Conflictory. [a concourse.] Conflictive (kon'floo-ens) a. a flowing together; Confluence (kon'floo-ens) a. running together.

Conflux (kon'fluks) n. a junction of currents; a gathering; crowd. [comply with. Conform (kon-form') v.t. to make like;—v.t. to Conformable (kon-for'ma-bl) a. suitable; com-

Conformably (kon-for'ma-bli) ad. suitably.

Conformation (kon-for-mā'shun) n. disposition of parts; structure.

Conformist (kon-for'mist) n. one who complies with established rules.

Conformity (kon-for'mi-ti) n. compliance with; consistency; likeness. [fuse; destroy. Confound (kun-found') v.t. to mix; perplex; concondended (kun-founded) pp. or a. mingled; confused; astonished; enormous; detestable. Confoundedly (kun-foun'ded-li) ad. excessively; abominably.

abominably. (kon-fra-ter'ni-ti) n. a brotherhood, usually a religious one. Confront (kun-frunt') v.t. to stand face to face;

Confuse (kun-fūz') v.t. to confound; abash.

Confusedly (kun-fū'zed-li) ad. in a confused
manner. [distinctness.

Confusedness (kun-fū'zed-nes) n. want of order or Confusion (kun-fū'zhun) n. disorder; tumult; in-

distinctness; shame; ruin. Confutable (kun-fū'ta-bl) a. that may be disproved. Confutation (kon-fū-tā'shun) n. act of disproving; [wrong. refutation.

Confute (kun-fūt') v.t. to disprove; prove to be Congeal (kun-jēl') v.t. or i. to freeze; stiffen.
Congealable (kun-jēl'a-bl) a. that may be con-[congelation.

Congesiment (kun-jel'ment) n. mass formed by Congelation (kon-je-la'shun) n. the process of congealing. Congeneric (kon-je-ner'ik) a. of the same kind.

Congenerous (kon-jen'e-rus) a. of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus.

Congenial (kun-jen'yal) a. of kindred nature or disposition.

disposition. Congeniality (kun-jē-ni-al'i-ti) n. natural affinity; suitableness.

Congenital (kun-jen'i-tal) a. of the same birth. Conger (kong'ger) n. the sea-eel. Congeries (kun-jē'ri-ēz) n. a mass of small bodies.

Congest (kun-jest') v.t. to heap up; collect in a mass.

Congestible (kun-jes'ti-bl) a. that may gested.

Congestion (kun-jest'yun) n. a diseased accumulation of blood in any part.

Congestive (kun-jes'tiv) a. indicating an accumulation of blood or humours.

Conglomerate drum.

Retion of thood or numours.

Onglomerate (kun-glom'erith v.t. to gather into a round mass;—a. gathered as a ball. Conglomeration (kun-glom-erit'shun) v. 2 gathering into a mass; collection.

Onglutinant (kun-gloo'd-in-ant) a. gluing; unit-

Conglutinate (kun-gloo'ti-nāt) v.t. to giue together. Conglutinate (kun-gloo'ti-nā's) un) n. a gluing Conglutination (kun-gloo'ti-nā's) un) n. a gluing [cause union. Conglutinative (kun-gloo'ti-na-tiv) a. tending to Congratulate (kun-grat/u-lat) v.t. to profess joy to. Congratulation (kun-grat-u-la/shun) n. an ex-

pression of joy.

Congratulator (kun-grat'ū-lā-ter) n. one offers congratulation.

Congratulatory (kun-grat'ū-la-tur-i) a. expressing

Congregate (kong gre-gat) v.t. or i. to gather to-gether; assemble. Congregation (kong-gre-ga/shun) n. a religious

Congregational (kong-gre-ga/shun-al) a. relating

to a congregation; independent.

Congregationalism (kong-gre-gā'shun-al-izm) n. a form of church government in which each church or congregation regulates itself; inde-

Congregationalist (kong-gre-ga/shun-al-ist) n. an adherent to the congregational mode of govern-

Congress (kong'gres) n. the legislature of the United States; a meeting. Congress. Congressional (kong-gresh'un-al) a. pertaining to Congressive (kong-gres'iv) a. meeting.

Congruence (kong'groo-ens) n. agreement; con-

Congruent (kong'groo-ent) a. agreeing; suitable. Congruity (kon-groo'i-ti) n. consistency

Congruous (kong groo-us) a. agreeable to. Conic (kon'ik) a. like a cone; pertaining to cones.

Also Conical.

Conically (kon'i-kal-i) ad, in the form of a cone. Conics (kon'iks) n.pl. the science which treats of the properties of the cone.

Coniferous (kö-nif'e-rus) a. bearing cones, as

Coniform (kō'ni-form) a. in the form of a cone.
Conjecturable (kun-jek'tur-a-bl) a. that may be

Conjectural (kun-jek'tūr-al) a. depending on con-

Conjecture (kun-jek'tūr) n. a supposition or opinion without proof; surmise; -v.t. to guess;

Conjoin (kun-join') v.t. to connect; unite; -v.i. to join or league together.

(kun-joint') a. united; connected; Conjoint

Conjointly (kun-joint'li) ad. with united efforts. Conjugal (kon'joo-gal) a. relating to marriage. Conjugate (kon'joo-gat) v.t. to inflect, as verbs;

Conjugation (kon-joo-gā/shun) n. the form of inflecting verbs.

Conjunct (kun-jungkt) a. joint; concurrent.
Conjunction (kun-jungk'shun) n. a meeting; a
connecting word.
Conjunctive (kun-jungk'tiv) a. serving to unite.
Conjunctive (kun-jungk'tir) n. a critical time;

Conjuration (kon-joo-rā'shun) n. an earnest prayer

or entreaty; a magic spell.

Conjure (kun'jer) v.t. or i. to practise charms;
play tricks;—(kun-joor') v.t. to call on by a

sacred name; imploor; w.t. to call on by sacred name; implore earnestly.

Conjurer (kun'ier-er) n. an enchanter.

Connect (kun-kt/) n. t. to link together; unite.

Connectedly (ku-nek'/ted-li) ad. by connection. Connection (ku-nek'shun) n. act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage.

Connective (ku-nek'tiv) a. that serves to connect; -n. a word that connects sentences

Connexional (ku-nek'shun-al) a. having connexion or connection. Connivance (ku-ni'vans) n. the act of winking at

connivent (ku-ni'ven) ". the act of win a fault; voluntary blindness to an act. Connive (ku-niv') ". to wink at. Connivent (ku-ni'vent) ". converging. Conniver (ku-ni've)" ". one who comives.

Connoisseur (kon-i-ser') n. a critical judge of the

Connoisseurship (kon-i-ser'ship) n. skill or taste of

Connotative (ko-no'ta-tiv) a. implying; signifying.

Connote (ko-not') v.t. to include in the meaning. Connubial (ku-nū'bi-al) a. pertaining to marriage Conoid  $(k\bar{o}'\text{noid})$  n. anything that has a figure like a cone.

Conoidal (kō-noi'dal) a. nearly conical. Conquer (kong'ker) v.t. to gain by force; overcome; surmount; -v.i.

Conquerable (kong'ker-a-bl) a. that Conoid.

Conqueringly (kong'ker-ing-li) ad. in a victorious

Conqueror (kong'ker-er) n. one who subdues or Conquest (kong'kwest) n. act of conquering; thing

Consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'e-us) a. of

Consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti) n. relation by Conscience (kon'shens) n. internal or self-knowledge; moral judgment; sense of duty.
Conscientious (kon-shi-en'shus) a. regulated by

Conscientionally (kon-shi-en'shus-lib) ad, according Conscientionales (kon-shi-en'shus-nes) n. a scrupulous regard to conscience. Conscionable (kon/shus-nes)

Conscious (kon'shus) a. inwardly persuaded; having or done with the knowledge of.

Consciously (kon'shu3-li) ad. with inward persuasion. [passes in the mind. Consciousness (kon'shus-nes) n. perception of what Conscript (kon'skript) n. an enrolled militia-man; a. written. Conscription (kun-skrip'shun) n. act of enrolling Consecrate (kon'se-krāt) v.t. to set apart for a

sacred use or office.

Consecration (kon-se-krā'shun) n. the act of dedicating to sacred uses. Consecrator (kon'se-krā-ter) n. one who conse-Consecutive (kun-sek'ū-tiv) a. following in order. Consecutively (kun-sek'ū-tiv-li) ad. in succession.

Consent (kun-sent') n. agreement to something proposed; -v.i. to accord in mind; comply; Consentaneous (kon-sen-tā/nē-us) a. accordant.

Consentient (kun-sen'shi-ent) a. agreeing in Consequence (kon'se-kwens) n. that which follows:

effect; inference; importance. Consequent (kon'se-kwent) a. following.

Consequential (kon-se-kwen'shal) a. conceited:

Consequentially (kon-se-kwen'shal-i) ad. by consequence: pompously. [quence. Consequently (kon'se-kwent-li) ad. by conse-

Conservation (kon-ser-va/shun) n. preservation from loss or injury. Conservatism (kun-ser'va-tizm) n. the principles

of the Conservative party.
Conservative kun-serva-tiv) a. tending to or desiring to preserve;—n. one opposed to political changes; a Tory.
Conservatoire (kon-serva-twor') n. a public school

for music and the fine arts.

Conservator (kun-ser'va-ter) n. a preserver.

Conservatory (kun-ser'va-tur-i) a. tending to preserve;

\_n. a greenhouse for exotic plants.

Conserve (kon'serv) n. a sweetmeat; -(kun-serv') v.t. to keep whole or sound; candy or pickle, as

Consider (kun-sid'er) v.t. or i. to think upon with care; deliberate; take into account.

care; temerace; take mo account of re-considerable (kun-sid'er-a-bl) a. worthy of re-gard; moderately large. [able degree. Considerably (kun-sid'er-a-bl) ad. in a consider-Considerate (kun-sid'er-at) a. given to reflection;

thoughtful; prudent. [thought. Considerately (kun-sid'er-āt-li) ad. with serious Considerateness (kun-sid'er-āt-nes) n. quality of

being considerate. (kun-sid-er-ā'shun) 72. Consideration thought; prudence; importance; motive or reason; equivalent.

Considering (kun-sid'er-ing) ppr. regarding; having

Consideringly (kun-sid'er-ing-li) ad. with thought or deliberation

Consign (kun-sin') v.t. to transfer to another; entrust; send to an agent. Consigned

Consignee (kon-sī-nē') n. one to whom a thing is Consigner (kun-si'ner) n. one who commits to another in trust or for sale.

Consignment (kun-sin'ment) n. act of consigning; goods consigned.

Consimilitude (kon-si-mil'i-tūd) n. resemblance. Consist (kun-sist') v.i. to be made up of; be fixed;

Consistence (kun-sis'tens) n. fixed state.

Consistent (kun-sis'tent) a. agreeing; firm; solid. Consistently (kun-sis'tent-li) ad. without contra-Consistorial (kon-sis-tō'ri-al) a. relating to a con-

sistory. (kon'sis-tur-i) n. a spiritual court; an assembly or council.

Consociation (kun-sō-shi-ā'shun) n. a meeting of

Consociation (kiniso-sines, sinin) the clergy and delegants, the clergy and delegant the clergy and delegant the clergy and delegant the clergy and the clergy and the consolation (kon-solation in a alleviation of misery or distress; comfort, cause of comfort. Consolatory (kon-soly-turi) a. tending to the classification of misery.

Console (kun-söl') v.t. to comfort; cheer under Console (kun-söl') v.t. to comfort; cheer under Console (kon'söl) v. a bracket or projecting orna-

ment to support a cornice, bust, or vase.

Consolidant (kun-sol'i-dant) a uniting and healing wounds;—n a medicine that unites wounded

Consolidate (kun-sol'i-dat) v.t. or i. to make or

Consolidation (kun-sol-i-dā'shun) n. act of making hard or firm

Consolidative (kun-sol'i-dā-tiv) a. tending to consolidate; healing.

Consols (kon'solz) n.pl. certain funds in the British

stock market bearing two-and-a-half per cent. Consonance (kon'sō-nans) n, agreement of sounds;

Consonant (kon'sō-nant) a. agreeable; consistent; —n. a letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

Consonantly (kon'sō-nant-li) ad. consistently;

Consonous (kon'sō-nus) a agreeing in sound.
Consort (kon'sort) n a husband or wife; companion; pariner; -(kun-sort) v. to associate.
Conspicuous (kun-spik'ū-ns) a obvious to the

sight; eminent; prominent. [eminently. Conspicuously (kun-spik'u-us-li) ad. evidently; Conspicuousness (kun-spik'u-us-nes) n. openness to view; clearness

Conspiracy (kun-spira-si) n. a plot.

Conspiration (kun-spira-shun) n. concurrence of things to the same end.

Conspirator (kun-spir'a-ter) n. a plotter of evil. Conspire (kun-spir') v.i. to unite for an evil pur-

Conspirer (kun-spīr'er) n. a plotter. Constable (kun'sta-bl) n. an officer of the peace. Constableship (kun'sta-bl-ship) n. office of a con-

Constabulary (kun-stab'ū-lar-i) a. pertaining to constables;—n. the body of constables.

Constancy (kon'stan-si) n. firmness of mind; sta-

Constant (kon'stant) a. firm; unchanging; faithful in affection;—a. a fixed law or quantity. Constantly (kon'stantli) ad. invariably; firmly. Constellation (kon-ste-la'shun) a. a cluster of fixed

Consternation (kon-ster-nā'shun) n. terror that Constipate (kon'sti-pāt) v.t. to compress; shut up;

Constituency (kon-stituen-si) n. costiveness.

Constituent (kun-stit'n-ent) a. serving to form or compose; elementary; -n. an essential part; an elector. [compose; electrons an elector. Constitute (kon'sti-tut) v.t. to set up; establish; Constitution (kon-sti-tu'shun) v. frame of body,

mind, or government.

Constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shun-al) a. consistent with the constitution; -n. a walk for the sake

Constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū'shun-al-ism) n. adherence to the constitution; conservatism. Constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū-shun'al-ist) n.

adherent to a constitution.

Constitutionality (kon-sti-tū-shun-al'i-ti) n. consistency with the constitution.

Constitutionally (kon-sti-tū'shun-al-i) ad. in con-sistency with the constitution.

Constitutive (kon'sti-tū-tiy) a. that which composes, enacts, or establishes.

Constrain (kun-stran) v.t. to urge with force; compel; hold back; confine.

Constrainable (kun-strang-bl) a that may be

constrained. Constraint (kun-strant') n. compulsion; confine-

Constrict (kun-strikt') v.t. to bind : cramp. Constriction (kun-strik'shun) n. contraction; compression.

Constrictor (kun-strik'ter) n. a muscle which draws together; a kind of serpent.

Construct (kun-strukt) v.t. to build; compose; Construct (kun-strukt) v.t. to build; compose; Construction (kun-strukt) shun) n. act of forming; an edifice; structure; act of construing; meaning. [construes a public instrument. Constructionist (kun-struk'shun-ist) n. one who

Constructive (kun-struk'tiv) a. by construction; deduced. [or interpretation Constructively (kun-struk'tiv-li) ad. by inference Constructiveness (kun-strukt'iv-nes)'n. the faculty

which constructs. Construe (kon'strôo) v.t. to explain; arrange the words of a sentence so that the meaning may be obvious.

Consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal) a. having the same substance

Consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti) n. participation in the same substance or nature. Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt) v.t. to unite in one substance or nature.

Consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun) n. union of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.

Consul (kon'sul) n. the chief magistrate in ancient Rome; an officer appointed by government to reside in foreign ports to superintend the com-merce of his own country.

Consulage (kon'sul-aj) n. duty or tax levied for

Consular (kon'su-lar) a. pertaining to a consul.

Consular (kon'su-lar) a. pertaining to a consul.

Consular (kon'su-lar) a. the office, or jurisdiction,

or residence of a consul; his term of office.

Consulship (kon'sul-ship) n. the office of a consul. Consult (kun-sult') v.t. or i. to ask advice of; take counsel together; consider.

Consultation (kon-sul-tā'shun) n. act of consult-

ing; a meeting of physicians or lawyers to

Consulter (kun-sul'ter) n. one who consults. Consultive (kun-sul'tiv) a. deliberate; done ad-

visedly.

Consumable (kun-sūm'na-bl) a, that may be conConsume (kun-sūm') v.i. or i. to waste; spend.

Consumer (kun-sū'mer) n. one who consumes. Consummate (kon'sūm-āt) v.t. to complete; feet;—(kun-sum'āt) a. accomplished; complete. Consummation (kon-sum-ā'shun) n. completion;

Consumption (kun-sum'shun) n. a wasting disease

of the lungs; use; expenditure.

Consumptive (kun-sum'tiv) a. inclined to conto consumption. Consumptiveness (kun-sum'tiv-nes) n. tendency

Contrary

Contact (kon'takt) n. touch; close union. Contagion (kun-tā'jun) n. communication of dis-

Contagious (kun-tā/jus) a. having the quality of

Contain (kun-tān') v.t. to hold; comprise. Containable (kun-tā'na-bl) a. that may be con-

tained. [rupt;—a. tainted; defiled. Contaminate (kun-tam'i-nat) v.t. to defile; cor-Contamination (kun-tam-i-na'shun) n. pollution. Contemn (kun-tem') v.t. to despise; scorn; reject. Contemper (kun-tem'per) v.t. to temper; reduce

Contemperation (kun-tem-pe-ra'shun) n. propor-Contemplate (kun-tem'plat) v.t. or i. to meditate;

consider; design; intend

Contemplation (kon-tem-pla'shun) n. serious and continued thought. [thought. Contemplative (kun-tem'pla-tiv) a. given to Contemplatively (kun-tem'pla-tiv-li) ad. thought-

Contemplativeness (kun-tem'pla-tiv-nes) n. dis-

position to be thoughtful.

Contemplator (kon'tem-plā-ter) n. one engaged in

Contemporaneous (kun-tem-pō-rā'nē-us) a. living

Contemporary (kon-tem'pō-ra-ri) a. living, acting, or happening at the same time.

Contempt (kun-temt') n. act of despising; disdain; disgrace; disobedience of the rules of

Contemptible (kun-tem'ti-bl) a. mean.

Contemptibly (kun-tem'ti-bli) ad. meanly; despic-Contemptuous (kun-tem'tū-us) a. scornful. Contemptuously (kun-tem'tū-us-li) ad. in a scornful manner.

Contend (kun-tend') v.i. to fight with or against; strive for; dispute.
Contender (kun-ten'der) n. a combatant.

Contending (kun-ten'ding) a. striving for; oppos-

ing; rival.

Content (kon'tent) n. that which is contained; contents (kon tent) n. that which is contented; extent; area; pl. an index of heads in a book. Content (kun-tent) a. satisfied; quiet; -n. satisfied; for inid; -n. t. to satisfy; please. Contented (kun-tent'ted) a. satisfied; please (Contentedness (kun-tent'ted) a. satisfied; please (Contentedness (kun-tent'ted-nes) n. state of being

Contention (kun-ten'shun) n. strife; debate.

Contentious (kun-ten'shus) a. given to strife; some manner.

Contentiously (kun-ten'shus-li) ad. in a quarrel-Contentiousness (kun-ten'shus-nes) n. disposition

to contend or debate.

Contentment (kun-tent/ment) n. satisfaction of mind; gratification. [the same bounds. Conterminable (kon-ter/mi-na-bl) a. capable of Conterminate (kon-ter mi-nat) a. having the same

Conterminous (kon-ter'mi-nus) a. bordering upon:

contiguous

Contest (kon'test) n. strife in arms; fight; strife in argument; dispute;—(kun-test') v.t. to strive to gain or to hold; controvert; resist;—v.t. to contend; dispute. [tested. Contestable (kun-tes'ta-bl) a. that may be concontext (kon'tekst) n. order of discourse; the

parts that precede and follow a sentence.

Conticent (kon-tis-ent) a. silent.

Contiguity (kon-ti-gui-ti) n. contact; nearness in situation or place. [or border. Contiguous (kun-tig'ū-us) a. joining at the surface Contiguously (kun-tig'ū-us-li) ad. in close junction. Contiguousness (kun-tig'ū-us-nes) n. close union

Continence (kon'ti-nens) n. forbearance of sensual

Continent (kon'ti-nent) a. containing; self-restraining; chaste; temperate;—n. a great division of the earth; the mainland of Europe.

Continental (kon-ti-nen'tal) a. pertaining to a

Continently (kon'ti-nent-li) ad. temperately.

Continently (kon'ti-nent-l) ad, temperately.
Continency (kun-tin'jen-s) n. casual event;
accident; possibility of happening.
Contingent (kun-tin'jent) a. accidental; dependent upon;-n. chance; proportion of troops furnished by a contracting power.
Contingently (kun-tin'jent-li) ad. by chance.
Contingently (kun-tin'jent-li) ad. by chance.

Continual (kun-tin'ū-al) a. uninterrupted. Continually (kun-tin'ū-al-i) ad. without intermission. [manence; stay; continuation. Continuance (kun-tin'ū-ans) n. duration; per-Continuation (kun-tin-ū-ā/shun) n. constant suc-

cession; extension; prolongation. Continuator (kun-tin'ū-ā-ter) n. one who con-

Continue (kun-tin'ū) v.i. to remain; stay; -v.t. to protect; persevere in.

Continuer (kun-tin'h-er) n. one who continues.

Continuer (kun-tin'h-er) n. one who continues.

[nection.

Continuity (kon-ti-nū'i-ti) n. uninterrupted con-Continuous (kun-tin'u-us) a. closely united as it were into one.

Continuously (kun-tin'ū-us-li) ad. in continuation. Continuousness (kun-tin'ū-us-nes) n. quality of being continuous.

Contort (kun-tort) v.t. to twist; writhe. Contortion (kun-tor'shun) n. a twisting; a wry

motion; partial dislocation. Contortionist (kun-tor'shun-ist) n. one

practises contortions. [figure. Contour (kon-totr) n. the general outline of a Contra (kon'tra) a Latin preposition signifying against.

Contraband (kon'tra-band) a. prohibited:-n. illegal trade.

Contrabandist (kon'tra-ban-dist) n. a smuggler. Contract (kon'trakt) n. an agreement or bargain; a betrothment; a formal writing or deed of agreement.

Contract (kun-trakt') v.t. to draw together or nearer; incur; shorten; -v.i. to shrink; bargain. Contracted (kun-trak'ted) a. narrow; selfish.

Contractedness (kun-trak'ted-nes) n. state of being contracted; narrowness. Contractibility (kun-trak-ti-bil'i-ti) n. quality of

suffering contraction.

Contractible (kun-trak'ti-bl) a. that may contract. Contractile (kun-trak'til) a. capable of contract-[contracting or shrinking.

Contractility (kon-trak-til'i-ti) n. the quality of Contraction (kun-trak'shun) n. a shrinking; a shortening.

Contractor (kun-trak'ter) n. one who contracts.

Contra-dance (kon'tra-dans) n. a dance with partners opposite, commonly termed Country-Contradict (kon-tra-dikt') v.t. to oppose verbally;

gainsay; deny. Contradiction (kon-tra-dik'shun) n. a denying.

Contradictious (kon-tra-dik'shus) a. inclined to Contradictorily (kon-tra-dik'tur-i-li) ad. in a con-

tradictory manner. Contradictoriness (kon-tra-dik'tur-i-nes) n. dis-

position to contradict.

Contradictory (kon-tra-dik'tur-i) a. inconsistent; disagreeing. [guished by opposite qualities. Contradistinct (kon-tra-dis-tingkt') a. distin-Contradistinction (kon-tra-dis-tingk'shun) n. dis

tinction by opposites. Contradistinguish (kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish) v.t. to distinguish by opposites.

Contralto (kun-tral'tō) n. the counter-tenor.

Contraries (kon'tra-riz) n.pl. things of opposite Contrariety (kon-tra-ri'et-i) n. opposition; incon-contrarious (kon-tra'ri-us) a. opposed to. Contrariwise (kon'tra-ri-wiz) ad. on the contrary;

Contrary (Bon'tra-ri) a. in direct opposition.

Contrast (kon'trast) n. opposition in things;— (kun-trast') v.t. or i. to place or stand in opposi-

Contravene (kon-tra-ven') v.t. to oppose; obstruct; [violation.

Contravention (kon-tra-ven'shun) n. opposition; Contraversion (kon-tra-ver'shun) n. a turning to the opposite side. [accident. Contretemps (kong-tr-tong') n. an unexpected Contributable (kun-trib'u-ta-bl) a. that may be

contributed. [thing to: auxiliary. Contributary (kun-trib'ū-ta-ri) a. adding some-Contribute (kun-trib'ūt) v.t. to give for a common

purpose; pay a share; -v.i. to bear a part in; aid. [buting; sum given.

Contribution (kon-tri-bu'shun) n. act of contri-Contributive (kun-trib'u-tiv) a. tending to pro-[butes.

Contributor (kun-trib'ū-ter) n. one who contri-Contributory (kun-trib'ū-tur-i) a. advancing the

same end.

Contrite (kon'trīt) a. worn with sorrow; penitent.

Contritely (kon-trīt'li) ad. in a contrite manner. Contriteness (kon-trit'nes) n. state of being contrite.

Contrition (kun-trish'un) n, deep sorrow for sin. Contrivable (kun-tri'va-bl) a. that may be con-

Contrivance (kun-tri'vans) n. scheme; thing

Contrive (kun-trīv') v.t. to invent; project. Contriver (kun-trī'ver) n. an inventor.

Control (kun-trol') n. power to govern ;-v.t. to

restrain; govern.
Controllable (kun-trō/la-bl) a. subject to control.

Controller (kun-trō'ler) n. one who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts. Controller.

Controllership (kun-trō'ler-ship) n. the office of Controversial (kon-trō-ver'shal) a. relating to Controversial (kon-trō-ver'shal) a. relating to controversy. Controversy. Controversialist (kon-trō-ver'shal-ist) n. one en-Controversialist (kon-trō-ver'shal-ist) ad. in a con-

troversial manner.

Controversy (kon'trō-ver-si) n. a discussion or disputation in writing; the matter disputed. Controvert (kon'trō-vert) v.t. to dispute; deny; Controvertible (kon-tro-ver'ti-bl) a. that may be

Controvertibly (kon-tro-ver'ti-bli) ad. in a contro-

vertible manner.

Controvertist (kon-trō-ver'tist) n. a disputant. Contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus) a. obstinate. Contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li) ad. w [bornness; obstinacy. Contumaciousness (kon-tu-mā'shus-nes) n. stub-

Contumacy (kon'tū-ma-si) n. unyielding resistance to rightful authority; obstinacy.

Contumelious (kon-tū-me'li-us) a. reproachful;

contumenous kon-tu-me'n-us) a. reproachful; abusive; insolent. [fully; insolently. Contumeliously (kon-tu-me'li-us-li) ad. reproach-contumely (kon'tū-me-li) n. contemptuous language; reproach.

Contuse (kon-tuz') v.t. to bruise or injure by beating

Contusion (kun-tū'zhun) n. a bruise in the flesh.

Conundrum (kō-nun'drum) n. a riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very Convalesce (kon-va-les') v.i. to recover health.

Convalescence (kon-va-les'ens) n. recovery from

Convelescent (kon-va-les'ent) a. recovering health.
Convection (kun-vek'shun) n. act or process of
transmission, esp. of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases. [vened. Convenable (kun-ve'na-bl) a. that may be con-Convene (kun-ve'n') v.t. to call together;—v.i. to

Convenience (kun-vēn'yens) n. accommodation; fitness; commodiousness.
Convenient (kon'ven'yent) a. fit; suitable.

Conveniently (kon-ven'yent-li) ad. suitably. Convent (kon'vent) n. a religious house. Conventicle (kun ven'ti-kl) n. a dissenters' meet-

ing-house; an assembly for worship.

Convention (kun-ven'shun) n. an assembly; a

compact; temporary treaty.

Conventional (kun-ven'shun-al) a. agreed Conventionalise (kun-ven'shun-al-iz) v.t. to form

or represent according to conventional work. Conventionalism (kun-ven'shun-al-izm) n, that which is received by tacit agreement and

common usage. Conventionality (kun-ven-shun-al'i-ti) n. anything established by the customary usage of

Conventionally (kun-ven'shun-al-i) ad. in a conventional manner. Conventual (kun-ven'tū-al) a. belonging to a

convent:—n. a monk; a nun. Converge (kun-verj') v.i. to tend toward one point.

Convergence (kun-ver'jens) n. tendency to one Convergent (kun-ver'jent) a. tending to a point. Conversable (kun-ver'sa-bl) a. inclined to converse;

affable; sociable.

Conversably (kun-ver'sa-bli) ad. in a conversable

Conversant (kon'ver-sant) a. familiar with.

Conversation (kon-ver-sa'shun) n. familiar discourse. [ing to conversation. Conversational (kon-ver-sa'shun-al) a pertain-conversatione (kon-ver-sa'shun-al) a ssembly for conversation, chiefly on literature:—pl. Con-

versazioni. Converse (kun-vers') v.i. to discourse; talk Conversely (kun-vers'li) ad. by change of order. Conversible (kun-ver'si-bl) a. that may be made

converse. Conversion (kun-ver'shun) n. act of turning or

changing; alteration. Convert (kon'vert) n. one who has changed his opinions or religion;—(kun-vert') v.t. to change

to another form or state.

Converter (kun-ver'ter) n. one who converts.

Convertibility (kun-ver'ti-bil'i-ti) n. capability of

being converted.

Convertible (kun-ver'ti-bl) a. that may be interchanged.

Convex (kon'veks) a. roundish on the outside. Convexed (kon'vekst) a. made convex.

Convexity (kon-vek'si-ti) n. spherical form on the ontside Convexly (kon'veks-li) ad. in a convex form.

Convexo-concave (kon-vek'sö-kon-kav) a. convex on one side, concave on the other. Convexo-plane (kon-vek'so-plan) a. convex on one

side, plane on the other.

Convey (kun-va') v.t. to carry; transmit; make over to; impart; steal.

Conveyable (kun-va'a-bl) a. that may be conveyed. Conveyance (kun-va'ans) n. act of conveying;

that which conveys Conveyancer (kun-vā/an-ser) n. one who draws deeds, etc.

Conveyancing (kun-vā'an-sing) n. the business of

a conveyancer. [carries. Conveyer (kun-vå/er) n. one who conveys or Convict (kon'vikt) n. a person found guilty of crime;—(kun-vikt/) v.t. to prove to be guilty; find guilty; convince.

Conviction (kun-vik'shun) n. a proving guilty;

Conviction (kun-vik'tiv) a. adapted to convict.

Convictive (kun-vik'tiv) a. adapted to convict.

Convince (kun-vins') v.t. to satisfy by evidence;

persuade; refute. [proof. Convincement (kun-vins'ment) n. satisfaction by

Convincible (kun-vin'si-bl) a. capable of being Convincingly (kun-vin'sing-li) ad, in a manner to

persuade or satisfy.
Convivial (kun-viv'i-al) a. festive; jovial; social.
Conviviality (kun-viv-i-al'i-ti) n. a festive disposi-

tion; mirth and jollity at a feast.

Convocation (kon-vo-ka'shun) n. act of convoking; an assembly of the clergy, or heads of a univer-

Convoke (kun-vok') v.t. to call together by summons: convene. Convolution (kon-vō-lū'shun) n. the act of rolling Convolve (kun-volv') v.t. to roll together.

Convolvulus (kun-vol'vū-lus) n. a genus of plants:

Convoy (kun-voi') v.t. to accompany for defence ;-

(kon'voi) n. attendance for protection; a protecting force; the ships protected. Convulse (kun-vuls') v.t. to affect by violent

[any irregular commotion. Convulsion (kun-vul'shun) n. a violent spasm; Convulsionary (kun-vul'shun-a-ri) a. relating to convulsions. Also Convulsional

Convulsive (kun-vul'siv) a. producing convulsion. Convulsively (kun-vul'siv-li) ad. in a convulsive

Cony (kō'ni) n. a rabbit. Also Coney.

Coo (koo) v.i. to make a noise as a dove. Cook (kook) n. one who dresses victuals; -v.t. to prepare food for the table.

prepare food not the table.

Cookery (kook/e-ri) n, act of dressing victuals.

Cool (kool) a. somewhat cold; lacking warmth;
calm; deliberate; indifferent;-nt. to make
moderately cold;-nt. to grow cool.

[cools
Cooler (koo'ler) n, a vessel for cooling; that which
Coolin (koo'lin n, am East Indian carrier.

Coolin (koo'lish) a. somewhat cool.

Coolly (kôd'l') ad. without heat.
Coolness (kôd'nes) n. moderate cold.
Coomb (kôdm) n. a dry measure of four bushels.
Coombe (kôdm) n. a valley between hills. Al Combe

Coop (kóóp) n. a cage for fowls, etc.; a barrel; -v.t.

to cage; shut up.

Cooper (kôô'per) n. a maker of casks; -v.t. to
mend or repair.

Cooperage (köö'per-āj) n. a cooper's workshop; price for cooper's work. Co-operant (kō-op'e-rant) a. co-operating.

Co-operate (kō-op'e-rāt) v.t. to work together. Co-operation (kō-op-e-rā/shun) n. joint labour.

Co-operative (kō-op'e-rā-tiv) a. promoting the

Co-operator (kō-op'e-rā-ter) n. one who co-operates with others.

Co-ordinate (kō-or'di-nāt) a. holding the same rank or degree; -v.t. to make equal.

Co-ordinately (kō-or'di-nāt-li) ad. with equal rank.

Co-ordinateness (kō-or'di-nāt-nes) n. state of being

Co-ordinates (kō-or'din-āts) n.pl. a system of lines or angles drawn about a point to determine the place or magnitude of others.

Co-ordination (kō-or'di-nā'shun) n. arranging in

ranks; state of being arranged.

Coot (koot) n. a small black wading bird.

Copal (koopal) n. a Mexican gum, used in

Copartner (kō-part'ner) n, a joint partner. Copartnership (kō-part'ner-ship) n. joint concern

Copartnery (kō-part'ner-i) n. copartnership; the

parties in a joint business. Cope (kop) n. a priest's cloak; a hood; archwork; -v.t. or i. to contend; strive; oppose with

Copestone (kop'ston) n. head or top stone. Copier (kop'i-er) n. one who transcribes or imi-

Coping (kō'ping) n. the top or cover of a wall. Copious (kō'pi-us) a. plentiful; abundant; rich

in supplies; diffuse.

Copiously (kō'pi-us-li) ad. abundantly; amply.

Copiousness (kō'pi-us-nes) n. full supply.

Copper (kop'er) n. a metal; a large boiler; -v.t. to cover with sheets of iron.

Copperas (kop'e-ras) n. sulphate of iron; green

Copperplate (kop'er-plat) n. a plate of copper en-

Coppersmith (kop'er-smith) n. one who makes

Coppery (kop'er-i) a. containing copper.

Coppice (kop'is) m. a wood of small growth, cut
down from time to time.

Copra (kop'ra) n. the cone of thread formed on the spindle in spinning. [nut. Copra (kop'ra) n. the dried kernel of the cocca-

Co-presbyter (ko-pres bi-ter) n. member of the same presbytery. Copse (kops) n. a wood of small growth.

Copula (kop'ū-la) n. a bond or tie; the word that
unites the subject and predicate of a proposi-

Copulation (kop-u-la'shun) n.'act of embracing in

Copulative (kop'ū-lā-tiv) a. that unites;-n. a

conjunction. Copulatory (kop'ū-lā-tur-i) a. pertaining to copulation; serving to connect.

Copy (kop'i) n. a manuscript; pattern; imitation; v.t. to transcribe; imitate; -v.i. to follow an example.

Copy-book (kop'i-book) n. a book for practising Copyhold (kop'i-hōld) n. a tenure in England by

copy of record. Copyist (kop'i-ist) n. one who copies

Copyright (kop'i-rit) n. the sole right to publish a Coquet (kō-ket') v.t. to attempt to excite admira-

coquetry (kō-ket'ri) n. trifling in love.

Coquette (kō-ket'ri) n. a vain, trifling woman; a

flirt; a jilt. Coquettish (kō-ket'ish) a. befitting a coquette.

Coquettishly (kō-ket/ish-li) ad. in a coquettish

Coracle (kor'a-kl) n. a boat made of wicker-work and covered with leather.

Coral (kor'al) n. a genus of animals and their shells, growing in the sea;—a. made of coral. Corb (korb) n. a basket.
Corban (kor'ban) n. an alms-basket.

Corbel (kor'bel) n. a projection on the wall to support statues; the vase of the Corinthian column.
Cord (kord) n. a small rope or thick string; a
measure of 128 cubic feet;—v.t. to bind with a

Cord. Cordage (kor'dāj) n. ropes of a ship. Cordate (kor'dāt) n. heart-shaped. Cordial (kor'dayl) n. an exhilarating liquor; any-thing that cheers;—n. hearty; sincere; warm. Cordiality (kor-di-al'i-ti) n. sincerity; warm

Cordially (kord'yal-i) ad. with sincere affection. Cordiform (kor'di-form) a. heart-shaped.

Cordite (kord'it) n. an explosive composed mainly of nitro-glycerine. Cordon (kor-dun') n. a line of military posts or

troops; a ribbon as a badge of honour. Cordovan (kor'dō-van) n. Spanish leather. Corduroy (kor-du-roi') n. thick cotton stuff, corded

or ribbed.

Core (kör) n. the heart or inner part. Co-regent (kö-rē-jent) n. a joint ruler. Co-respondent (kö-rē-spon'dent) n. a joint respondent.

Corf (korf) n. a basket used in mines. Coriander (kor-i-an'der) n. an aromatic plant and

Co-rival (kō-rī'val) n. a fellow-competitor.

Co-rivalry (kō'rī-val-rī) n. ioint rivalry.
Cork (kork) n. a tree or its bark; a stopper;—v.t.
to stop with a cork. Corked (korkt) a. stopped with a cork: tasting of

Corkscrew (kork'skroo) n. a screw to draw corks from bottles.

Corky (kor'ki) a. like cork. Cormorant (kōr'mō-rant) n. a voracious bird; a Corn (korn) n. grain; maize; a hard tumour; n.t. to preserve with salt.

Corncrake (korn/krāk) n. the landrail.

Cornea (kor'ne-a) n. the horny membrane in the fore part of the eye. [of cherry-tree. Cornelian (kor-nel'yan) n. a precious stone; a kind Corneous (kor'ne-us) a. horny; like horn; hard.

Corner (kor'ner) n. an angle; a secret place.
Corner-stone (kor'ner-ston) n. the principal stone.
Cornet (kor'net) n. a musical instrument; a

cavalry officer.

Cornetcy (kor'net-si) n. office of a cornet. Cornice (kor'nis) n. the top of a wall or column;

a moulding.

Cornucopia (kor-nū-kō'pi-a) n. the horn of plenty from which fruits and flowers are represented as

Cornted (kor-nu'ted) a. having horns.
Cornwallite (korn'wal-īt) n. a mineral found in Cornwall. It consists of a hydrous arseniate of copper, combined with phosphoric acid

Corny (kor'ni) a. hard; like

horn; producing grain; tasting of malt. Corolla (kō-rol'a) n. the inner covering of a flower.

Cornucopia.

Corollary (kor'ul-ja-ri) n. an inference or deduc-tion from a truth or proposition.

commal (kor'o-nql) n. a crown; garland; the from the corollary of the cor

Coronated (kor'ō-nā-ted) a. surmounted with Coronation (kor-ō-nā'shun) n.-act of crowning. Coroner (kor'ō-ner) n. an officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.

Coronet (kor'ō-net) n. an inferior crown worn by

the nobility; an ornamental headdress.

Corporal (kor)-\(\tilde{\text{D}}\)-ral \(n \). a non-commissioned officer:—a pertaining to the body.

Corporality (kor)-\(\tilde{\text{D}}\)-ral \(i \)-ti) \(n \), state of being em-

Corporally (kor'pō-ral-i) ad. bodily. Corporate (kor'pō-rat) a. united in a community. Corporately (kor-pō-rāt/li) ad. in a corporate [an individual.

Corporation (kor-pō-rā'shun) n. a society acting as Corporator (kor'pō-rā-ter) n. a member of a cor-Corporeal (kor-pō'rē-al) a. having a body; not Corporeally (kor-pō'rē-al-i) ad. in a bodily form

Corporeity (kor-pō-rē'i-ti) n. bodily substance. Corps (kōr) n. a body of troops.

Corpse (korps) n. dead body of a human being. Corpulence (kor pū-lens) n. fleshiness. Corpulent (kor pū-lent) a. very fleshy; bulky. Corpulently (kor pū-lent-li) ad. in a corpulent

Corpus (kor'pus) n. a body. Corpuscle (kor'pus-l) n. an atom; a particle. Corradiate (kō-rā'di-āt) n. t. to concentrate, as rays.

Corral (ko-ral') n. an enclosure for cattle or for

Correct (ku-rekt') v.t. to punish; make right; -a. exact; accurate.
Correction (ku-rek'shun) n. act of correcting.

Correctional (ku-rek'shun-al) a. intended to cor-In. that which corrects.

Corrective (ku-rek'tiv) a. tending to correct;—Correctly (ku-rekt'li) ad. exactly; justly. Correctness (ku-rekt'nes) n. accuracy.

Corrector (ku-rek'ter) n. one who corrects. Corregidor (ko-rej'i-dor) n. the chief magistrate

Correlate (kor'e-lat) v.t. to be mutually related, Correlate (kor'e-lat) v.t. to having mutual relationships (kor'e-lative (kor'e-lative) a. having mutual relationships (kor'e-lative) a.

Correlatively (ko-rel'a-tiv-li) ad. in a correlative

Correspond (kor-e-spond') v.i. to suit; [interchange of letters. Correspondence (kor-e-spon'dens) n. agreement; Correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent) a. suitable; congruous;-n. one who has intercourse by letters. Corridor (kor'i-dor) n. a gallery or open passage in

a building,
a building,
Corrie (kori) n. a steep hollow in a hill.
Corriegada (kori-jen'da) n.pl. corrections to be
made in a book. Corrigint (kor'i-jent) a. correcting.

Corrigible (kor'i-ji-bl) a. that may be corrected.

Corroborant (ko-rob'ō-rant) a. strengthening. Corroborate (ko-rob'o-rat) v.t. to confirm:

strengthen. Corroboration (ko-rob-ō-rā'shun) n. act of confirm-Corroborative (ko-rob'o-ra'tiv) a. tending to strengthen.

Corrode (ku-rod') v.t. to eat away or consume by degrees. Corrodent (ku-rō'dent) a. having the power of Corrodible (ku-rō'di-bl) a. that may be corroded. Corrosion (ku-rō'zhun) n. act of eating away

Corrosive (ku-rō'siv) a. eating away gradually. Corrosively (ku-rō'siv-li) ad. in a corrosive manner.

Corrosiveness (ku-ro'siv-nes) n. quality of corrod-

ing; acrimony.

Corrugate (kor'u-gat) v.t. to wrinkle; contract. Corrugation (kor-ū-gā'shun) n. contraction into wrinkles.

Corrugator (kor'ū-gā-ter) n. a muscle which contracts the skin.

depraye; bribe; -u.i. to make putrid; defile; depraye; bribe; -u.i. to become putrid; -a. decayed; debauched. [rupts.

Corrupter (ku-rup'ter) n. he or that which cor-Corruptibility (ku-rup-ti-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being corrupted.

Corruptible (ku-rup'ti-bl) a. capable of being cor-Corruption (ku-rup'shun) n. putrescence; de-pravity of morals. Corruptive (ku-rup'tiv) a. tending to corrupt.

Corruptly (ku-rupt'li) ad. with depravity. Corruptness (ku-rupt'nes) n. depravity. Corsair (kor'sar) n. a pirate; the vessel of a Corse (kors) n. a corpse.

Corselet (kors'let) n. light armour for the breast,

Corset (kor'set) n. a bodice for ladies.

Cortege (kor'tazh) n. a train of attendants. Cortes (kor'tas) n.pl. the national assemblies of Spain and Portugal. [ing.

Cortex (kor'teks) n. the bark of a tree; a cover-cortical (kor'ti-kal) a. belonging to bark. Cortile (kor'ti-kal) n. a court in the in-terior of a building.

Coruscate (kor'us-kat) a. flashing; glittering. Coruscate (kor'us-kat) v.i. to sparkle; glitter. Coruscation (kor-us-kā/shun) n. a sudden flash of

Corvette (kor-vet') n. a sloop of war.

Cosey (kō'zi) a. snug; comfortable; chatty. Also Cosy.

Cosily (kōz'i-li) ad. snugly; comfortably.

Cosine (kō'sin) n. the sign of the complement of

Cosmetic (koz-met'ik) a. promoting beauty;-n. a

wash for improving beauty.

Cosmical (koz'mi-kal) a. rising or setting with the sun. Also Cosmic. [tion of the world. Cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni) n. science of the forma-Cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fer) n. a describer of

the world. Cosmographic (koz-mo-graf'ik) a. relating to the description of the world. [the world.

Cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi) n. a description of Cosmology (koz-mol'ō-ji) n. science of the world or [the world; universal.

Cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol'i-tan) a common to all Cosmopolite (koz-mop'ō-lit) n. a citizen of the

Cosmopolitism (koz-mop'ō-lī-tizm) n. citizenship of the world. Also Cosmopolitanism.

Cosmos (koz'mos) n. the whole world; a system of order and law in creation.

of order that new in creating.

Cosset (kos) of the pet, fondle.

Cosset (kos) n, price paid; charge;—v.i. [pret. and

pp. Cosst (to be had at the price of.

Cosseta (kos tal) n, pertaining to the ribs.

Costand (kos tand) n, a kind of apple; the head.

Costermonger (kos'ter-mung-ger) n. a hawker of fruit and vegetables.

Costive (kos'tiv) a. bound in the bowels. Costiveness (kos'tiv-nes) n. state of being costive;

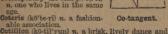
Costliness (kost'li-nes) n. expensiveness. Costly (kost'li) a. expensive; dear Costume (kos'tūm) n. style or mode of dress.

Costumier (kos-tú/mi-gr) n. a dealer in fancy dresses. [a cottage; a small boat. Cot (kot) n. a hut; a small bed; a small dwelling; Co-tangent (ko-tan'jent) n. the tangent of the complement of an arc or

Cote (kot) n. a pen; a sheep-

fold. Cotemporaneous (kō-tem-pōrā'nē-us) a. being at the same time with another.

Octemporary (kō-tem'pō-ra-ri) n. one who lives in the same



tune. Cottage (kot'āj) n. a small house; a hut.

Cottager (kot'a-jer) n. one living in a cottage. Also Cottar. Cotton (kot'n) n. vegetable wool; cloth made from

it;—a. consisting of cotton;—v.i. to rise with a nap; associate with.

Couch (kouch) v.i. to lie or squat down; stoop, as in fear ;-v.t. to hide; express; remove a cataract from the eye;—n. a seat; a bed. [head erect. Couchant (kouch'ant) a. lying down with the Cougar (köö'gar) n. a carnivorous animal of the

Cough: (kof) n. effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm: -v.i. to try to throw off phlegm.

Could (kood) pret. of Can. Coulter (köl'ter) n. a ploughshare. [tion. Council (koun'sil) n. an assembly for consulta-Councillor (koun'sil-er) n. a member of a council. Counsel (koun'sel) n. advice; an advocate; -v.t.

to give advice; design; purpose. Counsellor (koun'sel-er) n. one who gives advice : a lawyer.

count (kount) v.t. or i. to reckon; number; esteem; be counted; rely on;—n. act of numbering; number; an item of a charge; foreign

Countenance (koun'te-nans) n. the face; air; look; support; -v.t. to support; patronise. Counter (koun'ter) n. one who counts; a piece of metal used in counting; a shop table; an

arched space in the stern of a ship; -a. contrary; opposite. [tion to. Counteract (koun-ter-akt') v.t. to act in opposi-Counteraction (koun-ter-ak'shun) n. contrary action: hindrance.

Counteractive (koun-ter-ak'tiv) a. tending to counteract; -n. that which counteracts.

Counter-attraction (koun-ter-a-trak'shun) n. op-

posite attraction or allurement. Counterbalance (koun-ter-bal'ans) v.t. to weigh against;—n. an opposite equivalent force.

Counterchange (koun'ter-chanj) v.t. to cause to

change places; -n. exchange; reciprocation. Countercheck (koun'ter-chek) n. anything that

hinders or stops; a rebuke.

Counterfeit (koun'ter-fit) v.t. to copy; imitate; forge;—a. fabricated in imitation; forged;—n. a forged imitation; an impostor.

Counterfoil (koun'ter-foil) n. the corresponding part of a cheque or tally.

Countermand (koun'ter-mand) n. a contrary order.

Countermand (koun-ter-mand') v.t. to revoke a

Countermarch (koun'ter-march) n. a change of the wings or face of a battalion; -v.i. to march Igoods or coin.

Countermark (koun'ter-mark) n. an after mark on Countermine (koun'ter-min) n. a gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another; -(koun-ter-min')

v.t. to defeat secretly. Countermotion (koun'ter-mō-shun) n. an opposite

Counterpane (koun'ter-pan) n. the cover of a bed. Counterpart (koun'ter-part) n. correspondent part. Counterplot (koun'ter-plot) n. a plot against a

Counterpoint (koun'ter-point) n. musicial notation or composition; a bed-cover.

Counterpoise (koun'ter-poiz) n. equal weight in opposition;—n.t. to balance.

Counter-revolution (koun-ter-rev-u-lu'shun) n. a

change to a former state. Countersign (koun-ter-sin') v.t. to sign as secretary or subordinate official;—(koun'ter-sin) n.

a military watchword. Counter-tenor (koun-ter-ten'or) n. part between the treble and the tenor; contralto.

Countervail (koun-ter-val') v.t. to act against

Counterwork (koun-ter-wurk') v.t. to work in op-Countess (koun'tes) n. the lady of an earl or count. Counting-house (koun'ting-hous) n. an apartment

for the keeping of accounts.

Countless (kount'les) a. numberless; innumerable.

Country (kun'tri) a. land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place; -a. rural; rustic;

Countryman (kun'tri-man) n. one of the same

country; a rustic. Country-seat (kun'tri-set) n. a country residence of a city gentleman.

County (koun'ti) n. a shire; a district.

Couple (kup'l) n. two; a pair; a brace;—v.t. or i.

to join together; unite.

Couplet (kup'let) a two verses; a pair. [nects, Coupling (kup'ling) a, that which couples or concoupon (koô/opon) a, an interest certificate attached to transferable bonds.

Courage (kur'āj) n. boldness to encounter danger;

Courage usu a) braver; daring. Courageous (ku-ra'jus-li) ad. brave; bold; daring. Courageous (ku-ra'jus-li) ad. bravely. Courier (koo'ri-gr) n. a messenger sont in haste;

a travelling servant.

a traveling servane.

Course körs in. a passing or running; career; progress; a race; ground run over; series or range; a service of part of a dinner;—bt. or t. to chase; hunt;—bt. the lower salls of a ship. Courser (kör ser) in a swit horse.

Coursing (körzing) h. hunting.
Court (kört) h. residence or retinue of a prince;
a legal tribunal; the judges; politic attention;
a yard or area; -n.t. to woo; solicit; -n.t. to act
the courtier or lover.

Courteous (kurtyus). polite; civil; complaisant. Courteously (kurtyus-li) ad. politely. Courtesy (kurte-si) n. politenes; civility. Courtier (körtyer) n. one, who frequents court; one who solicits favours.

one who solicité lavours.
Courtlike (kört'lik) a. weil-bred.
Courtlines (kört'line) n. complaisance with
Courtling (kört'lin) a. retainer to a court.
Courtly (kört'li) a. polite; elegant.
Court-martial (kört-mar'shal) m. a court to try
crimes in military or naval affeirs.
Court-plaster (kört'plaster) m. sticking-plaster

on silk. On Silk. Courtship (kört'ship) n. solicitation in marriage. Courtyard (kört'yard) n. an enclosure or area round a house.

Cousin-german (kuz'ı-je-man) n. a first cousin. Cove (köv) n. a small creek or bay; a concave moulding or vault;—a.t. to arch over. Covenant (kuv'e-nant) n. a mutual agreement; the writing containing it;—n.t. or c. to bind,

grant, or promise by agreement. Covenantee (kuv-en-ant-e') n. one to whom a

covenant is made.

Covenanter (kuv'e-nan-ter) n. one who makes a Cover (kuv'er) v.t. to spread over; clothe; conceal;

incubate; be sufficient for; -n. shelter; pre-Covering (kuv'er-ing) n. anything spread over. Coverlet (kuv'er-let) n. an upper bedcover. Covert (kuv'ert) a. hid; secret;—n. a shelter;

Covertly (kuv'ert-li) ad. secretly; closely. Covertness (kuv'ert-nes) n. secrecy; privacy. Coverture (kuv'er-tur) n. the state of a married woman (legal).

Covet (kuv'et) v.t. to desire unlawfully or Covetable (kuv'e-ta-bl) a. that may be coveted. Coveter (kuv'e-ter) n. one who covets.

Covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li) ad. with eager desire to Covetous (kuy'e-tus) a. avaricious; greedy for Covetously (kuy'e-tus-li) ad. eagerly; avariciously.

Covetousness (kuv'e-tus-nes) n. an eager desire Covey (kuv'i) n. a brood of birds ;-pl. Coveys.

Covin (kuv'in) n. deceitful agreement; collusion. Cow (kou) n. female of the bull;—v.t. to depress with fear; dishearten.

Coward (kou'ard) n. one wanting courage; a poltroon;—a. timid; base.
Cowardice (kou'ar-dis) n. want of courage;

Cowardly (kou'ard-li) a. meanly timid;—ad. with mean timidity. Cow-catcher (kou'kach-er) n. an iron frame in front of locomotives to throw off obstructions

from the rails.

Cow-heel (kou'hēl) n. the feet of an ox or cow boiled into gelatine.

Cowherd (kou'herd) n. one who tends cattle.
Cowhide (kou'hid) n. the hide of a cow;—v.t. to
beat with a cowhide.

Cowl (koul) n. a monk's hood,

Cowry (kou'ri) n. a small shell used as money in India and Africa. Cowslip (kou'slip) n. a wild flower of the primrose

Coxcomb (koks'kom) n. a red notched ribbon worn by jesters; a showy fool; a fop; a plant bearing

red flowers Coxcombry (koks'kom-ri) n, the manners of a cox-

Coy (koi) a. shrinking from familiarity; reserved;

shy; bashful.
Coyish (koi'ish) a. somewhat coy.

Coyly (koi'li) ad. with reserve; shyly. Coyness (koi'nes) n. unwillingness to be familiar; bashfulness; affected modesty Cozen (kuz'n) v.t. to cheat; deceive

Cozenage (kuz'n-āj) n. fraud in bargaining.

Cozener (kuz'n-er) n. a cheater. Crab (krab) n. a well-known shell-fish; a sign of

Orab (krab) n. a well-known shell-hish; a sign or the zodiac;—a. sour; rough; austere.
Crab-apple (krab/ap-pl) n. a small sour apple.
Orab-bed (krab/ed) n. peevish; difficult.
Crabbedhy (krab/ed) n. p. peevishness.
Crabedness (krab/ed-nes) n. peevishness.
Crack (krak) n. a sudden noise; a fissure;—v. or i.
to break into chinks; split; disorder; make a quick, sharp sound; talk freely;—a. first-rate.
Crack-brained (krak/brand) a. drazed.
Crack-brained (krak/brand) a. drazed.

Cracker (krak'er) n. a firework; a hard biscuit. Crackle (krak'l) v.i. to make sharp noises. Crackling (krak'ling) n. the noise of something that crackles; the rind of roast pork. Cradle (krā'dl) n. a machine for rocking children,

and one for cutting grain;—v.t. to lay or rock in a cradle; cut and lay with a cradle.

raft (kraft) n. manual art; trade; cunning; Craft (kraft)

small vessels. Craftily (kraf'ti-li) ad. with cunning.

Craftiness (kráf'ti-nes) n. artfulness; dexterity: wiliness

Craftsman (kráfts'man) n. a mechanic. Crafty (kraf'ti) a. cunning; artful. Crag (krag) n. a rough, steep rock

Cragged (krag'ed) a. rugged with broken rocks. Also Graggy.

Cragginess [krag'i-nes] n. fullness of crags.

Crake (kraik n. a bird of the rail family; corncrake ;-n.t. to cry like the bird.

Cram (kram) v.t. or i. to press close; fill full; stuff; prepare or qualify for an examination.

Crambo (kram'bō) n. a word rhyming with another; a game of rhymes.

Cramp (kramp) n. a spasm; -v.t. to confine; hinder. Crampfish (kramp'fish) n. the torpedo.

Crampons (kramp'ons) n.pl. hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, logs, etc.

Cran (kran) n. a measure of herrings, holding about 750 fish. Cranage (krā/nāj) n. liberty to use a crane; price paid for its use.

[swamps. Cranberry (kran'ber-i) n. a berry growing in Crane (kran) n. a migratory fowl; a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights; a pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.

Cranesbill (krānz'bil) n. the geranium—a plant of several species.

Cranial (krā/ni-al) a. relating to the skull. Craniology (krā-ni-ol'ō-ji) n. the science of, or a

treatise on, the cranium. Cranium (kra'ni-um) n. the skull. Crank (krangk) n. the end of an axis bent, used as a handle for communi-

cating circular motion;
—a. bold; easily overset.

Crannied (kran'id) a. full of

Cranny (kran'i) n. crevice; narrow opening; hole. Crape (krāp) n. a loosely-woven stuff used in

mourning Crash (krash) v.i. to make a noise, as of things falling;

-n. a loud noise, as of Crank.
things falling and breaking.
Crashing (krash'ing) n. a mingled sound of things orasing (krasing) n. a immed sound of things breaking. [blood; a contraction. Crasis (kra'sis) n. the healthy constitution of the Crasis (kras a. thick; coarse; dull; obtuse. Crassament (kras'a-ment) n. the red thick part of

the blood Crate (krat) n. a wicker pannier for earthen-

ware, etc. Crater (kra'ter) n. the mouth or aperture of a volcano. Craunch (kransh) v.t. to crush with the teeth;

Cravat (kra-vat') n. a neckcloth.

Crave (krāv) n.t. to ask earnestly; long for.

Craving (krā'ving) a. greatly longing for;—n.

urgent longing for.

Craw (kraw) n. the crop of birds.

Crawfah (krawfish) n. a small kind of lobster found in rivers. Also Clayfish Crawf (krawfish) n. creep; move as a worm. Crayon (kra'un) n. a penell of coloure delalk; a drawing made with Crayons; -v.f. to sketch.

Craze (krāz) v.t. to impair the intellect. Crazily (krā'zi-li) ad. in a crazy manner. Craziness (krā'zi-nes) n. state of being deranged; weakness

Crazy (krā'zi) a. broken; deranged. Creak (krek) v.i. to make a grating sound Cream (krek'ing) n. a harsh, continuing noise. Cream (krem) n. the oily part of milk;—v.t. or i. to gather cream; skim; froth. Cream-cheese (krem'chez) n. cheese made of

Creamy (kre'mi) a. full of cream; rich.

Crease (kres) n. a mark left by folding;—v.t. to
mark by folding. Create (kre-at') v.t. to bring into existence : form

anew; bring forth; cause, act of creating; the universe; any new form or production. Creative (kre-a'tin) a. having power to create. Creator (kre-a'tin) a. having power to create. Creator (kre-a'tin) a. having power to create.

Creator (kre-atogr) n. one who keves exhibite; n maker; 6td n) n, a being or thing created. Creatone (kre'dens) n, belief.
Createne (kre'dens) n, belief.
Creatential (kre-den'shal) n, pl. documents certifying that one is entitled to confidence, or has a statistic behavioral that the large leaping to police.

a valid commission.

Gredibility (kred-i-bil'a-ti) n. just claim to belief.

Gredible (kred'i-bil a. worthy of credit.

Gredibly (kred'i-bil) a. in a credible manner.

Gredit (kred'i-bi) a. belief; trust; influence esteem;—n.t to believe; trust; confide in.

Greditable (kred'i-ta-bil a. reputable.

Greditable (kred'i-ta-bil) al. reputably; without

Creditor (kred'i-ter) n. one to whom a debt is due. Credo (krē'do) n. a creed; a musical setting of a creed. [ness to believe. Credulity (kre-du'li-ti) n. easiness of belief; readi-Credulous (kred'ū-lus) a. apt to believe; easily

imposed on. imposed on.

Credulousness (kred/ū-lus-nes) n. credulity.

Creed (krēd) n. belief; summary of the articles of the Christian religion.

Creek (krēk) n. a small inlet or bay. Creeky (krē'ki) a. containing creeks.

Creel (krel) n. an osier basket. [move slowly Creep (krep) v.i. [pret. Crept] to move as a worm [move slowly. Creeper (krē'per) n. a creeping plant; a small

Creepingly (krë/ping-li) ad. by creeping. Cremation (krë-ma/shun) n. burning the dead

Tremona (krē-mō'na) n. a superior kind of violin. Crenated (krē'nā-ted) a. notched; indented. Creole (krē'ōl) n. a native of the West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European

Cresote (kre'o-söt) n, an oily liquid having the quality of preserving flesh from corruption. Crepitate (krep'-tabl v. to crackle. Crepitation (krep'-tabl v. to crackle. Crepitation (krep'-tabl v. to crackle. Crepon krep'on) n. a fabric of silk, wool, or wool crepon [krep'on] n. a fabric of silk, wool, or wool and silk mixed, resembling Crape.

Crept (krept) pret. of Creep.

Crescendo (kre-shen'dō) ad. with increasing

volume of sound.

Crescent (kres'ent) a. increasing; growing;—n. the increasing moon; Turkish standard.
Crescented (kres'ent-ed) a. having, or draped like,

Cress (kres) n. a plant used as a salad.

Crest (krest) n. the comb of a cock; a tuft of hair or feathers; the foamy top of a wave; summit of a hill.

stimmit of a nill.

Crested (kres'ted) \( \alpha\) wearing a crest.

Crestallen (kres't'\) awho \( \alpha\) a \( \alpha\) dejected; cowed.

Cretaceous (kre-t'\) fawho \( \alpha\) a \( \alpha\) the nature of chalk.

Cretin (kre'tin) \( n\) an idiot of the Alpine valleys.

Cretinism (kre'tin-izm) \( n\) a kind of idiocy attended with deformity, notably with goitre.

Cretonne (kre-ton') \( n\) a stout cotton cloth, the control of the contro

patterned on one side. (crack Crevice, Crevasse (krev'is, kre-vas') n. a small Crew (kròo') n. a ship's company;—pret. of Crow. Crewel (kròo'el) n. a ball of yarn; two-threaded

Orib (krib) n. a manger; stall; bin; box; bed-stead; hut;—v.t. to shut in; pilfer.

Cribbage (krib'āj) n. a game at cards. Cribble (krib'l) n. a corn sieve.

Crick (krik) n. a spasmodic affection or cramp. Cricket (krik'et) n. a small insect; a game.

Cricketer (krik'et-er) n. one who plays at cricket. Cried (krid) pret. and pp. of Cry. Crier (kri'er) n. one who cries.

Crime (krim) n. a violation of law; offence; sin. Criminal (krim'i-nal) a. guilty of a crime:—n. a.

person guilty of a crime. Criminality (krim-i-nal'i-ti) n. the quality of being

Criminally (krim'i-nal-i) ad. with guilt. Criminally (krim'i-nal-i) ad. with guilt. Criminate (krim'i-nal-i) v.t. to charge with crime. Criminatory (krim'i-nal-tur-i) a accusing. Criminatory (krim'i-nal-tur-i) a accusing. Criminal (krim'i-nal-accusing) at implying great crimes

heinous Crimp (krimp) a. that crumbles easily; brittle :-

e.t. to catch), pinch; curl; decorping, crimple (krim'pi) v. at of crimping. Crimple (krim'pi) v. to lay in plaits.
Crimson (krim'n) v. a deep red colour; -a. coloured as crimson; -a.t. to tings with red; v.i. to blush.

Cringe (krinj) n. a low bow; servility;—v.t. to bow with servility; flatter meanly.

Crinkle (kringk'l) v.t. to bend in turns or flexures;

—n. one of several folds.

Crinoline (krin'ō-lin) n. a hooped petticoat.

Crinose (krī'nōs) a. hairy.

Cripple (krip'l) n. a lame person :-v.t. to make

Crisis (kri'sis) n. a critical time or turn; -pl. Crises. Crisp (krisp) v.t. to curl; make brittle; -a. curled;

frizzled; short and brittle; brisk.
Crisply (krisp'li) ad. with crispness.
Crispness (krisp'nes) n. state of being crisp.

curled, or brittle.

Crispy (kris'pi) a brittle; short; curled; friable.

Cristate (kris'tat) a. crested; tuffed.

Criterion (kri-të'ri-un) n. a standard of judeing;

-pl. Criteria.

Critic (krit'ik) m. one skilled in judging literary Critica (krit'i-kal) a relating to criticism; nice: indicating a crisis.

Critically (krit'i-kal-d) ad. in the manner of a Criticalness (krit'i-kal-nes) n. exactness; nice-ness; accuracy

ness; accuracy.
Criticise (krit'i-sīz) v.t. or i. to examine and

judge; act as a critic. Criticism (krit'i-sizm) n. the art or act of judging

well; a critical judgment expressed in writing. Critique (kri-tek') n. a critical examination or article. Croak (krok) n.

roak (krök) n. cry of a frog; -v.i. to utter a rough sound like a frog. Croaker (krō'ker) n. a grumbler.

Crock (krok) n. a pot; black matter on pots, kettles, etc.;—v.t. to blacken. [ware. Crockery (krok'e-ri) n. all kinds of coarse earthen-Crocodile (krok'ō-dil) n. an amphibious animal of

the lizard kind.

Crocus (krō'/kus) n. an early spring flower; saffron.

Croft (kroft) n. a little home-field.

Crother (krof'ter) n. one who rents a small farm. Cromlech (krom'lek) n. a citel of standing stones, Crone (krom) n. an old woman. Crony (kro'm) n. an old and familiar friend. Crook (krock) n. a bend; a shepherd's staff;—

v.t. or i. to bend.

Crooked (krook'ed) pp. or a. [pp. pronounced krookt, and a. krook'ed] bent; curving.

Crookedness (krook'ed-nes) n, state of being

Crooked; perverseness.

Croon kroon) n. a low meaning; a simple meledy.

Croon kroon) n. the harvest; the stomach of a

bird;—n.t. to cut off; reap.

Oroquet (krö'kk) n. an outdoor game for ladies and gentlemen, played with balls and mallets. Oroquette (krö'kt) n. a forcemeat ball fried. Orosier (krö'zhgr) n. a bishop's pastoral staff.

Groslet (kros'let) n. a small cross.

Gross (kros) n. a straight body crossing another;
a gibbet; adversity;—a athwart; peerish;—n.t.
to lay athwart; cancel; obstruct
Crossbar (kros'bār) n. a transverse bar, or one
lying in a cross direction.

Gross-bearer (kros-bār'er) n. in the Roman Catholic Church, the chaplain of an archbishop,
who bears a cross before him.

Grass-hill (kros'bill) n. a defendant's bill in

Cross-bill (kros'bil) n. defendant's bill in

chancery; a kind of bird.

Crossbow (kros'bō) n. a bow placed crosswise on a stock for shooting arrows. Cross-bun (kros'bun) n. a cake marked with a

cross, eaten at Easter. Cross-examination (kros-eg-zam-i-nā/shun) n. a close questioning of a witness by the opposing counsel

Cross-examine (kros-eg-zam'in) v.t. to examine by

Orose-examine (gros-eg-zan in a.e. to camine by the opposite party.

Cross-grained (kros'grain) a. with the fibres irregular; perverse; untractable.

Crossing (kros'ing) ppr. passing over;—n. place of passing; thwarting,

[ishly.

Crossly (kros'in ad. athwart; adversely; peev
Crossness (kros'nes) n. peevisiness. Cross-purpose (kros'pur-pos) n. a contrary pur-

pose; an enigma. [amine. Cross-question (kros'kwest-yun) v.t. to cross-ex-Cross-road (kros'rod) n. a way or road that crosses

Crosswise (kros'wiz) ad. in the form of a cross.

Crotched (krocht) a. forked. Crotchet (kroch'et) n. a note half a minim in

value; a whim.

Crotchety (kroch'et-i) a. whimsical; fanciful.

Croton-oil (kro'tun-oil) n. a violent purgative obtained from the seeds of a genus of tropical

Crouch (krouch) v.i. to stoop low; cringe. Croup (kroop) n. a disease in the throat; buttocks

of a horse; rump of a fowl.

Croupier (króo'pi-gr, króo'për) n. vice-chairman at a public dinner-party.

Crow (krô) n. a black fowl; the cock's voice;—n.t.

[pret. Crowed] to utter the cry of a cock; -v.i. to boast; exuit.

Crowbar (krō'bar) n. (bar with a beak), a heavy iron bar bent at one end, and used as a lever. Crowd (kroud) n. a number of persons or things without order; throng; v.t. to press close;

without otter; tarons; -v.c. to press close; urgo; -v.c. to press close; urgo; -v.c. to press copether in a crowd. Crown (kroun) n. the top of the head; a royal ornament; a garland; -v.c. to invest with a crown; dignity; complete. Crown; dignity; complete. Crown-glass kroun glasts n. a fine glass for win-

Crowning (kroun'ing) n. act of crowning; the finish. "Succeeds to the through the Crown prince (kroun'prins) n. the prince who Crucial (kroosh'yal) a. transverse; intersecting; csarching; testing) a.

Crucible (kród'si-bl) n. a chemical vessel

Crucifiz (króó si-fig") none who crucifies.
Crucifiz (króó si-fix) n. a cross, or representation of a cross, with the figure of Christ crucified.
Crucifixion (króó-si-fik'shun) n. a natling to a

Cruciform (krôô'si-form) a. in the form of a cross Crucify (kroo'si-fi) v.t. to fasten and put to death

on a cross; mortify.

Crade (krood) a. in a raw or rough state; unfinished; unripe. Crudely (króód'li) ad. with rawness.

Crudeness (krood'nes) n. rawness; roughness;

Ornalty (kroo'di-ti) n. undigested matter; immaturity.
Cruel (kroo'el) a. inhuman; void of pity.
Cruelly (kroo'el-i) ad. in a barbarous manner;

Cruelty (kroo'el-ti) n. quality of being cruel; a cruel act; inhuman treatment.

Oruse (króo'et) n. a vial for sauces. Oruse (króoz) v. t. to rove back and forth on the sea:—a cruising voyage. Oruser (króo'zer) n, a person or vessel that

Crumb (krum) n. a fragment or piece, as of bread;
-v.t. to break into crumbs.
Crumb-cloth (krum'kloth) n. a cloth laid under

the table to keep the carpet clean from crumbs. Crumble (krum'bl) v.t. to break into small pieces; -v.i. to fall to decay

Crummy (krum'i) a. full of crumbs. Crump (krump) a. crooked.

Crumpet (krum'pet) n. a soft cake or muffin. Crumpet (krum'pet) n. a soft cake or muffin. Crumple (krum'pi) n.t. to draw into wrinkles. Crural (kroo'rai) n. pertaining to the leg. Crusade (kroo'raid) n. a military expedition to re-

cover the Holy Land.

Crusader (króó-sa'der) n. one employed in a Gruse (króóz) n. a small cup or vial.

Cruss (kroóz) n. a small cup or vial.

Crush (krush) n.t. to bruise or break by pressure;
subdue; ruin;—n. a violent collision and bruising; pressure by a crowd.

Crust (krust) n. a hard covering;—n.t. or i. to
cover with a hard case.

Crustaceous (krus-ta'shus) a. of the nature of a
crust or shell. Also Crustacean.

Crustated (krus'tisted) a. covered with a crust.

Crustive (krust'i) ii.e.d. d. covered with a crust.

Crustily (krus'ti-li) ad. peevishly; testily. Crustiness (krus'ti-nes) n. shortness and sharpness of temper or manner.

Crusty (krus'ti) a. like crust; snappish.
Crutch (kruch) n. a staff for cripples;—v.t. to
support on crutches.

support on cruches.

Gry (kri) v.t. or i. to call; weep; proclaim;—a. a bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.

Grypt (kript) in. a cell or chapel under a church.

Gryptic (kriptikl a. hidden; secret.

Gryptogamy (kriptog'a-mi) n. concealed fructification, as of ferns, mosses, etc.

Cryptography (knip-tog'ra-fi) n. art of writing in secret characters.

Crystal (kris'tal) n. a regular solid transparent body; a fine kind of glass;—a. made of or like crystal; clear. [resembling crystal. [resembling crystal. Crystalline (kris'ta-lin) a. consisting of crystal; Crystallisation (kris-ta-li-zā'shun) a. the process

of forming crystals. Crystallise (kris'ta-liz) v.t. or i. to form into

Crystallography (kris-ta-log'ra-fi) n. the science Cub (kub) n. the young of many beasts, as the

bear or fox. Cubation (kū-bā'shun) n. act of lying down; reclining. [cubic contents of a body. Cubature (ku'ba-tur) n. the finding the exact Gube (kub) n. a regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power

of a root

Cubic (kū'bik) a, having the form of a cube.
Cubicle (kū'bi-kl) n. a small bedroom. Cubicular (kū-bik'ū-lar)

a. belonging to chamber.

Cubiferm (ku'bi-form) a. in form of a cube. Cubit (kū'bit) n. the forearm; measure of

Chiha man's arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

tinches. [its name from its note. Cuckoo (koo'koo) n. a well-known bird, deriving Cuculated (ku'ku-lā-ted) n. covered with or Olicinsted (an Arrivature)
resembling a hood or cowl. [fruit.
Cucumber (kū'kum-ber) n. a garden plant; its
Cud (kud) n. a portion of food or of tobacco

cnewed. Cuddy (kud'i) n. a ship's cabin. Cudgel (kud'jel) n. a thick heavy stick;—v.t. to beat with a stick.

Cue (kū) n. the end or tail of a thing; a straight rod; a hint or intimation; the last words of an

rod; a hint or intimation; the last words of an actor's speech.

Strike with the fist.

Cuff (kuf) n. a blow; part of a sleeve; -w.t. to Cuiras (kur) n. a blow; part of a sleeve; -w.t. to Cuiras (kur) n. a broastplate. [cuirases: Cuirassier (kwi.n.ser') n. a soldier wearing a Cuisine (kwi.n.ser') n. he kitchen; style of cooking. Culdee (kui.de') n. a member of a Celtic order of monks in the 6th century. [end only. Cul-de-sac (kool'de-sak) n. a street open at one Cullary (ku'lin-sri) n. belonging to the kitchen. Cull (kul) v.t. to select from others.

Cull cull (kul) v.t. to select from others.

Cullender (kul'en-der) n. a strainer.

Cullender (kul'en-der) n. a strainer. [root. Cullion (kul'yun) n. a mean fellow; a bulbous Cully (kul'i) n. the dupe of a woman;—v.t. to

mnose on Culminate (kul'mi-nāt) v.i. to be on the meridian;

to reach the highest point. [position.]

Culmination (kul-mi-nā/shun) n. most elevated

Culpability (kul-pa-bil/i-ti) n. blamableness;

faultiness; guilt.

Culpable (kul'pa-bl) a. faulty; blamable.

Culpably (kul'pa-bli) ad. with blame.

Culprit (kul'prit) n. one arraigned for a crime; a criminal.

Cult (kult) n. veneration for some person or thing; a system of religious belief.
Cultivable (kul'ti-va-bl) a. that may be tilled.

Cultivate (kul'ti-vat) v.i. to till; dress; foster; refine. [raised by culture. reme. Cultivated (kul'ti-vāt-ed) pp. or a. improved or Cultivation (kul-ti-vā'shun) n. improvement by tillage or by study. Cultivator (kul'ti-vā-tgr) n. one who tills; a kind

of harrow

Culture (kul'tur) n. act of cultivating; instruction; training; enlightenment; refinement;—

Cultured (kul'turd) a. well educated; refined.

Culvert (kul'vert) n. an arched drain. Culvert (kul'vert) n. an arched drain. Culvertail (kul'vertail) n. dove-tail. Cumber (kum'ber) o.t. to clog; burden. Cumberless (kum'ber-les) n. free from care or

Cumbersome (kum'ber-sum) a. burdensome. Cumbersomeness (kum'ber-sum-nes) n. the quality

of being cumbersome. Cumbrance (kum'brans) n. burden; clog. Cumbrous (kum'brus) a. troublesome; oppressive. Cumbrously (kum'brus-li) ad. in a cumbrous

manner. Cummerbund (kum'er-bund) n. a broad sash worn Cumulate (kum'u-lat) n.t. to heap together. Cumulation (hum-u-lat'shun) n. act of heaping

together; a heap. [addition. Cumulative (kūm'ū-la-tiv) α. augmenting by Cumulus (kūm'ū-lus) n. a cloud in convex masses

piled up one upon another.

Cuneal (Ku'në-al) a. shaped like a wedge.
Cuneiform (ku-në'i-form) a. denoting the wedgeshaped characters or inscriptions found in
Nineveh, etc.

Cunning (kun'ing) a. artful; crafty;-n. art; skill; craft; artifice

Cunningly (kun'ing-li) ad, with art. Cup (kup) n. a drinking vessel;—v.t. to procure a discharge of blood by scarifying and applying a

uscharge or bood by scanning and applying a cupping glass.

Cupboard (kub'urd) n. a case or enclosure with 

\*shelves for cups, plates, etc.

Cupel (kŭ'pel) n. a little cup used in refining.

Cupellation (kū-pe-la'shun) n. the process of refining metals.

Cupid (ka'pid) m. the god of love. Cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti) n. inordinate desire, par-ticularly of wealth.

Cupola (kū')v-la) n. a dome; an arched roof; in a specific sense the roof of a fortress;—pl. Cupolas. Cupreous (ku'pre-us) a. of or like copper.
Cur (kur) n. a dog; a snappish fellow.
Curable (kur'a-b) a. that may be cured.
Curacoa (kôo-ra-so') n. a cordial flavoured with orange peel and spices.

Curacy (kū'ra-si) n. office of a curate. Curate (kū'rāt) n. a clergyman who assists the rector or vicar of a parish.

Curative (kū'ra-tiv) a. tending to cure. Curator (kū-ra'ter) n. a guardian; a super-

Curb (kurb) v.t. to bend: restrain or check; bridle; -n. part of a bridle; box round a well; restraint. [edge of a pavement.

Curd (kurd) v. or i. to coagulate; congeal;

thicken

Cure (kūr) n. remedy; a healing;—v.t. to restore to health; salt and dry.
Cureless (kūr'les) a. incurable.

Currer (kūr'gr) a. one who preserves meats. Curfew (kūr'fu) a. an evening bell. [rarity. Curiosity (kū-ri-os'i-ti) a. great inquisitiveness; a Curious (kū'ri-us) a. inquisitive; nice; singular;

Curiously (kū'ri-us-li) ad. inquisitively; neatly; Curiousness (kū'ri-us-nes) n. state or quality of

being curious. [or bend into ringlets. Curl (kurl) n. a ringlet of hair; —n.t. or i. to form Curliness (kur'lines) n. state of being curly. Curling (kur'ling) n. a game played like bowling,

but with stones upon the ice.
Curly (kur'li) a. having curls.
Curmudgeon (kur-muj'un) m. a miser; a churl.
Curmudgeonly (kur-muj'un-li) a. churlish; avari-

Currant (kur'ant) n. a shrub and its fruit; a dried

Currency (kur'en-si) n. circulation; paper passing for money

Current (kur'ent) a. circulating; common; now passing; -n. a stream; course.

Currently (kur'ent-li) ad. with general reception;

commonly.

Currentness (kur'ent-nes) n. circulation; fluency.

Curricle (kur'i-kl) n. a chaise of two wheels for [scribed course of study. Curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum) n. a racecourse; a pre-Curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum) n. a racecourse; a pre-Currist (kur'i-er) n. a dresser of tanned leather. Currist (kur'ish) a. like a cross dog; snappish.

Curry (kur'i) n. a highly-spiced seasoning powder; a stew mixed with it; -v.t. to season with Currycomb (kur'i-kom) n. a comb to clean horses.

Curse (kurs) v.t. to wish evil to :- n. a wish of evil; execration.

Cursed (kurs') pp. execrated.

Cursed (kurs'ed) a. deserving a curse; vexatious;

Cursedly (kur'sed-li) ad. miserably; shamefully.

Cursing (kur'sing) n. execration; swaring. Cursive (kur'siv) a. flowing; running. Cursorily (kur'sur-i-li) ad. in a cursory manner;

hastuy, Cursory (kur'sur-i) a. hasty; superficial. Curt (kurt) a. short; brief; concise. Curtail (kurt-dal) v.k. to cut short; abridge; cut Curtail (kurt-dal) v.k. hapring cloth for a bed or Curtain (kurtin) n. a happing cloth for a bed or

window; -v.t. to enclose or furnish with a

curtain. Curaly (kurt'li) ad. shortly; concisely.
Curtsy, Curtsey (kurt'si) n. a salutation made by slightly bending the knees and bowing;—v.z.

to make a curtsy. Curvation (kur-va'shun) n. act of bending.

Curvature (kur'va-tūr) n. a curve.

Ourve (kurv) a. bending; inflected;—n. anything bent;—v.t. to inflect; to bend.

Curvilinear (kur-vi-lin'ē-ar) a. having a curved line.

Curvity (kur'vi-ti) n. a bent Curve. state.

Cushat (kush'at) n. the ring-dove.
Cushion (koosh'un) n. a pillow for a seat;—v.t.
to furnish with cushions.

Cusp (kusp) n. the point of the new moon; a projecting point.

Cuspidal (kus'pi-dal) a. ending in a point.

Custard (kus'tard) n. a composition of milk, eggs,

Custard-apple (kus'tard-ap-pl) n. a West Indian fruit with a yellow soft pulp. Custodian (kus-tö'di-an) n. one who has the care

of a public building. Custody (kus'tu-di) n. a keeping or guarding; imprisonment.

Custom (kus'tum) n. habitual practice; estab-

lished usage; business support.

Oustomarily (kus'tum-ar-i-li) ad. habitually Customary (kus'tum-ar-i) a. conformable to custom.

Customer (kus'tum-er) n. an accustomed buyer

Custom-house (kus'tum-hous) n. the house where duties are paid.

Customs (kus'tumz) n.pl. duties on goods imported

or exported.

or exported.

Out (kut) at. or i. [pret. and pp. Cut] to carve;
hew; chop;—n. a cleft or gash; a slice.

Cute [kūt] a. sharp; clever.

Cuticle [kū'ti-ki] n. the outermost skin of the

Cutlass [kut'las] n., a broad, curving sword.

Cutler (kut'ler) n. a maker of knives and edged Cutlery (kut'ler-i) n. the articles made by cutlers.

Cutlet (kut'let) n. a small piece of meat off the ribs for cooking. Cutter (kut'gr) n. a swift sailing vessel, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit.

Outting (kut'ing) a. severe; pungent; -n. a piece

Cuttingly (kut'ing-li) ad. pungently; severely. Cuttle-fish (kut'l-fish) n. a mollusc which ejects

a black fluid when pursued.

Out-water (kut'waw-ter) n. the fore part of a ship's

prow.

Cycle (si'kl) n. a circle; round of time; short form of bicycle.

Cyclic (si'klik) a, pertaining to a cycle. Cycloid (si'kloid) n, a geometrical curve. Cycloidal (si-kloi'dal)

a. pertaining to a cycloid. Cyclometry (sī-klom'e-tri) art measuring cycles. Cyclone (sī'klōn) n. a violent rotatory

Cycloid. Cyclopean (sī-klō-pē'an) a. pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic. Cyclopedia (sī-klō-pē'di-a) n. a body or circle of

sciences. Cyclops (si'klops) n. sing. and pl. in fabulous history, a class of giants.

Cyclorama (sī-klō-ra'ma) n. an exhibition or series of moving views. Cyclostyle (si'klō-stīl) n. a kind of copying press.

Cygnet (sig'net) n. a young swan. Cygnus (sig'nus) n. the swan. Cylinder (sil'in-der) n. a roller-like bedy whose ends are equal and parallel circles.

Cylindrical (sil-in'dri-kal) a. of the nature of a

cylinder.

Cynic (sin'ik) n. a morse man.

Cynica (sin'i-kal) a surly; snarling; satirical.

Cynically (sin'i-kal-i) ad. in a sneering, morse manner.

Cynicism (sin'i-sizm) n. a morose contempt of the pleasures and acts of life.

Cynosure (sin'o-shoor, si'no-shoor) n. the star nearest the north pole; that which attracts. Cypress (si'pres) n. a hard-wood evergreen tree; an emblem of mourning. [matter.

Cyst (sist) n. a bag in animal bodies enclosing Cystic (sis'tik) a. contained in a bag. Cystitis (sis-ti'tis) n. inflammation of the bladder.

Cystose (sist oz) a. containing cyst.

Czar, Tzar (zár) n. the emperor of Russia.

Czarina (zá-r² na) n. the empress of Russia.

Czarevitch (zár'e-vich) n. the eldest son of the Czar.

Dab (dab) v.t. to hit gently with something moist; | -a. a gentle blow; a soft lump; an expert; a

Dabbie (dab'l) v.t. to play in water; meddle with; trifle; -v.t. to wet with dabs; sprinkle or splash.

Dabbier (dab'ler) v. one who dabbles.

Dabster (dab'ster) n. one who is expert.
Da capo (da-ka'pō) n. musical direction to repeat a piece from the beginning.

a piece from one organiza.

Dace (das) n. a small river-fish.

Dad, Daddy (dad, dad'i) n. a child's term for

Dado (da'do) n. the square part of a pedestal; the

moulding round the lower part of the walls of a

Daffodil (daf'ō-dil) n. a plant with yellow flowers. Dagger (dag'er) n. a short sword. Daggle (dag'l) v.i. to trail in the dirt

Dagon (da gon) n. a god, half man, half fish.

Dagaterrectype (dag-er 5-tip) n. a picture taken
by means of light thrown on a surface covered
with the iodide of silver.

Dahabeah (da-ha-be'a) n. a boat in use on the Nile, having one or two masts with lateen sails.

Oars also are used to propel it.

Dahlia (dal'ya) n. a plant that bears a large
beautiful compound flower of every variety of colour colour.

Daily (dā/li) a. being every day;—ad. every day;

Daintly (dān/li-li) ad. nicely; deliciously.

(dān'ti) a. nice; fastidious;—n. a nice lelicacy. [butter and cheese made. bit; delicacy. Dairy (da'ri) a. the place where milk is set and Dais (dā/is) n. a platform or high table at the upper end of the dining-hall. Daisy (dā'zi) n. a common plant of several varie-

bis.

Dakoit (da.koit') n. one of a gang of robers or Dals (dill n. a space between hills; a vale.

Dalliance (da. n. of a delay.

Dally (dal') n. to fondness; mutual embrace; triffine delay.

Dally (dal') n. to fondness; mutual bally (dal') n. to fondle.

Dalmatic (dal-mark delay; triffe with; fondle.

Dalmatic (dal-mark delay) triffe with; fondle. ties

Dattonism (dal'tun-izm) n. colour-blindness.

Dam (dam) n. a mother of brutes:—a bank to confine water;—v.t. to confine or shut in water by dams.

by dams. Damage (dam'aj) n. injury; hurt; -v.t. to injure; Damageable (dam'aj-a-bl) a. liable to receive

Damask (dam'ask) n. a silk woven with flowers; —v.t. to weave flowered work on stuffs.

Damasked (dam'askt) pp. or a. woven into flowers.

Damasked (dam'askt) pp. or a. woven into flowers.

Damaskeen (dam-as-kën') v.t. to fill incisions in iron or steel with gold or silver wire.

Dame (dam) v. a lady; a woman.

Damm (dam) v.t. to condemn.

Dammable (dam'na-bl) a. deserving damnation;

Damnably (dam'na-bli) ad. so as to incur damna-

Damnatory (dam'na-tur-i) a. tending to condemn.
Damp (damp) n. moist air; fog;—a. moist;
humid; watery;—n.t. to wet; dispirit.

Debit

Dampen (dam'pn) v.t. or i. to make or become [which damps

amper (dam'per) n. a valve to stop air; that amples (dam'pish) a. moist; humid. amples (damp'nes) n. humidity. amps (damps) n.pl. noxious exhalations.

Jameel (dam'zel) n. a young maiden.

Jameel (dam'zel) n. a small black plum.

Janee (dan) v. to leap; move to music with

varied motions of the feet;—v.t. to dandle;—n.

a leaping and stepping to the sound of music.

Dancer (dan'ser) n. one who dances.

Dandelion (dan-de-lī'un) n. the plant lion's tooth

or taraxacum. andle (dan'dl) v.t. to shake on the knee; fondle.

andy (dan'di) n. a fop; a coxcomb. [dandy. andyism (dan'di-izm) n. the peculiarities of a

Dandyism (dan'di-izm) n. the peculiarities of a Danger (dan'gi-f) n. exposure to risk.
Danger or dian'jer-us-la full of danger. Ihazard.
Dangerously (dan'jer-us-li) ad. with danger or Dangle dang'gl n. t. to hang loose;—n.t. to swing.
Dank (dang's a. moist; humid; damp. (dancer. Danseuse (dongs-sez') n. a female professional Dapper (day'er. a little; active.
Dappled (dap'hd) a. variegated with spots.
Dare (dar' n. l. [pret. Durst) to have courage; venture;—n.t. to challenge; deiy. [intrepid.
Daring (dăr'ing) a. having great courage; fearless;
Daringly (dăr'ing-li) ad. boldly.
Dark (dărk) a. wanting light; obscure;—n. dark-ness; gloom.

ness; groom.
Darken (dar'kin) v.t. to make dark;—v.i. to grow
Darkish (dar'kish) a. rather dark; dusky.
Darkly (dark'li) ad. obscurely; blindly.
Darkness (dark'nes) n. want of light; infernal

[much loved

Darling (dar'ling) a. dearly beloved;—n. one Darn (darn) v.t. to mend holes in clothes.

Dart (dart) n. a pointed missile weapon;—v.t. or i.

to thrust; fly as a dart.

Dash (dash) v.t. or i. to throw or break hastlly;
strike against; blot out;—m. a slight infusion;
this mark (—); a blow; flourish; parade.

Dash-board (dash/bord) n. a board on the front

Dash-board (dash'hōrd) n. a board on the front of a vehicle to keep off water, mud, etc.

Dashing (dash'ing) a impetuous; spirited; showy,
Dastard (das'tard) n. one who meanly shrinks
from danger; coward; poltroon.

Data (da'ta) n.pt. propositions given and admitted.

Date (dat) n. the time of an event;—v.t. to note
the time of;—v.t. to count or begin from;—
n. the fruit of the palm-tree.

Dateless (dat'les) a. having no date.

Dateless (dat'les) a. one of the six Latin cases.

Dative (da'tiv) a. or n. one of the six Latin cases. Daub (dawb) v.t. to smear with mortar; paint

Dauber (daw'ber) n. one that daubs.

Dauber (dawber) n. one that daubs.
Daubery (dawber-i) n. coarse painting.
Dauby (dawber-i) n. coarse painting.
Dauby (dawber-i) n. a female child.
Daughter (daw'ter) n. a female child.
Daughterly (daw'ter-li) ad. becoming a daughter.
Daunt (dant, also dawnt) v.t. to check by fear of danger; intimidate; dishearten.
Dauntless (dafvles) n. fearless; intrepid.
Dauphin (daw'fin, db-fâng') n. eldest son of the king of France.
Daytis (dā'vits) n.pl. iron projections over a ship's side, with tackling to hoist up a boat.
Dawn (dawn) v.i. to begin to grow light;—n. break of day; beginning; first rise.
Day (dā) n. the time from sunrise to sunset; the twenty-four hours.

bay (da'h. the time hours twenty-four hours.

Day-book (da'book) n. a daily journal of accounts.

Daybreak (da'brāk) n. the first appearance of day.

Daylream (da'drem) n. an idle fancy.
Daylright (da'flit) n. the light of the sun.
Day-spring (da'spring) n. the dawn.
Day-star (da'star) n. the morning star.

[sunset Daytime (da'tim) n. time between sunrise and Daze (daz') v.t. to confuse; stupefy.

Dazzle (daz'l) v.t. to overpower with light or splendour.

Dazzlingly (daz'ling-li) ad. in a dazzling manner.

Deacon (de'kn) n. (1) in Episcopal churches, the order of clergy below priesthood; —(2) in Presbyterian churches, an officer (not an elder) who attends to the secular affairs of the congregation; —(3) in Congregational churches, an officer

tion;—(3) in Congregational churches, an oincer who advises the minister, sees to the charitable concerns of the congregation, and distributes the elements at the Communion. Daconess (de'kn-es) n. a female cificial of the early Christian church; a nun who has the care of the altar; officials in some Protestant churches who look after the poor and nurse the sick.

Deaconship (dc'kn-ship) n. the office of a deacon; Dead (ded a. destitute of life;—n. stillness; gloom; silence;—ad. wholly; completely. Deaden (ded'n) nl. to weaken; make lifeless. Deadliness (ded'lines) n. the quality of being

deadly.

Deadly (ded'li) a. mortal; destructive.

Dead-march (ded'march) n. solemn music played

at a funeral procession.

Deadness (ded'nes) n. want of life.

Dead-reckoning (ded'rek-un-ing) n. cal
of a ship's position by the log merely.

Dead-shot (ded'shot) n. a sure marksman. calculation

Deaf (def a. wanting the sense of hearing.

Deafen (defn) v.t. to make deaf; render a floor
impervious to sound by filling in mortar, etc.

Deaf-mute (def'mut) n. one who is both deaf and dumb.

Dearness (def'nes) n. want of hearing; refusing Deal (del) n. a part; quantity; boards, etc.; distribution; -n.t. [pref. Dealt] to distribute; -d. to transact business; behave; distribute cards. Dealer (del'er) n. a trader.
Dealing (de'ling) n. manner of acting; behaviour;

intercourse in trade.

Dean (den) n. the second dignitary of a diocese; the head of a college or faculty. Deanery (de'ng-i) n. office or residence of a dean. Dear (der) a. costly; of high value; beloved;—n. a person beloved.

Dearly (der'li) ad. at high price. Dearness (der'nes) n. a high price.

Death (derth) n. great scarcity.

Death (deth) n. the extinction of life.

Death-bed (deth'bed) n. bed of a dying person;

or hope last illness. Death-blow (deth'blö) n. blow extinguishing life Deathless (deth'les) a. immortal.

Deathlike (deth'lik) a. resembling death.

Death-rate (deth'rat) n. proportion of deaths in

Death-rate (deth'rat) n. proportion of deaths in a given time and area. Death's-head (deth'rhed) n. a figure of a human skull; a kind of moth. Death-warrant (deth'wor-ant) n. a warrant for an Death-watch (deth'woch) n. a small kind of beetle. Debar (de-bar) v.t. to hinder from entering or

enjoying. Debark (de-bark') v.t. or i. to disembark. [ing. Debarkation (de-bar-kā/shun) n. act of disembark-Debase (de-bas') v.t. to degrade; adulterate;

Debasement (de-bas'ment) n. degradation. [grade.

Debasing (de-bās'ing) a. tending to lower or de-Debatable (de-bā'ta-bl) a. disputable. Debate (de-bāt') v.t. or i. to dispute; discuss;—n.

Debate (de-bāt') v.t. or i. to dispute; discuss;—n. public discussion.

Debater (de-bāt'er) n. one who debates. [debate, Debatingly (de-bāt'ing-li) ad. in the manner of Debauch (de-bawch') n. unrestrained indulgence of the appetites;—v.t. to corrupt; seduce.

Debauches (de-b-she') n. a drunkard; a rake.

Debauches (de-bo-she') n. a drunkard; a rake.

Debauches (de-bo-t'ur) n. a writing acknowledging a debt; a certificate entitling to a drawback.

Debilitate (de-bil'i-tāt) v.t. to weaken.
tebility (de-bil'i-tā) n. feebleness.
Debit (deb'it) n. the debtor side of an account
book;—v.t. to charge with debt.

Decurrently

Debouch (de-boosh') v.i. to march out from a ner-Dobris (de-bre') n. ruins; fragments of rocks. Debt (deb n. what is due. Debtee (det') n. a creditor. Debtlees (det'les) a. free from debt.

Debutase (der less a. free from acot. Dator (der en a. on who owes. Dator (der en a. on who owes. Dator). A first appearance. Debutant (da-boó-tang). 7a. one who makes his first public appearance;—fem. Debutante (da-boó-

Decade (dek'ād) n. the number of ten.
Decadence (de-kā'dens) n. a state of decay.
Decagon (dek'a-gon) n. a figure of ten sides and ten angles. Decahedron (dek-a-he'drun) n. a solid figure hav-Decahedron (dek-a-he'drun) n. a solid figure hav-Decahedron (dek-a-he) n. the ten commandments. Decamp (de-kamp') v.i. to depart from a camp;

Decampment (de-kamp'ment) n. act of marching Decamt (de-kant') v.t. to pour off or out.

Decamtation (de-kan-ta'shun) n. act of decanting.

Deceive (de-sev') v.t. to mislead the mind; im-

pose on; disappoint. Instead the mind; impose on; disappoint. Beceiver (de-se'ver) n. one that deceives or mispecember (de-sem'ber) n.; the twelfth or last month of the year.

Decency (de'sen-si) n. fitness; propriety; modesty. Decennial (de-sen'i-al) a. continuing ten years. Decent (de'sent) a. suitable or becoming; seemly;

modest; moderate; sufficient, modest; moderate; unficient, Decentry (desent-ii) ad. fitly; properly. Decentralisation (desent-rail-zafatum) n. transferring administrative power from the metropolis to provincial or local authorities.

Deception (de-sep'shun) n. act of deceiving; chest; fraud.

Decaptive (de-sep'tiv) a. tending to deceive: deceit.

Decide (de-sid') v.t. or i. to determine; finish; give

Decided (de-si'ded) a. clear; resolute.

Decidedly (de-si'ded-li) ad, with determination;

Deciduous (de-sid'u-us) a. falling off after a time.

Decimal (des'i-mal)  $\alpha$ . tenth :—n. a tenth. Decimalise (des'i-mal-iz) v.t. to reduce to decimals. Decimalism (des'i-mal-izm) n. the system

weights, measures, and currency, in which the standard unit is multiplied or divided by ten. Decimate (des'i-māt) v.t. to take one in every ten. Decimation (des-i-mā'shun) n. the taking of every

Decipher (de-si'fer) v.t. to explain ciphers; un-Decipherable (de-si'fer-a-bl) a. that may be

destiphered. [unravels. Decibherer de-si/fer-gr) n. one who deciphers or Decision (de-sizh'un) n. act of settling; conclusion; final judgment; decree; firmness of purpose; resolution.

Bectaive (de-si siv) a. that determines. Decisive (de-si siv) a. de. decree; firmness of Decisive (de-si siv) a. de. decree; de-si de-si siv-nes) n. quality of deciding decided.

Bectavory (de-si sor-li a. able to decide.

Deck (dek) v. t. to dress; adorn; set off or embellish; -n. the floor of a ship.

Decking (dek'ing) n. act of adorning; that which Declaim (de-klam') v. t. to speak an oration; harangue.

Declaimer (de-kla'mer) n. one who declaims.

Declamation (dek-la-mā'shun) n. a harangue: a passionate rhetorical speech Declamatory (de-klam'a-tur-i) a. in the style of

declaration (de-kla-rayshun) n. one who declares. Declaration (de-kla-rayshun) n. affirmation.

Declarative (de-klar'a-tiv) a. that declares; ex-Declarative (de-mar'a-uv) a. ona declares, ba-planatory.

Declaratory (de-klar'a-tur-i) a. affirmative;

Declare (de-klar') v.t. or t. to make known; affirm;

assert; decide in favour of.

Declension (de-klen'shun) n. tendency to fail;

refusal; variation of nouns.

Declinable (de-kli'na-bl) a. that may be gram-

Declinate (de-Klinabi) a. tinato may be gram-matically varied.

Declinat (de-Klinat) a. sloping downwards.

Declinate (dek-Klinat) a. bending or bent down-

Declination (dek-li-na'shun) n. act of bending; deviation; decay; distance from the equator;

declension of a noun.

Declinatory (de-klin'a-tur-i) a. intimating refusal.

Declinature (de-klin'a-tur) n. act of refusing or rejecting.

rejecting (de-klin') v.i. to fall; decay:—v.t. to shun; refuse;—n.d.ccay; diminution. Declivitous (de-kliv'i-tus) a. sloping; not precipitous,

Declivity (de-kliv'i-ti) n. inclination downward; a Decot (de-kokt') v.t. to boil; seethe; digest;

Decocion (de-kok'shun) n. preparation made by boiling; the extract obtained. [cocted.] Decocive (de-kok'tiv) a that may be easily de-boolate (de-kol'at) v.t. to behead.

Decollate (de-kol'at) et. to behead.

Decoloration (de-kul-ur-ā'shum) n. removal or absence of colour.

Decomposable (de-kum-pō'z<sub>3</sub>-bb) n. that may be becompose (de-kum-pō') v.t. to resolve into original elements. [or separation into parts. Decomposition (de-kom-pō-zish'um n. resolution Decomposition (de-kom-pound') v.t. to compound a parametal time.

second time.

Decorate (dek'u-rā's) v.t. to adorn; embellish.

Decoration (dek-u-rā'shun) n. ornamentation; ornament; a badge.

Decorative (dek'u-rā-tiy) n. fitted to adorn.

Decorative (de-kô'rus) n. becoming; behaving with

decorum.

Decorously (de-kō'rus-li) ad. decently; becomDecorum (de-kō'rum) n. propriety of speech and

bendation:
Decoy (de koi') v.t. to allure into a snare or net;
n. anything used to ensuare or lead into danger.
Decoy-duck (de-koi'duk) n. a bird used to draw wild fowls towards the sportsman.
Decrease (de-kres') v.t. to make less;—v.t. to grow less;—n. a becoming less; decay.
Decree (de-kre') v.t. to determine; order;—n. an

Decree (de-kre) the to depending order, and an edict; order, becrepit (de-krey) a infirm; wasted.

Decrepitate (de-krey) that in the roast in heat with crackling;—n.t. to crackle in the fire.

Decrepitation (de-krey)-that but my the act of roasting with a crackling noise. Decrepitude (de-krep'i-tud) n. broken state of the

body by age. [lessening of the sound Decrescendo (dā-kre-shen'dō) ad. with gradual Decrescent (de-kres'ent) a. decreasing. with gradual

Decretial (de-kre'tall a. containing a decree; -n. a decree of the pope; a book of edicts. Decretive (de-kre'tiv) a. having the force of a decree.

Decretory (de-krē'tur-i, dek're-tur-i) a. estab-Decretorily (de-krē'tur-i-li, dek're-tur-i-li) ad.

definitively.

Decry (de-kri') v.t. to cry down; censure; disparDecumbent (de-kum'bent) a. lying down; prostrate; bending down. [bent posture.
Decumbenty (de-kum'bent-li) ad. in a decumDecumbent (de-kur'ent) a. running or extending

Imponer

Decurrently (de-kur'ent-li) ad. in a decurrent

running down; Decursive (de-kur'siv) a. Decussate (de-kus'ät) v.t. to intersect at acute Decussation (de-kus-ā/shun) n. a crossing at un-

equal angles.

Bedicate (ded'i-kn) v.t. to consecrate; devote to.

Dedication (ded-i-kn) v.t. consecration; in
scription of a book to a friend or patron.

Dedicator (ded'i-kā-ter) n. one who dedicates

Dedicatory (ded'i-kā-tur-i) a. comprising a dedi-

Deduce (de-dus') v.t. to draw as an inference. Deducible (de-du'si-bl) a. that may be inferred or deduced.

Deduct (de-dukt') v.t. to subtract. Deduction (de-duk'shun) n. inference; conclusion;

abatement; subtraction.

Deductive (de-duk'tiv) a. that may be deduced.
Deductively (de-duk'tiv-li) ad. by fair reasoning; by inference.

Deed (ded) n. an action; exploit; a writing to convey property; -v.t. to transfer by deed.

Deem (dem) v.t. to think; judge; -v.i. to suppose. Deep (dep) a. far to the bottom; profound; artful;

intricate;—n. the sea; an abyss.

Deepen (de pn) v.t. to make more deep or dark;

v.i. to grow more deep. [gravely. Deeply (dep'li) ad. to a great depth; profoundly; Deer (der) n. an animal hunted for venison.

Deer stalking (der stawk'ing) n. shooting the red deer or stag by approaching them warily or

deer of stag by approximation of the stage o

face; erasure.

Defalcate (de-fal-kat v.t. to lop off.

Defalcation (de-fal-kat shum) n. that which is cut
off; diminution; a fraudulent deficit; embezzle-

Defalcator (defal-kā-ter) n. one who embezzles money entrusted to his care.

Defamation (defa-mā'shun) n. slander; calumny.

Defamatory (de-fam'a-tur-i) a. slanderous; cal-

Defame (de-fam') v.t. to slander.

Defamer (de-fa/mer) n. one that slanders.

Defaming (de-fa'ming) n. defamation; slander.

Default (de-fawlt') n. omission; non-appearance in court; -v.t. to call in court, and record for Speculator. not appearing.

Defaulter (de-fawl'ter) n. one in default; a Defeasance (de-fa'zans) n. the act of annulling. Defeasible (de-faz'i-bl) a. that may be annulled. Defeasibleness (de-fez'i-bl-nes) n. the quality of

being made void or annulled.

Defeat (de-fet') v.t. to rout; frustrate; overthrow; -n. overthrow; discomfiture; frustration. [blemish.

Defect (de-fekt') n. want or deficiency; fault; Defection (de-fek'shun) n. a falling away; revolt; [incomp Defective (de-fek'tiv) a. full of defects; imperfect;

Detective (de-feat 447) a. nut of defects; imperieur; Defectively (de-fekt) vil) ad. with defect. Defence (de-fens) n. anything that defends; pro-tection; vindication; answer to a charge. Defenceless (de-fens les) a. wanting defence; un-

efencelessly (de-fens'les-li) ad. without defence. Defencelessness (de-fens'les-nes) n. state of being without protection or vindication

without protection of vindication.

Defend (de-fend') v.t. or t. to guard from injury;
protect; resist or contest, as a legal claim;—v.t.
to enter a defence or legal plea.

Defendable (de-fen'da-bl) a. that may be defended.

Defendate (de-ten'4g-b) a. that may be the different before the de-fen'd a defender; the person accused or sued in law. Defender (de-fen'der) a. one who quards. Defendis (de-fen'si-bl) a. capable of being de-

Defensive (de-fen'siv) a. that defends.

Defer (de-fer') v.t. to put off; delay;—v.i. to yield to the opinions or wishes of another.

Deference (def gr-ens) n. respect to another.

Deferential (def-e-ren'shal) a. expressing defer-

Deferentially (def-e-ren'shal-i) ad. with deference. Defiance (de-fi'ans) n. a challenge to fight; contempt of danger.

Defiant (de-fi'ant) a. bidding defiance. Defiantly (de-fi'ant-li) ad. with defiance. [fection.

Deficiency (de-fish'en-si) n. defect; want; imper-Deficient (de-fish'ent) a. wanting; imperfect. Deficiently (de-fish'ent-li) ad. in a defective

Denciently (de-fis'ent-li) od. in a defective manner.

Deficit (def'i-sit) n. deficiency of revenue combefile (de-fil') n. a narrow passage, as between hills: -v.l. to make foul or impure; corrupt; violate: -v.l. to go off file by file.
Definentle (de-fil'man-li) a. that may be defined.
Define (de-fir'n' v.l. to limit; explain.
Definite (def'i-nit) a. having fixed limits; precise: exact.

cise; exact.

Definitely (def'i-nit-li) ad. with certain limitation.

Definiteness (def'i-nit-nes) n. certainty of extent or of signification.

Definition (def-i-nish'un) n. explanation in words. Definitive (de-fin'i-tiv) a. limiting; determining;

positive; final;—n. an adjective limiting the signification of a noun. Definitively (de-fin'i-tiu-ti) ad. positively. Definitude (de-fin'i-tid) n. exactness; precision.

Deflagrate (defla-grat) v.t. to burn; consume;—v.t. to burn rapidly. Deflagration (def-la-gravshun) n. a rapid and sparkling combustion.

Deflagrator (def'la-gra-ter) n. a galvanic instrument for producing combustion. [deviate. Deflect (de-flekt') v.t. or i. to turn aside; bend; Deflection (de-flek'shun) n, a turning; deviation. Defloration (de-fio-ra'shun) n. act of deflouring Defoliation (de-fo-li-a'shun) n. the fall of

leaf; time of shedding leaves. Deforce (de-fors') v.t. to keep out of possession by Deforcement (de-fors'ment) n. dispossession by

force; resistance to the execution of a legal writ or warrant.

Deform (de-form') v.t. to mar the form; disfigure. Deformed (de-formd') a. disfigured; misshapen; Deformity (de-for'mi-ti) n. an unnatural shape;

anything that destroys symmetry or beauty.

Defraud (de-frawd') v.t. to deprive of right by

persaud (de-fixed) v.t. to deprive of right by fraud; withhold wrongfully. Defray (de-fixed) v.t. to bear or pay the expenses of Defrayment (de-fixed) ment) m. payment of charges. Defunct (de-fungkt) a deceased; dead.

Dermet (de-Impay) a. deceased; dead.
Dery (de-i') u.t to dare; challenge; set at naught.
Degeneracy (de-jen'er-a-si) n. decline in good
qualities; de-ay of ancestral virtue.
Degenerate (de-jen'er-at) a. having declined in
natural or moral worth; -u.t. to decline in
physical or moral qualities; grow worse than physical of an oestors.

Degenerateness (de-jen'gr-āt-nes) n. a degenerate Degeneration (de-jen-gr-ā'shun) n. a growing generate.

Degenerative (de-jen'er-z-tiv) a. tending to de-Deglutinate (de-gloo'ti-nāt) v.t. to unglue. Deglutition (deg-loo-tish'un) n. act or power of

swallowing. deg-ra-da'shun) n. a depriving of rank; disgrace; deposition; reduction.
Degrade (de-grad') n.t. to deprive of rank or title;

lessen. [lowered.]

Degraded (de-grā'ded) pp. or a. reduced in rank;

Degrae (de-grō') n. a. grade or step; position; ex
tent; rank; a mark of distinction; the 300th

part of a circle; sixty geographical miles.

Deification (dē-i-fi-kā'shun) n. the act of enrolling

among deitie

Deiform (de'i-form) a. of a godlike form.
Deify (de'i-fi) v.t. to exalt to the rank of deity.
Deign (dain v.t. to condescend;—v.t. to grant.
Deism (de'izm) n. belief in a God apart from revelation; natural religion.

Deist (de'ist) n. one who denies a revelation from Deistical (dē-is'ti-kal) a. pertaining to deism. Deity (dē'i-ti) n. Godhead; God.

Deject (de-jekt') v.t. to dispirit; discourage. Dejected (de-jek'ted) a. cast down.

Dejection (de-jek'shun) n. lowness of spirits; de-

pression; evacuation.

Dejectory (de-jek'tur-i) a. promoting evacuation.

Dejeuner (da-zhe-na') n. breakfast; a fashionable luncheon.

Iunescon.

Delaine (de-lān') n. a thin muslin for ladies'

Delay (de-lā') v.t. to put off; detain;—n. hindrance; detention; a stay or stop.

Delectable (de-lei'(1a-b) n. delightful.

Delegate (del'e-gat) v.t. to send away;—n. a

Janutr.

Delegation (del-e-gā'shun) n. a sending away; persons delegated; commission.

Delete (de-let') v.t. to erase; efface

Deleterious (del-e-te'ri-us) a. destructive; highly Deletion (de-le'shun) n. act of blotting out; era-

Delf (delf)  $\tilde{n}$ . earthenware glazed. Deliberate (de-lib'e-rāt) v.t. or i. to weigh in the

mind; hesitate;—a. circumspect.
Deliberately (de-lib'e-rāt-li) ad. slowly.

Deliberation (de-lib-e-ra'shun) n. act of weighing in the mind; mature reflection; mutual dis-

cussion; prudence. Deliberative (de-lib'e-rā-tiv) a. proceeding from

or acting by deliberation.

Delicacy (del'i-ka-si) n. refinement of sensibility or taste; fineness; softness; anything that pleases the appetite.

Delicate (del'i-kat) a. nice; pleasing to the taste;

tender; refined.

Delicately (del'i-kāt-li) ad. with nicety; daintily.

Delicateness (del'i-kāt-nes) n. state of being Denoateness (der i-Rau-nes) n. state of being delicate; effeminacy. [other sense. Delicious (de-lish'us) a. sweet to the palate or Deliciously (de-lish'us-li) ad. in a delicious

Deliciousness (de-lish'us-nes) n. quality of being

Deliciousness (de-usn'us-nes) & quality of being highly pleasing to the taste or mind.

Delight (de-lit') a. great joy or pleasure; —v.t. or i. to give pleasure to; take pleasure in.

Delighted (de-lit'ded-lit, greatly pleased.

Delighted (de-lit'ded-lit) ad. with delight.

Delighted (de-lit'ded-lit'd

Delightes (de-litrles) a. affording no pleasure.

Delightes (de-litrles) a. affording no pleasure.

Delightsome (de-litrsum) a. pleasing; enjoyable.

Delineate (de-linre-at) v.t. to draw the outline;

portray; describe.

Delineation (de-lini-s-i'shun) n act of drawing
the outline of a thing; a verbal description.

Delineator (de-lin's-a-ter) n, one who delineates.

Delinquency (de-lin'kwen-si) n. failure or neglect of duty; fault; crime.

Delinquent (de-lin'kwent) a. failing in duty;—n.

one who fails to do his duty; transgressor; criminal.

Deliquesce (del-i-kwes') v.i. to melt by absorbing moisture from the air.

Deliquescence (del-i-kwes'ens) n. a becoming soft. or liquid in the air.

Deliquescent (del-i-kwes'ent) a. liquefying in the Delirious (de-lir'i-us) a. in a state of delirium. Delirium (de-lir'i-um) n. derangement of the

Deliverance (de-liv'er-ary n. act of freeing; rescue; a legal judgment; acquittal.

Deliverance (de-liv'er-ary n. act of freeing; rescue; a legal judgment; acquittal.

Deliverar (de-liv'er-er) n. one who delivers.

Delivery (de-liv gr-gr) n. one who denvers.

Delivery (de-liv'gr-il n. transfer; rescue; manner

of speaking; child-birth.

Dell (del n. a little valley.

Delta (del'ta) n. an alluvial deposit at the mouth

Delta (del'toid) n. triangular.

Deludable (de-l'u'de-l'd) n. that may be deceived.

Deludable (de-l'u'd-l) n. that may be deceived.

Deludable (de-l'u'd-l) n. that may be deceived. representation.

Deluge (del'uj) n. a general inundation; -v.t. to

overflow; drown; overwhelm. Delusion (de-lu'zhūn) n. act of deluding. Delusive (de-lū'siv) a. tending to deceive; a false

impression

Impression.
Defusively (de-lu'siv-li) ad. in a delusive manner.
Delusively (de-lu'siv-li) a. apt to delude; deceptive.
Delus (delv'u t. or t. to dig or open with a spade.
Demagogue (dem'a-gog) n. a ringleader of the
rabble.

[tion;-n. a claim by right.
Demand (de-mand') rt. to claim; require; quesDemandable (de-man'da-bi) a. that may be de-

Demandant (de-man'dant) n. the plaintiff. Demarkation (dē-mar-kā'shun) n. division

territory; boundary. Often written Demarcation. [debase. Demean (de-mēn') v.t. to behave; conduct; lessen; Demeanour (de-me'nur) n. manner of behaving;

deportment. Dement (de-ment') v.t. to make mad; infatuate. Demented (de-men'ted) a. imbecile in mind; in fatuated.

Demerit (de-mer'it) n. ill desert; fault.

Demesne (de-men') n. a manor-house, and the land attached to it; -pl. estates in land. Demi (dem'i) a. prefix, signifying half. Demigod (dem'i-god) n. a deified hero.

Demise (de-miz') n. death; a lease; -v.t. to convey by lease; bequeath by will.

Demobilise (de-mob'i-liz) v.t. to disband, as troops. Democracy (de-mok'ra-si) n. government by the

people. [mocracy.]
Democratic (dem'ō-krat) n. an adherent to deDemocratic (dem-ō-krat'ik) a. relating to a popular government.

Demolish (de-mol'ish) v.t. to destroy.

Demolition (de-mo-lish'un) n. act of overthrowing buildings.

emon (dē'mon) n. an evil spirit.

Demoniac (de-mō'ni-ak) a. belonging to or influenced by demons;—n. one possessed by an evil spirit.

Demonism (dē'mun-izm) n. belief in demons or Demonology (dē-mun-ol'ō-ji) n. a treatise on evil

permonstrable (de-mon'stra-bl) a. that may be Demonstrably (de-mon'stra-bli) ad. in a manner

to prove beyond doubt.

Demonstrate (dem'un-strät, de-mon'strät) v.t. to point out; exhibit; prove fully. [certainty, Demonstration (dem-un-strä'shun) n. proof to a Demonstrative (de-mon'stra-tiv)[a. conclusive. Demonstrator (dem'un-stra-ter) n, one who

demonstrates. [tion of morals. demonstrates.

Demoralisation (de-moral-i-za'shun) n. destrucDemoralise (de-mor'al-iz) n.t. to render corrupt.

Demuleart (de-mul'sent) d. softening;—n. a

medicine that soothes irritation.

Demur (de-mur') v.i. to hesitate; scruple;-n.

hesitation.

Demure (de-mūr') a. affectedly modest. Demurely (de-mūr'li) ad. with reserve.

Demurrage (de-mur'aj) n. expense for the delay [in law. Demurrer (de-mur'er) n. one who demurs ; a pause

Demy (de-mi') n. a paper 22½ by 17½ inches in size. Den (den) n. a cave; lodge of a beast.

Denationalise (de-nash'un-al-iz) v.t. to divest of

national character or rights.

Denaturalise (de-nat'ur-al-iz) u.t. to make unnatural; deprive of civil rights.

[a tree.

Dendriform (den'dri-form) a. having the figure of

Deniable (deni'a-bi) a. that may be denied.

Denials (deni'a-bi) a. that may be denied.

Denials (deni'al) n. refusal; contradiction.

Denization (deni-zā'shun) n. act of making a

Denizen (den'i-zn) n. one made a citizen.

Denizen (den'i-m) n one made a citizen (cair. Denominate (de-nom'i-nāt) v.t. to give a name to; Denomination (de-nom-i-nā'shun) n. a name; title; a religious body or sect.
Denominational (de-nom-i-nā'shun-al) a. relating to a religious body or sect.

Denominative (de-nom'i-nā-tiv) a, conferring a

(de-nom'i-nā-ter) n. the lower

number in vulgar fractions.

Denotation (dē-nō-tā/shun) n. the act of denoting. penotation (de-no-ta'snum) n. the act of denoting. Denote (de-not') v.t. to indicate; signify. Denouement (da-noo'mong) n. the winding up of a plot; the issue or result.

Denounce (de-nouns') v.t. to accuse or censure publicly; threaten. [ing a threat. ensurcement (de-nouns'ment) n. act of proclaim-Dense (dens) a. crowded; having its parts closely

pressed together; compact. Density (den'si-ti) n. compactness; closeness of Dent (dent) n. a small hollow; indentation; -v.t.

to make a dent.

Dental (den'tal) a. pertaining to the teeth.

Dentate (den'tat) a. toothed; notched.

Dented (den'ted) a. impressed with little hollows.

Dentiform (den'ti-fris) n. something to cleanse

Dentist (den'tist) n. an operator on the teeth.

Dentistry (den'tis-tri) n. the business of a dentist.

Dentition (den-tish'un) n. the cutting of teeth;
the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Dentoid (den'toid) a. tooth-shaped.

Denude (de-nūd') v.t. to lay bare.

Denuciation (de-nun-shi-š/shun) n. declaration [threatens.

Denunciator (de-nun'shi-ā-ter) n. one Denunciatory (de-nun'shi-a-tur-i) α. containing a

Deny (de-ni') v.t. to disown; refuse; withhold. Deobstruent (de-ob'stroo-ent) a. removing ob-[ing noxious effluvia. struction Deodorisation (de-ō-dur-i-zā/shun) n. act of remov-

Deodorise (de-o'dur-iz) v.t. to take away foul air [used in deodorising.

Deodoriser (dē-ō'dur-īz-er) n. chemical substance Deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt) v.t. to reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidation (de-ok-si-da'shun) n. abstraction of

oxygen. Also Deoxidisation. Deoxidise (de-ok'si-diz) v.t. to deprive of oxygen.

Depart (de-part') v.i. to go away; forsake; die. Department (de-part'ment) n. a separate office or [a department. division. Departmental (de-part-men'tal) a. pertaining to Departure (de-par'tur) m. a going away; decease. Depend (de-pend') v.i. to hang from; rely on; be

Dependable (de-pen'da-bl) a. that may be relied on.

Dependence (de-pen'dens) n. reliance; trust.

Dependent (de-pen'dent) a. relying on;—n. one
subordinate to another. Also written De-

pendant

Dependently (de-pen'dent-li) ad. in a subordinate Also written Dependantly.

Depict (de-pikt') v.t. to paint; portray; represent

Depilatory (de-pil'a-tur-i) a. taking off the hair;
—n. a cosmetic for removing hair.

Deplete (de-plet') v.t. to reduce or draw off the

strength, as by venesection.

Depletion (de-ple'shun) n. blood-letting.

Depletive (de-ple'tiv) a. tending to reduce blood

or habit [of body. or name.

Depletory (de-ple'tur-i) a. fitted to reduce fullness

Depletory (de-ple'ra-bl) a. lamentable; pitiable;
grievous.

Deplorableness (de-plo'ra-bl-nes) n. the state of

Deplorably (de-plo'ra-bli) ad. lamentably; miser-

Deplore (de-plor') v.t. to lament.
Deploy (de-plor') v.t. to display in a long line;—v.i.
to extend in line. Depolarise (de-pō'la-rīz) v.t. to deprive of polarity.

Depone (de-pon') v.t. or i. to testify upon oath;

Deponent (de-pō'nent) a. laying down;—n. one who gives testimony on oath.

Depopulate (de-pop'n-lāt) v.t. to dispeople.

Depopulation (de-pop-ū-lā/shun) n. act of dis-peopling; laying waste. Deport (de-pōrt') nt. to behave; carry; demean. Deportation (de-pōr-tā/shun) n. a carrying away;

Deportment (de-pōrt/ment) n. manner of acting. Deposable (de-pō/za-bl) a. that may be deprived of

Deposal (de-p $\bar{v}$ zal) n. act of deposing. Depose (de-p $\bar{v}$ z') v.t. to dethrone;—v.t. to testify

under oath.

Deposit (de-poz'it) v.t. to lodge in any place; lay aside; -n. that which is laid down or aside; anything entrusted. [thing is left in trust.] Depositary (de-poz'i-ta-ri) n, one with whom some-Deposition (de-pō-zish'un) n, act of dethroning or

degrading; an affidavit.

Depositor (de-poz'i-ter) n. one who deposits.

Depositor (de-poz'i-ter) n. place for depositing.

Depositor (de-poz', de-pōz') n. place of deposit; railroad

station.

Depravation (dep-ra-va'shun) n. act of making
Deprave (de-prav') n.t. to corrupt; vitiate.

Depraved (de-prav') a. wicked; vit.

Depravative (de-prav'i-ti) n. corruption of morals.

Depreset (dep're-ka') n.t. to pray deliverance
from; plead against; regret deeply.

Depresetalingly (dep're-ka'-ting-li] add. til.

Total defined.

cation. [cating. Deprecation (dep-re-kā'shun) n. act of depre-Deprecatory (dep're-kā-tur-i) a. serving to de-

precate; humbly entreating. Depreciate (de-pre shi-at) v.i. to decline in value;

Depreciate (de-pre'shi-āt) v. to decine in value;
—v. to undervalue. [ciating.
Depreciation (de-pre-shi-ā-shun) v. act of depreDepreciatory (de-pre'shi-ā-tur-i) a. tending to 
depreciate; undervaluing. [lay waste. 
Depredate (dep're-dāt) v.t. to plunder; despoi; 
Depredation (dep-re-dā'shun) v. a robbing; pillag-

Depredatory (dep're-dā-tur-i)  $\alpha$ . plundering. Depress (de-pres') v.t. to sink; humble; lower or let down.

Depression (de-presh'un) n. dejection; low state. Depressive (de-pres'iv) a. tending to depress. Depressor (de-pres'er) n. one who or that which

presses down. eprivable (de-pri'va-bl) a. that may be deprived.

Deprivation (de-prive-bil a. that may be deprived. Deprivation (deprive-sishum) n. act of depriving; loss; bereavement. [depose; bereave. Depriv (de-priv') v. to take from; dispossess; Depth (depth) n. deepness; profundity. [puted. Deputs (de-put') v. to send by appointment. Deputs (de-put') v. to send by appointment. Deputs (de-put's) a authorised; sent. act. for

Deputy (dep'u-ti) n. one appointed to act for another. [fuse. Derange (de-rānj') v.t. to put out of order; con-Deranged (de-rānjd') a. disordered in mind. Derangement (de-rānj'ment) n. state of disorder;

[abandoned. Derelict (der'e-likt) n. thing abandoned;—a. Dereliction (der-e-lik'shun) n. act of forsaking;

state of being forsaken.
Deride (de-rid | u.t. to laugh at in scorn; mock.
Derider (de-rid ele, m. mocker; scoffer.
Deridingly (de-rid ding-li) ad. in derision.
Deriston (de-rizh'un) m. a laughing at in con-

Derisive (de-ri'siv) a. mocking; ridiculing. Derisively (de-ri'siv-li) ad. with mockery or con-

derisive. Derisiveness (de-ri'siv-nes) n. quality of being Derisory (de-ri'sur-i) a. mocking; ridiculing. Derivable (de-ri'va-bli) a. that may be derived. Derivably (de-ri'va-bli) ad. by derivation.

Derivation (der-i-va/shun) n. deduction from a

Derivative (de-riv'a-tiv) a. derived ;-n. word de-

Derivatively (de-riv'a-tiv-li) ad. in a derivative Derive (de-riv') v.t. to draw, receive, or infer from; trace to its source; —v.i. to proceed from.

Derma (der'ma) n. the true skin. [Dermic. Dermal (der ma) a. the true skin. Dermic. Dermic. Dermatology (der ma-tol'o-ji) n. science of the skin. Derogate (der o-gat) v.t. or i. to take from.

Derogation (der-ō-ga/shun) n. a detracting.

Derogatorily (de-rog'a-tur-i-li) ad. in a detracting [disparaging.

mahner.
Derogatory (de-rog'a-tur-i) a. detracting from;
Derrick (dgr'ik) n. a kind of crane for rising
heavy weights.
Darvis (dgr'vis) n. a Mohammedan monk-ileo
Daccant (des-kant') v.t. to sing; comment at
large;—(des'kant) n. song in parts; a discourse;

Descend (de-send') v.t. or i. to go or come down.
Descendant (de-sen'dant) n. offspring of an an-

Descendent (de-sen'dent) a. falling.

Descension (de-sen'shun) n. act of descending; degradation; declension.

Descent (de-sent) n. progress downward; de-clivity; derivation; issue. [scribed. Described (de-skrib's-bl) a. that may be de-bescribe (de-skrib') v.t. to represent by lines,

words, or other signs.

Describer (de-skri'ber) n. one who describes. Description (de-skri'ger) n. one who describes.

Description (de-skrip'shun) n. act of describing.

Description (description) react of describes.

Descriptive (deskir) v.t. to discover.

Descriptive (deskir) v.t. to discover.

Descriptive (de'se-kriti) v.t. to pervert from a sacred

Description (des-e-kriti) n. a diverting from

Desert (de-zert') n. merit abandon ;-v.i. to run away. merit; reward; -v.t. to

and and a second and a second and a second a sec

or reward.

[merit; be worthy of.
Deserve (de-zerv') v.t. or i. to earn by service;
Deserved (de-zerv') a. merited.
[justly,
Deservedly (de-zerv') a.d. according to deserv;

Deshabille (des-a-bil') n. an undress.

Desiccate (de-sik'āt) v.t. to dry up;—v.i. to be-

come dry.

Desiccation (des-i-kā/shun) n. process of making

dry.

Desiccative (de-sik's-tiy) a. tending to dry.

Desiderate (de-sid'e-rat) v.t. to desire earnestly;

Desiderative (de-sid'e-ra-tiv) a. having or expressing desire;—n. an object of desire.

Desideratum (de-sid-e-ra/tum) n. a thing desired;—

pl. Desiderata. Design (de-zin') v.t. to propose; plan; draw or sketch;—n. a purpose; intention;—a sketch

Designate (des'ig-nat) v.t. to point out.

Designation (des-ig-nā'shun) n. act of pointing or marking out.

Designedly (de-zī'ned-li) ad. by design; pur-

Designer (de-zi'ner) n. a contriver; a drawer.
Designing (de-zi'ning) a. artful; -n. the art of drawing patterns, drawing patterns, and the drawing patterns.

Desirable (de-zi/ra-bl) a. that may be wished Desirableness (de-zi/ra-bl-nes) ad. quality of being

Desirably (de-zī'ra-bli) ad. in a desirable manner. Desire (de-zīr') n. a wish to obtain;—v.t. to wish

Desire (de-ar) n. 2 what to obtain; the to what for; ask. Desirous (de-xi'rus) a. full of desire; longing after. Desist (de-sist) v.t. to cease; stop. [Hom. Desistance (de-sis tans) n. act of desisting; cessa-Desk (desk) n. an inclined table; a pulpit.
Desolate (de-u-iat) v.t. to lay waste;—a. laid

waste; solitary; comfortless.

Desolation (des-u-la'shun) n. act of laying waste; destruction; a desolate place or state.

Despair (de-spar) n. utter loss of hope;—u.t. to abandon hope.

Despatch (des-pach') n. speed formance; a government message; v.t. to send away; execute hastily. Sometimes written Dispatch.
Desperade (des-per-a'dō) n. a desperate man; a

madman. Desperate (des'per-āt) a. without hope; violent; Desperately (des'per-āt-li) ad. in a desperate furious.

Desperation (des-per-ā/shun) a. hopelessness. Despicable (des'pi-ka-bl) a. contemptible; base;

Despicably (des'pi-ka-bli) meanly.

Despicableness (des'pi-ka-bl-nes) n. extreme meanness; vileness.

Despite (de-spit') v.t. to contemn; scorn; disdain.
Despite (de-spit') n. malice; defiance.
Despiteful (de-spit'fool) a. full of hate. Despoil (de-spoil') v.t. to spoil; rob.
Despoiler (de-spoil'er) n. a plunderer.
Despond (de-spoil'er) n. a plunderer.

Despondency (de-spon'den-si) n. loss of hope; dejection of spirit.

Despondent (de-spon'dent) a. despairing.

Desponding (de-spon'ding) a. yielding to discouragement.

Despondingly (de-spon'ding-li) ad. in a despondent manner.

Despotic (des-pot/ik) a. absolute prince; a tyrant.

Despotic (des-pot/ik) a. absolute in power;

Despotic (des-poula)
tyrannical; arbitrary.
tyrannical; arbitrary.
Despotism (des'pu-tirm) n. absolute power.
to be to b

peel off in scales. [off in scales; to peel off. Desquamation (des-kwa-ma'shun) n. to come Desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tur-i) n. marked by fruit, etc. essert (de-zert') n. the last course of a dinner;

Destination (des-ti-na'shun) n. ultimate purpose. or object; use or place.

Destine (des'tin) v.t. to appoint to a certain use

or state; fix unalterably. mined; fate, Destiny (des'ti-ni) m, state or condition pre-deter. Destitute (des'ti-ti) m, state or condition pre-deter. Destitute (des'ti-tit) m, in want of; needy. Destitution (des-ti-tit/shun) m, utter want.

Destroy (de-stroi' or n. one who ruins.

Destroyer (de-stroi' or n. one who ruins.

Destructibility (de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti) n. liability to be destroyed. Destructible (de-struk'ti-bl) a. liable to destruc-

Destruction (de-struk'shun) n. ruin; eternal

Destructive (de-struk'tiv) a. ruinous.

Destructively (de-struk'tiv-li) ad.

mischievously. ruinously: [to destroy Destructiveness (de-struk'tiv-nes) n. Desurting (des we-tid) n. disuse. [connected. Desultory (des ul-tur-i) a. without methed; nn. Detach (de-tach') v.t. to send off a party; separate;

Detached (de-tacht') a. separate. Detachment (de-tach ment) n. a party sent from

Detachment (de-tate) menty w. a party sent non-the main army, etc.

Detail (de'tal, de-tal') n. a minute account or item;

-nt. (de-tal') to marrate; enumerate; particu-larise.

[departure; keep in custody.

Detain (de-tan') vt. to withhold; restrain from

Detainer (de-tā'ner) n. one that detains. Detainment (de-tān'ment) n. detention. Detect (de-tekt') nt. to bring to light; find out; Detectable (de-tekt'a-bl) a. that may be detected. Detection (de-tek'shun) n. discovery.

Detective (de-tek'tiv) n. a policeman in plain clothes;—a employed in detecting.
Detection (de-ten'shun) n. the act of detaining.

Deter (de-ter') v.t. to prevent; hinder. Deteriorate (de-te'ri-u-rat) v.t. or i. to impair;

[ing worse. Deterioration (de-tē-ri-u-rā/shun) n. act of becom-beterminable (de-ter'mi-na-bl) a. that may be decided.

Determinate (de-ter'mi-nāt-li) a. limited; definite; Determinately (de-ter'mi-nāt-li) ad. decisively;

nā'shun) n. resolution taken; end; eccision.

Stermine (de-ter'min) v.t. to limit; define;—v.t.

bo decide; resolve.

Determined (de-ter'mind) a. resolute.

Determinedly (de-ter'mind) il ad. resolutely.

Deterrent (de-ter'mind) il ad. resolutely.

Detest (de-test') v.t. to hate extremely; abhor. Detestable (de-tes'ta-bl) a. very hateful. Detestation (de-tes-ta/shun) n. abhorrence.

Dethrone (de-thron') v.t. to divest of royalty;

[throning. ethronement (de-thron'ment) n. the act of de-Detonate (det'u-nāt) v.t. to cause to explode;-

v.i. to burn with explosions. Detonation (det-u-nā'shun) n. explosion.

Detour (de-tóor') n. a winding; a circuitous route. Detract (de-trakt') v.t. or i. to lessen; disparage; lefame; take away

Detraction (de-trak'shun) n. defamation. Detractor (de-trak smin) n. defamation.
Detractory (de-trak tur-i) a. defamatory.
Detriment (det'ri-ment) n. loss; damage.

Detrimental (det-ri-men'tal) a. causing loss; injurious.

Detritus (de-tri'tus) n. fragments or particles of rock or soil carried down and deposited by

mooss or rivers.

Devuc (due), a card or die with two spots; the devil.

Devastate (dev'se-tat) v.t. to lay waste; ravage,

Devastato, (dev-as-tat) v.t. to lay waste; ravage,

Develop (de-vel'up) v.t. to disengage; lay open to view; -v.i. to grow or come to view gradually.

Development (de-vel'up-ment) n. an unfolding;

Deviate (dē'vi-āt) v.i. to wander; go astray. Deviation (dē-vi-ā'shun) n. a departure from

rule; an error. [blem or motto. Device (dev'il) n. scheme; contrivance; an emperil (dev'il) n. the evil one. [or wicked. Devilish (dev'il-ish) a. diabolical; excessively bad Devilry (dev'il-i) n. diabolical or mischievous

conduct.

Devious (de'vi-us) a. going astray.

Devisable (de-vi'zz-bi) a. that may be devised or contrived; that may be bequeathed. [will.]

Devise (de-viz') n.t. to contrive; bequeath;—n. a. Deviser (de-vi'zz) n.one who contrives.

Devitatiles (de-vi'zz) n.one who contrives.

Devoid (de-void') a. not possessing; void; empty; Devoir (dev-wawr') n. duty; act of civility.
Devolution (de-vo-lu'shun) n. act of devolving; Succession

Devolve (de-volv') v.t. or i. to roll down; fall by Devote (de-volv') v.t. to dedicate; appropriate by Stached; zealous.

yow.

Devoted (de-vo'ted) a dedicated; strongly atDevotedness (de-vo'ted-nes) m attachment to a
cause, principle, or party; state of being devoted.
Devotee (dev-u-te') m one devoted; a bigot.
Devotion (de-vo'shum) m consecration; piety;
prayer; ardent attachment to a cause or person.
Devotional (de-vo'shum-al) a pertaining to de-

votion. [sume or destroy rapidly. Devout (de-vout') v.t. to eat up ravenously; con-Devout (de-vout') a. pious; religious. Devoutly (de-vout'l) ad. piously. Devoutless (de-vout) ross m. quality or state of

being devout.

Dew (du) n. moisture on the earth deposited at night; -v.t. to wet, as with dew.

Dewlap (du'lap) n. the flesh under an ox's throat.

Dewy (dr.) a moist with dew.

Dexter (deks'ter) a right, as opposed to left.

Dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti) n. activity and experrness; adroitness; skill.

Dexterous (deks'ter-us) a. expert in manual acts; adroit; handy; skilful. Dexterously (deks'ter-us-li) ad. with skill.

Diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz) n. excessive discharge of

Diabolical (di-a-bol'i-kal) a. devilish. [manner. Diabolically (di-a-bol'i-kal-i) ad. in a diabolical Diaconate (di-ak'u-nāt) a. office of a deacon;

Diadem (dī'a-dem) n. a crown. Diæresis (dî-ē're-sis) n. a mark (") placed over one of two vowels to note that they are pronounced

Diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis) n. the science or art of distinguishing one disease from another by means of its symptoms.

Diagnostic (di-ag-nos'tik) a. symptomatic;—n. the symptoms of a disease;—pl. Diagnostics, the study of symptoms. [angle to angle. Diagonal (di-ag'u-nal) n. a right line drawn from Diagonally (di-ag'u-nal-i) ad. in a diagonal

Diagram (di'a-gram) n. a figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demon-

Dial (dī'al) n. a plate to show the hour by the sun's shadow; any face or plate with a movable index or pointer. [form of speech.

maex or pointer.

Dialect (di'a-lekt) n. language; peculiar or local

Dialectical (di-a-lek'ti-kal) n. pertaining to dialect.

Dialectician (di-a-lek-tish'an) n. one skilled in

formal reasoning.
Dialectics (di-a-lek'tiks) n.pl. the science of reasoning; the forms and rules of argument.
Dialogue (di'a-log) n. discourse between two or Idizeresis.

Dialysis (di-al'i-sis) n. separation; exhaustion; Dialmeter (di-am'e-ter) n. a right line passing through the centre of a circle.

Diametrical (dī-a-met'ri-kal) a. describing a diameter; direct.
Diametrically (dī-a-met/ri-kal-i)

Diamond (di'a-mund) n. the hardest and costliest of gems; a rhomboidal figure; the smallest printing type; -a. made of or set Diameter. with diamonds.

Diana (di-an'a) n. the virgin god-dess of the moon, of hunting, and of health. Diapason (di-a-pā'zun) n. the whole compass of

the tones of an instrument; an organ stop. Diaper (di'a-per) n. figured linen.
Diaphragm (di'a-fram) n. the midriff.
Diarrhea (di-a-re'a) n. morbidly frequent evacua-

tion of the intestines.

Diary (di'a-ri) n. a register of daily events or transactions;—a. lasting for a day. Diathermal (di-a-ther mal) a. permeable by heat. Diatonic (di-a-ton'ik) a. ascending or descending,

as in sound. Diatribe (dī'a-trīb) n. a continued discourse or

disputation; an invective.

Dibble (dib'l) n. a tool for planting;—v.t. to make holes in the earth for seed;—v.t. to dip, in

angling. Dice (dis) n.pl. of Die. Dice-box (dis'boks) n. a box for dice.

Dice-box (dis boks) n a box for dice.
Dickey (dik') n, a seat behind a carriage; a linear
front worn over the shirt.
Dictate (dik'tat) n.t to tell another what to do,
say, or write; prescribe or direct authoritatively;—n an order, rule, or direction.
Dictation (dik-ta'shun) n, act of dictating; a
school exercise.
[with absolute power.
Dictator (dik-ta'shun') ac unlimited in power.
Dictator (dik-ta'shun') ac unlimited in party.

Dictatorship (dik-tā/tur-ship) n. office of a dic-Diction (dik'shun) n. manner of expression; choice

Diction (dik shuin, a. manner of expression; choice of words; style. [words are explained. Dictionary (dik'shun-qar'il n. a book in which Dictum (dik'tum) n. an anthoritative word or assertion;—pl. Dicta.
Did (did) pret. of Do.
Didactic (di-dak'tik) a. intended to instruct.

Didacties Didactics (di-dak'tiks) n.pl. the science or art of Direness Diligence (dil'i-jens) n. steady application to teaching teaching.

Die (di) n. to lose life; expire.

Die (di) n. a small cube; -pl. Dice; a stamp; -pl.

Diet (di'vet) n. food; an assembly of princes or

estates; -vl. to supply with food; -n.i. to eat by.

medical rule. Diligent (dil'i-jent) a. constant in application to Diligently (dil'i-jent-li) ad. with steady applica-Diligently (dil'i-ent) a. making thin, as liquor. Dilute (di-lut') v.t. to make more thin;—a. thin; Dietetic (di-e-tet'ik) a. pertaining to diet.
Dietetics (di-e-tet'iks) n.pl. the science that rediluted. Diluvion (di-lu'shun) n. act of diluting; a weak Diluvial (di-lu'vi-al) a. relating to a flood.
Diluvium (di-lu'vi-um) n. a deposit of earth, etc., lates to food.

Differ (differ) v.i. to be unlike; be at variance.
Difference (differens) n. disagreement; disparity; contention; point in dispute; remainder after

Different (dif'e-rent) a. not the same.

Differential (dif-e-ren'shal) a creating a difference; special; pertaining to the science of Differentiate (differentiate v.t. to mark the difference of; discriminate between Differently (differently) ad variously.

Difficult (dif'i-kult) a. hard to be done; hard to

Difficulty (dif'i-kult-i) n. hardness to be done;

obstacle; perplexity; objection. Diffidence (dif'i-dens) n. want of c n. want of confidence; em-

barrasment; timidity; distrust.

Diffident (diff-dent-li) ad. with distrust;

Diffidently (diff-dent-li) ad. with distrust;

Diffuse (di-fuz') v.t. to pour out; spread abroad;

-dii-fis' a. copious; widely spread.
Diffusely di-fis'il ad, widely; copiously.
Diffusely di-fis'il ad, widely; copiously.
Diffuselo di-fis'-il-il a. that may be diffused.
Diffusion (di-fis'-hun) n. a spreading; expansion; extension. Itending; expansion; extension. Itending; circulating. Diffusive (difu'siv) a. that spreads widely; exturn up with a spade. Digest (dijest) n. a collection of laws. Digest (dijest) v. t. to dissolve in the stomach; arrange or distribute; bear with patience; soften by heat.

arrange or distribute; bear with patience; soften by heat.
Digestible (di-jest'ti-bi) a capable of being digested. Digestion (di-jest'yun) n. the process of digesting. Digestive (di-jest'viy) a. causing digestion.
Diget (dij'ti) n. a finger; three-fourte of an inch; the 12th of the diameter of the sun or moon;

any number under ten.

Digital (dij'i-tal) a. relating to a digit.

Dignified (dig'ni-fid) a. marked with honour;

lofty; stately.

Dignify (dig'ni-fi) v.t. to invest with honour; exalt.

Dignitary (dig m-night to invest with nonour; example plignitary (dig mi-tar-i) n. one that possesses exalted rank, especially ecclesiastical rank. Dignity (dig mi-ti) n. elevation of rank, mind, character or mien; nobleness; high office; preferment.

Digress (di-gres) v.i. to turn from the main Digression (di-gresh'un) n. a turning aside from the theme of discourse; deviation from the

right path.

Digressive (di-gres'iv) a. tending to digress.

Dike (dik) n. a ditch; a mound of earth; -v.t. to surround with a bank or dike.

Dilapidate (di-lapi-dāt) v.t. or i. to pull down;

squander; go to ruin.

Dilapidated (di-lap'i-dā-ted) a. gone to ruin.

Dhaphateta (dring) run-nea, a. sone to run.
Dilaphateta (dring)-i-di-shun) n. state of decay or
ruin; wasting of church property.
Dilatable (dring) run-near a capable of extension. Dilatation (dil-a-ta/shun) n. act of dilating.

Dilate (di-lat') at. or i. to expand, extend, or en-large in all directions; speak diffusely. Dilatorily (dil a-turi-li) ad. tardily. (dil'a-tur-i) a. tardy; off-putting; pro-

crastinating Dilemma (di-lem'a) n. a perplexing state; an argument with two alternatives, both conclusive

against an opponent.

Dilettante (dil-e-tan'te) n. an admirer of the fine arts; a would-be critic; p nlettanti, (dil-e-tan'te).

caused by a flood. Dim (dim) a. not clear; obscure;—v.t. to cloud; Dime (dim) n. a silver coin, the tenth of a dollar=

fivepence sterling. Dimension (di-men'shun) n. bulk; size; extent of Diminish (di-min'sh) v.t. or i. to make or become

less; take from; reduce. [ing smaller: Diminution (dim-i-nu'shun) m a making or grow-Diminutive (di-min'-civ) a very small in size or value; -m a derivative word expressing little-

or vane; -n. a neurvanve word expressing inten-ness, as mandkin from man. [manner. Diminutively (di-min'a-tiv-li) ad. in a diminutive Dimity (dim'1-ti) n. a kind of stout, white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured. Dimy (dim'i) ad. obscurely. Dimmish (dim'ish) a. somewhat dim. Nunnaga (hibragas) a. adliness

Dimness (dim'nes) n. dullness.

Dimple (dim'pl) n. a little hollow in the cheek; v.i. to form dimples. Din (din) v.t. to stun with noise;—n. a loud con-

Din (din) v.t. to stun with noise;—n. a loud continued sound.

Dine (din) v.t. to eat a dinner;—u.t. to give a Dinghy (ding gi) na small kind of ships boat.

Dinghies (din gi) na small kind of ships boat.

Dinghies (din gi) na nollow between hills; a dale.

Dinga (ding gi) na nollow between hills; a dale.

Dinga (ding gi) na thollow between hills; a dale.

Dinga (ding gi) na the native dog of Australia.

Dinga (ding na the native dog of Australia.

Dinga (ding na the native dog of a ding na dale.

Dinga (ding na the native dog of a blow; force; power;—v.t. to mark by a blow.

Dioceana (dl-og-cs-an) a Dectaining to a diocess;

Diocesan (di-os'e-san) a, pertaining to a diocese;

Diocese (di'ō-sēs) n. the jurisdiction of a bishop. Diorama (di-ō-ra'ma) n. an ingenious optical con-

Dioramic (dī-ō-ram'ik) a. pertaining to diorama Dioramic (di-6-ram ik) a. pertaining to diorama. Dip (dip) v.t. to plung;—v.t. to bathe; sink; enter or look into; incline;—n. immersion; inclination; a small candle.

Diphtheria (dif-the'ri-4) m. a dangerous epidemic disease of the throat and air passages.

Diphthong (diffthong) n. a union of two vowels in one sound or syllable. [diphthong. Diphthongal (difthong gal) a. ensisting of a Diploma (di-ploma) n. a document conferring

some privilege or honour. Diplomacy (di-plo/ma-si) n. the art and the forms

of international negotiation; political skill and dexterity. Diplomatist (di-plō'ma-tist) a. pertaining to di-Diplomatist (di-plō'ma-tist) n. one skilled in di-

Diplomatist (di-plo'mq-uso) n. one bounded in plomacy. Proposania (dip-so-ma'ni-a) n. a morbid craving Dirse (dir) a. dreadful; highly calamitous. Direct (dir-fackt) a. straight; leading to; in line; straightforward; express;—v.t. to guide; prescribe; order; superscribe. Direction (dir-facks) n. act of directing; line, course, or end of motion; address on a letter; beard of directors. Directive (dir-facks) n. straightfores; tendency Directive (dir-facks) n. straightfores; tendency Directives (dir-facks) n. straightfores; tendency directors.

Director (di-rek'ter) n. one who directs; a super-Directorate (di-rek'tu-rat) n. body of directors; office of director. Also Directorship.

office of director. Also Directorish.

Directory (di-rek'tur-i) n. a book of directions; a
guide-book;—a. tending to direct.

Direful (dir'fool) a. dreadful; horrible.

[fulness. dir'fool-nes) n. calamitousness; dreadDirenoss (dir'nes) n. dismalness; horror.

Dirgs (deri) n. a funeral song. Birigible (diri-gi-bl) a. that may be guided or steered: -n, a balloon that may be steered. Dirk (derk) n, a kind of dagger. Dirt (dert) n. any foul or filthy substance :- v.t. to

make dirty. Dirtily (der'ti-li) ad.

Dirty (der ti-ii) au.

filthily; meanly.

Dirk.

Dirk, defied; shabby; mean;—v.t. to soil with

intity tellines, shabby, means of the control of power or qualifications.

Disable (dis-3'bl) v.t. to deprive of power; dis-sblement (dis-4'bl)-ment) n. loss or want of

Disablement (dis-a-bi-nehr) n. loss of want of strength; legal hindrance.
Disabuse (dis-a-buz') v.t. to undeceive.
Disaccommodation (dis-a-kom-u-dā/shun) n. state

of being unsuited or unprepared.

Disadvantage (dis-ad-van'taj) n. loss of advantage; unfavourable state.

Disadvantageous (dis-ad-van-tā/jus) a. unfavour-able to success; inconvenient; prejudicial. Disadvantageously (dis-ad-van-tā/jus-li) ad. with

disadvantage. Disaffect (dis-a-fekt') v.t. to make less friendly or Disaffected (dis-a-fek'ted) a. not disposed to zeal or affection.

Disaffection (dis-a-fek'shun) n. want of affection;

dislike; disloyalty.

Disaffirm (dis-a-ferm') v.t. to deny.

Disaffirmance (dis-a-fer'mans) n. denial; negation; legal annulment

Disaggregate (dis-ag're-gāt) v.t. to separate a mass

Disagregate (dis-agregat) v. to separate a mass into its component parts.

Disagree (dis-agre) v. to differ in opinion; be unsuitable; dissent. [mind or senses.

Disagreeable (dis-agregath) unpleasant to the Disagreeably (dis-agregath) ad unpleasant to the Disagreeably (dis-agregath) a. difference; unless the disagreement (dis-agregath) n. difference; unless the disagreement (dis-agreement) n. disagreeme suitableness; dissension; dispute.

Disallow (dis-a-lou') v.t. to deny; refuse permis-Disallowable (dis-a-lou'a-bl) a. not allowable. Disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans) n. disapprobation; prohibition.

Disannul (dis-a-nul') v.t. to annul completely.
Disappear (dis-a-për') v.t. to vanish from sight.
Disappearance (dis-a-për'ans) n. an end of appear-

ance; removal from sight. (tion.)

Disappoint (dis-a-point') v.t. to defeat of expectaDisappointment (dis-a-point'ment) n. defeat of

Disappontment (dis-a-point ment) n. detect of hopes or expectation.

Disapprobation (dis-a-pru-bă'shun) n. a disapproving; censure: displeasure; disilke. [disilke. Disapprova! (dis-a-proo'v] v.t. to censure or condemn; disallow; reject. [probation. Disapprovingly (dis-a-proo'ving-li) ad. by disappropriate of the denvise of arms. Disarm (dis-arm') v.t. to deprive of arms.

Disarrange (dis-a-rānj') v.t. to put out of order.

Disarrangement (dis-a-rānj'ment) n. act of dis-

turbing order. Disarray. (dis-a-rā') v.t. to undress; throw into disorder; -n. want of order; disorder; undress. Disaster (di-zas'ter) n. unfortunate event; mis-

Disastrous (di-zas'trus-li) a. unlucky; calamitous.
Disastrous (di-zas'trus-li) ad. with loss, suffer[ledge or approval of
Anny know.

ing, etc. [ledge or approval of. Disavow (dis-a-vou') v.t. to disown; deny know-Disavowal (dis-a-vou'al) n. act of disowning; repudiation; disclaimer. [military service. Disband (dis-band') n.t. or i. to dismiss from Disbelief (dis-be-lev') n. from of belief. Disbelieve (dis-be-lev') n.t. to discredit. [sceptic. Disbeliever (dis-be-lev'er) n. an umbeliever; Disburden (dis-bur'dn) n.t. to ease of a burden;

Disburden (dis-burden v.t. to case or relieve; -v.t. to unload or discharge. Disburse (dis-burs') v.t. to expend; pay out; spend. Disbursement (dis-burs'ment) n. act of disbursing: sum spent. [disburses money.] ing; sum spent. [disburses money.] Disburser (dis-burser) n. one who pays out or

Disc (disk) n. any flat circular surface; face of the sun or a planet. Also Disk. Discard (diskard') v.t. to throw away or cast off;

Discard (dis-kard') v.t. to throw away or case on; discharge; dismiss.

Discarn (di-sgm') v.t. to distinguish clearly; apprehend; discriminate; judge.

Discarnibly (di-zgm'i-bil) at that may be seen.

Discarnibly (di-zgm'i-bil) at that may be discarned discarned a mainer to be factored; a discarned a disc Discerning (di-zer'ning) a, quick in perception;
Discerningly (di-zer'ning-ly) ad. with clear perception or understanding.

Discernment (di-zern'ment) n. act of seeing: penetration; discrimination.

Discharge (discharj') v.t. to free from; unload; let fly or fire; pay; receipt; dismiss; perform; -v.i. to emit matter; -n. unloading; acquit-

tance; dismissal; performance; matter emitted. Disciple (di-si'pl) n. a learner; a scholar or follower

Disciple (dist pi) "". a learner; a scandard of londors of another; "v.t. to train; make followers of. Discipleahip (distribleship) ". state of a disciple. Disciplinable (distribleship) ". capable of instruction. Disciplinarian (dis-i-pli-na'ri-an) n. one who keeps Disciplinary (dis'i-plin-ar-i) a. intended for disciplin

Discipline (dis'i-plin) n. education and govern-

Discipline (dis'1-plin) n. education and govern-ment; penal infliction; correction;—v.t. to instruct and govern; regulate; chastise. Disclaim (dis-klam) v.t. to disovn; disavow; re-ject. Disclamer (dis-klamen) n. one who disclaims; Disclose (dis-klōz') v.t. to uncover; reveal. Discloser (dis-klōz') v.t. to uncover; reveal. Constant of the discloses or reveals.

reveals. Disclosure (dis-klö'zhūr) n, a revealing; that which Discolour (dis-kul'ur) v.t. to stain or change the colour.

Discolouration (dis-kul-u-rā/shun) m. change of Discoloured (dis-kul/grd) a. changed in colour. Discomfit (dis-kum/fit) v.t. to cause to flee; rout;

defeat. Discomfiture (dis-kum'fi-tūr) n. defeat.

Discomfort (dis-kum'furt) n. uneasiness; disquiet; -v.t. to disturb peace

Discommode (dis-ku-möd') v.t. to incommode. Discommodious (dis-ku-mö'di-us) a. inconvenient. Discommodity (dis-ku-möd'i-ti) n. inconvenience;

trouble. [settle; disturb the temper. Discompose (dis-kum-pōz') v.t. to disarrange; un-Discomposure (dis-kum

turbance. [the mind. Disconcert (dis-kun-sert') v.t. to disturb; unsettle

Disconnect (dis-ku-nekt) v. t. to discur?; unsectus. Disconnect (dis-ku-nekt) v. t. to discurite. Disconnection (dis-ku-nekt) union. Separation; want of union. Inopeless; deeply dejected. Disconsolate (dis-kou'su-lat) a. void of comfort; Disconsolately (dis-kou'su-lat) ad. in a disconsolate. solate manner.

Discontent (dis-kun-tent') n. uneasiness. Discontented (dis-kun-ten'ted) a. dissatisfied.
Discontentedly (dis-kun-ten'ted-li) ad. in a dis-

contented manner or mood.

Discontinuance (dis-kun-tin'u-ans) n. a ceasing. Discontinue (dis-kun-tin'ū) v.t. or i. to leave off;

Discontinuity (dis-kun-tin-u'i-ti) n. separation of Discord (dis'kord) n. disagreement; contrariety; variance; strife; union of inharmonious notes. Discordance (dis-kor'dans) n. disagreement; in-

consistency.
Discordant (dis-kor'dant) α. inconsistent; not

harmonious. Discount (dis'kount) n. deduction of a sum; allowance;—(dis-kount') v.t. or i to allow discount; lend and deduct interest at the time.

Discountable (dis-koun'ta-bl) a. that may be dis-

[courage; -n. disfavour.

Discounterance (dis-koun'te-nans) n.t. to dis-Discounter (dis-koun'ter) n. one who advances money on bills, etc., less the interest. Discourage (dis-kur'ij) n.t. to dishearten: depress.

Discouragement (dis-kur'ij-ment) n. that which abates courage. [courage; unfavourable. Discouraging (dis-kur'ij-ing) a. depressing the Discouragingly (dis-kur'ij-ing-li) ad. in a manner

Discourse (dis-kors') n. a treatise; a sermon; -v.t. to utter; -v.i. to converse; treat of formally;

Discourser (dis-kor'ser) n. a speaker; writer of Discourser (dis-korser) n. a speaker, write or a treatise. [versational; conversable. Discoursive (dis-korser) a. argumentative; con-Discourteous (dis-korser) a. uncivil; rude.

Discourteously (dis-kur'tyus-li) ad. in a discourteous manner. Imanners.

Discourtesy (dis-kur'te-si) n. incivility; ill Discover (dis-kur'er) v.t. to find out; disclose. Discoverable (dis-kuv'er-a-bl) a. that may be dis-

Discoverer (dis-kuv'er-er) n. one who discovers. Discovery (dis-kuv'er-i) n. a finding; disclosure. Discredit (dis-kud'i) n. want of credit or of public dis-kud'i) n. want of credit or of public -u.k. to disbelieve; distrust; disgraca. Discreditable (dis-kud'i-t<sub>2</sub>-di) n. injurious to re-

putation. [table manner. Discreditably (dis-kred'i-ta-bli) ad. in a disrepu-Discreet (dis-kret') a. prudent; cautious; wary;

judicious.

Discreetly (dis-krēt'li) ad. prudently. Discreetness (dis-krēt'nes) n. discretion.

Discrepancy (dis'krep-an-si, dis'kre-pan-si) n. difference; disagreement.

Discrepant (dis-krep'ant, dis'kre-pant) a. difference

Discretion (dis-kresh'un) n. prudence; sound judgment; freedon of choice or action.

Discretionally (dis-kresh'un-al-i) ad. according to

Discriminating (dis-krien'un-ar-i) as according to one's judgment or option.

Discretionary (dis-kresh'un-ar-i) a. to be governed by judgment only.

Discretive (dis-kre'ity) a noting separation or Discriminate (dis-krim'i-nat) v. to distinguish;

Discriminating (dis-krim'i-nat-ing) a that discriminating (dis-krim'i-nat-ing) a that discriminating

a. that discriminates. Discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā/shun) n. act of dis-

Discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv) a. serving to Discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li) ad. with

due observance of distinction. Discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-ter) n. one who notes

and makes a distinction.

Discriminatory (dis-krim'i-nā-tur-i) a. distinguishing; characteristic.

Biscursion (dis-kur'shun) n. a running about; desultory talk; act of reasoning. Discursive (dis-kur'siv) a. argumentative; ra-

Discurative (dis-kur'siy) d. argumehtasive; in-tional; desultory; digressive. [manner. Discuratively (dis-kur'siy-li) ad. ha discursive Discursus (dis-kur'si) n. a reasoned argument. Discuss (dis-kur) v.t. to break up; disperse; ex-ramine and sift by mutual reasonings; partake

of, as viands.

Discussion (dis-kush'un) n. dispersion; reciprocal reasoning or debate; disquisition.

Disdain (dis-dan') n. haughty contempt; -v.t. to

scorn; despise; deem worthless.

Disdainful (dis-dan'fool) a. scornful; haughty;

Disdainfully (dis-dan'fool-i) ad. with scorn.

Disdainfulness (dis-dan'fool-nes) n. contemptuousness: scornfulness. [tempt.

Disdaining (dis-dan'ing) n. haughty scorn; con-Disease (disease in the standard in the standa

shore. (ing or going ashore, Disembarkation (dis-em-bar-ka/shun) n. a land-Disembarrass (dis-em-bar'as) v.t. to free from

[of body. divested Disembodied (dis-em-bod'id) pp. or a. divested Disembody (dis-em-bod'i) v.t. to divest of a body; disband, as military forges. [bowels of. Disembowel (dis-em-bou'el) v.t. to take out the

ment.

Disenchant (dis-en-chant') v.t. to free from en-Disencumber (dis-en-kum'ber) v.t. to free from Disencumbrance (dis-en-kum'brans) n. deliverance from burden or trouble; release from debt. Disendow (dis-en-dow') v.t. to deprive of endow-

Disendowment (dis-en-dow'ment) n. the act of depriving an institution (especially a church) of its endowments.

Disenfranchise (dis-en-fran'chiz) v.t. to deprive of

privileges or rights.

Disengage (dis-en-gāj') v.t. to free from an engage-ment or a tie; release; withdraw. Disengage (dis-en-gāj') v. vacant; at leisure. Disengagement (dis-en-gāj'ment) n. release from

engagement; leisure. [dignity; degrade. Disennoble (dis-e-nō'bl) v.t. to deprive of title or Disenroll (dis-en-rōl') v.t. to erase from a roll or

Disentangle (dis-en-tang'g!) v.t. to unravel; disengage; set free from difficulties.

Disentantal (dis-en-thrawl') v.t. to free from

thraldom; to emancipate.

Disenthrone (dis-en-thron') v.t. to dethrone. Disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish) v.t. to remove from an established state; unsettle.

an establishment dises-tab'lishment) n, with-drawal from a church of its position and privi-leges as established by the State,

Disesteem (dis-es-tem') n. want of esteem ;-v.t. to

Disfavour (dis-fa'vur) n. unpropitious regard ;v.t. to discountenance.

Disfiguration (dis-fig-u-ra'shun) n. act of disfiguration

Disfigure (dis-fig'ur) v.t. to injure the form of; Disfigurement (dis-fig'ur-ment) n. a defacement.

Disfranchise (dis-fran'chīz) v.t. to deprive of citizenship. [privation of privileges. Disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment) n. a de-Disgarnish (dis-gar'nish) v.t. to strip of ornaments. Disgorge (dis-gorj') v.t. to vomit; discharge;

Disgrace (dis-gräs') n. state of shame; disfavour; dishonour;—n.t. to deprive of favour; bring shame upon; dishonour. Disgraceful (dis-grās'fool) a. shameful.

Disgracefully (dis-gras'fool-i) ad. shamefully;

ignominously.

Disguise (dis-giz') n. a dress to conceal; false appearance;—v.t. to conceal by unusual dress;

Counterlett; Insectible.

Disguised (dis-gizd') a. concealed by an assumed habit; intoxicated. [-v.t. to give dislike. Disgust (dis-gust') n. distaste; dislike; aversion; Disgusting (dis-gust') n. a. provoking dislike.

Dish (dish) n. a vessel to serve food; -v.t. to put

in dishes Dishearten (dis-har'tn) v.t. to discourage; depress. Dishevel (di-shev'el) v.t. to spread the hair dis-

Dishonest (dis-on'est) a. void of honesty; marked Dishonestly (dis-on'est-li) ad. knavishly.

Dishonesty (dis-on'est-i) n. want of honesty or integrity; fraud; any fraudulent act.

Dishonour (dis-on'ur) n. whatever injures the

reputation; disgrace; -v.t. to bring shame on: refuse payment of. (disgraceful; base.
Dishonourable (dis-on'ur-a-bl) a. reproachful;
Dishonourably (dis-on'ur-a-bl) ad. in a dishonourable

able manner. [tion or false idea. Disillusion (dis-i-lôó'zhun) n. dispelling of a decep-

Disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā'shun) n. slight dislike or aversion; unwillingness.

Disincline (dis-in-klin') v.t. to produce dislike;

make unwilling. Disinfect (dis-in-fekt') v.t. to purify from infec-Disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tant) n. any agent used

Disinfecting. (infection. Disinfection, disinfection, disinfection, dis-in-fek'shun) n. a purifying from Disingenuous (dis-in-jen'd-us) n. wanting in frank-

ness and honesty; insincere; crafty.

Disqualify

or candidly; artfully. Usinherit (dis-in-her'it) v.t. to cut off from inherit-

Drintegrate (dis-in'te-grat) v.t. to separate into parts. [tion of integral parts. parts.

Disintegration (dis-in-te-gra/shun) n. a separa-

Disinter (dis-in-ter') v.t. to take out of a grave; Disnterested (dis-in'ter-es-ted) a. free from self-Disinterestedness (dis-in'ter-es-ted-nes) n. free-

[out of a grave. dem from self-interest. dm from seif-interest. José of a grave. Disherment (dis-in-ter'ment) n. act of taking Displin (dis-join') v.t. to separate; disunite;—v.t. tobe separate; part. Displint (dis-joint') v.t. to separate joints; dislocation (dis-joint'ted) n. unconnected; out of the displinated (dis-joint'ted) n. unconnected; out of

joint; inconsistent.
Disjunct (dis-jungkt) a. separate.
Disjunct (dis-jungkt) a. separate.
Disjunct (dis-jungkt) a. that disjoins;—n. a. word or proposition that disjoins;—n. a.

See Disc. Dislike (dis-lik') n. absence of affection; aversion;

-vt. to disapprove; have no taste for.

Dislocate (dis'lō-kāt) v.t. to displace; put out of joint :- a. out of joint.

Dislocated (dis/lō-kā-ted) pp. or a. put out of joint;

Dislocation (dis-lo-kā'shun) n. a displacing; a joint or bone put out. [or a station. Dislodge (dis-loj') v.t. to drive from a place of rest Dislodgment (dis-loj/ment) n. displacement; re-

[faithful. Disloyal (dis-loi'al) a. not true to allegiance; un-Disloyally (dis-loi'al-i) ad. in a disloyal manner. Disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti) n. want of fidelity;

fidelity; treacherousness. Dismal (diz'mal) a. dark; gloomy; sorrowful; Dismally (diz'mal-i) ad. in a dismal manner.

Dismantle (dis-man'tl) v.t. to strip of dress,

furniture, or outworks.

Dismast (dis-mast') v.t. to deprive of masts.

Dismay (dis-mat') v.t. to discourage;—n. loss of courage; state of fear or alarm.

Dismember (dis-mem'ber) v.t. to separate member from member. [tion; division.

Dismemberment (dis-mem'ber-ment) n. separa-Dismiss (dis-mis') v.t. to send away; discharge; despatch; reject.
Dismissal (dis-mis'al) n. discharge; dismission.

Dismission (dis-missiv) n. discinnings; dismission. Dismission (dis-missiv) n. a sending away. Dismissive (dis-missiv) n. giving leave to go. Dismount (dis-mount) n.t. to alight from a horse, etc.;—v.t. to unhorse; bring down or remove;

Disobedience (dis-5-bēd'yens) n. neglect or refusal Disobedient (dis-5-bē'di-ent) a. refusing to obey.

Disobey; break the commands of.

Disoblige (dis-5-blij') v.t. to offend by unkindness

or incivility. [kind.
Disobliging (dis-ō-bli'jing) a. not gratifying; unDisobligingly (dis-ō-bli'jing-ii) ad. in a disobliging Disobligingness (dis-5-bli'jing-nes) n. indisposition

Disorder (dis-or'der) n. confusion; disease; -v.t. to throw into confusion; make sick.

Disordered (dis-or'derd) pp. put out of order;—a. indisposed. [disorderly. Disorderid (dis-or'der-li-nes) n. state of being Disorderiness (dis-or'der-li-nes) n. state of being Disordery (dis-or'der-li) a. confused; irregular; [sion of order or system. [sion of order or system. ] lawless; vicious. [sion of order or system. Disorganisation (dis-or-ga-niza'shun) n. subver-Disorganise (dis-or'ga-niz) v.t. to derange an organised body. [ganises.

Disorganiser (dis-or/ga-ni-zer) n, one who disor-Disown (dis-or) v.t. to disavow; renounce. Disparage (dis-par'ij) v.t. to match unequally; detract from.

Disparagement (dis-par'ij-ment) n. injurious comparison with something else; detraction. Disparagingly (dis-par'ij-ing-li) ad. in a manner to depreciate.

Disparate (dis'pa-rat) a. unequal; unlike.

Disparity (dis-par'i-ti) n. inequality in form,

character, years, etc.
Dispart (dis-part')(v.t. or i. to part; divide.
Dispassion (dis-pash'un) n. freedom from passion. Dispassionate (dis-pash'un-āt) a. cool; calm; [passion; impartially. impartial.

Dispassionately (dis-pash'un-at-li) ad. without Dispassioned (dis-pash'und) a. free from passion. Dispatch. See Despatch.

Dispeace (dis-pes') n. want of peace or quiet;
Dispel (dis-pei') v.t. to drive away; scatter; dissipate; -v.t. to be dispersed.
Dispensable (dis-pen'sq-bl) a. that may be dis-

pensed. Dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri) n. a place for dispensing

medicines. Dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shun) n. distribution; exemption from a law; system of divine truths

and rites. Dispensatory (dis-pen'sa-tur-i) a. having power of granting dispensation;—n. a book for com-

pounding medicines.

Dispense (dis-pens') v.t. to deal out in portions distribute; administer;—v.i. to do without

excuse from.

Dispenser (dis-pen'ser) n. one who dispenses.
Dispense (dis-pen's pl) v.t. to depopulate.
Disperse (dis-pen's pl. to scatter; spread abroad;
—v.t. to go in different directions; vanish.
Disperser (dis-per'ser) n. one who disperses.

Dispersion (dis-per'shun) n. act of scattering, or state of being scattered.

Bisperive (dis-per'siy) a. tending to disperse. Disperive (dis-per'siy) a. tending to disperse. Displict (dis-pir'it) n. to discourage. Displace (dis-plas) n. to put out of place. Displacement (dis-plas/ment) n. the act of displacement.

placing. (tropies in from its right place. Displant (dis-plant) v.t. to move a plant; remove Display (dis-pla') v.t. to spread wide; open; exhibit; -v.t. to make a show; -n. exhibition;

ostentatious show; parade.
Displease (displey) v.t to give offence to; -v.t. to
Displeasing (displeying) a offensive.
Displeasure (displexh'ur) n. slight anger; irrita-

tion; cause of offence to the same ware to the course of offence bisport (disport) a. play; sport; pastime;—at. or i. to sport; play; wanton. Disposable (dis-poza-bl) a. capable of being disposable (dis-poza-bl) a. capable of being disposable (dis-poza-bl) a. capable of bestowing; management.

Dispose (dis-poz') v.t. to place; incline; adapt or Disposer (dis-pvzer) n. one who disposes.
Disposition (dis-pō-zish'un) n. order; distribution; temper; deed of gift.
Dispossess (dis-pu-zes') v.t. to put out of possesbispossession (dis-pu-zesh'un) n. act of dispossess-

ing.
Dispratse (dis-prāz') n. censure; blame; dishonour;-v.t. to blame.
Dispraisingly (dis-prāz'nig-li) ad. with some degree
Disproof (dis-prō-prōz'shun) n. want of proportion or symmetry;-v.t. to make unsuitable.
Disproportionable (dis-prō-pōz'shun-a-bl) a. unsuitable; inadequate.
Disproportional (dis-prō-pōz'shun-a-bl) a. unwithout proportion.

without proportion.

Disproportionate (dis-pro-por'shun-at) a. not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate.
Disprovable (dis-proo'va-bl) a. capable of being

disproved.
Disprove (dis-précy') v.t. to show to confute.
Disprove (dis-précy') v.t. to show to confute.
Disputable (dis'pu-tant) a. that may be disputed.
Disputant (dis'pu-tant) a. one who disputes.
Disputant (dis'pu-tant) a. act of disputing;

Disputation (dis-pu-ta's nun) n. act or disputing; contest in aryument.
Disputatious (dis-pu-ta'shus) a. given to dispute.
Dispute (dis-put') nt. or i. to debate; call in question;—n. contest in words.
Disputer (dis-put'eg') n. one who disputes.
Disqualification (dis-kwol-i-fi-ka'shun) n. that which disputifies.
Disqualify (dis-kwol-i-fi) nt. to make utility dis-

Disquiet (dis-kwi'et). v.t. to make uneasy; vex; fret;—n. restlessness; uneasiness.

Disquieting (dis-kwī'et-ing) a. tending to disturb the mind

Disquistude (dis-kwi'e-tud) n. uneasiness.
Disquisition (dis-kwi'zish'un) n. a formal discourse concerning important points; inquiry.
Disregard (dis-re-gard') n. slight; neglect;—v.t.

Diaregard (dis-regard fool) a. negligent.

Diaregardul (dis-regard fool) a. negligent.

Disrelish (dis-rel/ish) n. distaste; dislike;—v.t. to dislike the taste of. [repair. Disrepair (dis-re-par') n. state of being out of Disreputable (dis-rep'u-ta-bl) a. not creditable;

disgraceful. Disreputably (dis-rep'ū-ta-bli) a, in a disreputable Disrepute (dis-re-put/) n. want of reputation or

estem. [civility, plarespect (dis-re-spekt') n want of respect; in biarespectful (dis-re-spekt'fool) a uncivil; rude. Biarespectfully (dis-re-spekt'fool-l) ad. with incivility; irreverently. Biarobe (dis-reverently. Disrobe (dis-rot) v.t. to undress. [loosen. Biarobe (dis-rupt') v.t. to break asunder; rend. Disrupt (dis-rupt') v.t. to break asunder; rend. Disrupt (dis-rupt') v.t. to break asunder; rend. Disrupt (dis-rupt') v.t. acausing discussion. Disrupt's (dis-rupt') v.t. acausing discussion.

asunder; oreach. Disruptive (dis-rup'tiv) a, causing disruption. Disrupture (dis-rup'tūr) v.t. to rend; tear asunder;

Diss (dis) m. an Algerian grass used for making hats, paper, and cordage.

Dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shun) n. discontent;

dislike; displeasure. Dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak'tur-i) a. causing

dissatisfied (dis-sat'is-fid) a. discontented; not Dissatisfy (dis-sat'is-fi) v.t. to displease.
Dissect (di-sekt') v.t. to divide and

examine Dissection (di-sek'shun) n. the act of dissecting;
Dissector (di-sek'ter) n. an anatomist.

Dissemblance (di-sem'blans) n. want of resem-

Disseminance (di-sem'orans) n. want or resemblance; dissembling.

Dissemble (di-sem'olar) v.t. or n. to conceal real
views; disguise; pretend.

Dissembler (di-sem'i-nat) v.t. to spread in various
disseminate (di-sem'i-nat) v.t. to spread in various

Dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shun) n. act of spread-

Disseminative (di-sem'i-na-tiv) a. tending to spread or propagate.

Bisseminator (di-sem'i-na-ter) n. one who propagate. Dissension (di-sen'shun) n. disagreement; dis-

cord; strife.

Dissent (di-sent) v.t. to disagree in opinion;
differ: n. disagreement; separation from the
Established Church.

Dissenter (di-sen'ter) n. one who dissents; one s who withdraws from the State Church; Nonconformist.

Dissentient (di-sen'shent) a. disagreeing; declaring dissent;—n. one who declares his dissent.

Dissenting (di-sen'ting) a. disagreeing; separating

from the State Church; belonging to a body of dissenters.

dissenters.

Dissertation (dis-gr-tā'shun) a a discourse; an Disserve (di-serv') at to injure.

Disserve (di-serv') at to injure.

Disserve cable (di-serv'is-a-b) a hurfusl; not Disserviceable (di-serv'is-a-b) a injuriously.

Disseverace (di-serv') at to part in two. [ing. Disseverance (di-serverans) at the act of separat-Dissidence (dis'-idens) a disagreement.

Dissidence (dis'-idens) a disagreement.

Dissident (dis'i-dent) n. a dissenter.

Dissimilar (di-sim'i-lar) a. unlike.
Dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti) n. unlikeness; want of resemblance.

of resemblance.

Dissimilitude (di-sim-il'1-tūd) n. want of resemblance; unlikeness; a comparison by contrast.

Dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lūt) v. to dissemble; feign. Dissimulation (di-sim-u-lä/shun) n. feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Dissipate (dis'i-pat) n.t. to drive asunder; scatter.

Distinguishably
Dissipated (dis'i-pa-ted) a loose in manners; given to pressure.

Dissipation (disi-pa'shun) n dispersion; diversion or distraction; a dissolute course of life; squandering debauchery. [ill-matched plassociable (diso'shabil a not well-associated) Dissociable (diso'shi-at) n to disunite.

Dissociate (diso'shi-at) n to disunite. given to pleasure.

Dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā'shun) n. separation; dis-

Dissolubility (dis-o-lu-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being converted into fluid by heat or moisture. Dissoluble (dis'u-lu-bl, di-sol'u-bl) α. capable of being dissolved.

Dissolute (dis'u-lūt) a. loose in morals.

Dissolutely (dis'u-lūt-li) ad, in a loose or wanton

Dissolution (dis-u-lūt-nes) n. looseness of be-Dissolution (dis-u-lūt-nun) n. act of dissolving;

Dissolvable (di-sol'va-bl) a. that may be dissolved. Dissolve (di-solv) v.t. or t. to melt; separate; liquefy. [a. having power to melt. Dissolvent (di-solvent) n. that which dissolves;— Dissonance (dis'u-nans) n. discord.

Dissonant (dis'u-nant) a. discordant; harsh to the Dissuade (di-swad') v.t. to advise or exhort against.

Dissuasion (di-swa'zhun) n. act of dissunding. Dissuasive (di-swa'siy) a. tending to dissunder, n. argument employed to deter. Dissuasively (di-swa'siy-li) ad, in a way to dis-Dissuasory (di-swā'sor-i) a. serving to dissuade ;-

An a dissuasive argument.

Dissylhabic (dis-l-lab'ik) a. consisting of two sylbisylhabic (dis-l'ab) n. a word of two sylbabics.

Distaff (dis'taf) n. a staff from which flax is drawn

Distain (dis-tan') v.t. to stain; blot.

Distance (dis'tans) n. space in length between bodies; remoteness; reserve; coldness; -v.t. to leave behind, as in [cast out of the race. Distanced (dis'tanst) a. left far behind;

Distant (dis'tant) a. remote in time or place, connection, etc.; separate; far; indistinct; cool; haughty.

Distaste (dis-tast') n. disrelish; disgust;

-v.t. to dislike; loathe.

Distasteful (dis-tast/fool) a. offensive; unpleasant to the taste.

Distastefully (dis-tast/fool-i) ad, in a dis-

Distasteriuly (dis-tas/1001-17 ad. in a dis-pleasing manner.

Distemper (dis-tem'per) n. morbid state
of the body; disease; -v.t. to affect with disease;
disturb; -v. n. kind of painting in opaque colours.
mixed with size; -v.t. to mix opaque colours.
Distend (dis-tend') at or t. to stretch in any
direction; spread apart; swell.
Distensibility (dis-tend'si-bil) at the apacity for
being distended.

Distangible (dis-tend'si-bil) a, that may be distended.

Distensible (dis-ten'si-bl) a. that may be distended. Distension (dis-ten'shun) n. a stretching.

Distension (disters'shun) n, a stretching. Distin (distik) n, a complet, or two poetic lines. Distil (distil') n. t, or t, to drop gently; extract spirit; rectiv; use a still. Distillable (distil'q-bl) a, fit for distillation Distillation (distil'q-bl) a, fit for distillation Distillation (distil'q-bl) n, the ext of distilling. Distiller (distil'q-n) one who distillable (distil'q-to) n, a place for distilling. Distiller (distil'q-to) n, a place for distilling. Distinct (distilgativ') a, separate; different; clear, not contend q-to q

Distinction (dis-tingk'shun) n. difference; separation; eminence; mark of honour.

Distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv) a. marking distinction

Distinctly (dis-tingkt'li) ad. in a distinct manner. Distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes) n. clearness; pre-

Distinguish (dis-ting'gwish) v.t. or i. to note the difference; discriminate; honour. Distinguishable (dis-ting gwish-a-bl) a. capable of

being distinguished. Distinguishabiy (dis-ting/gwish-a-bli) ad. in a manner to be distinguished.

Distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht) a. eminent; celebistinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li) ad. with some marks of preference.

Distort (dis-tort') v.t. to twist; writhe.

Distortion (dis-tor'shun) n. the act of distorting. Distortive (dis-tor'tiv) a. causing distortion.

Distortive (dis-trakt') v.t. to draw different ways;

perplex; confuse; disorder the reason.
Ditracted (dis-trak/ted) a. deranged.
Ditractedly (dis-trak/ted-li) ad, wildly; madly.
Distraction (dis-trak/shun) n. confusion; state of disordered reason

Distractive (dis-trak'tiv) a. causing perplexity.

Distrain (dis-tran') v.t. to seize goods for debt.

Distrainable (dis-tranable) a. liable to be seized

for debt. Distrainer (dis-tra/ner) n. he who seizes goods Distraint (dis-trant') n. a seizure for debt.

Distress (dis-tres') n. act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain;—n.t. to pain; afflict. Distressful (dis-tres'fool) a. giving anguish; full of distress.

Distressfully (dis-tres'fool-i) ad. in a painful or Distressing (dis-tres'ing) a. afflicting. [number. Distribute (dis-trib'ūt) v.t. to divide among a Distributer (dis-trib'u-ter) n. one who distributes. Distribution (dis-tri-bu'shun) n. act of distri-

Distributive (dis-trib'u-tiv) a. that distributes.

Distributively (dis-trib'u-tiv-li) ad. by distribution; singly.

[divide into circuits.]

tion; singly. [divide into circuits. District (dis'trikt) n. a circuit; region; -v.t. to Distrust (dis-trust') v.t. to suspect; doubt; dis-

believe;—n. want of confidence.

Distrustful (dis-trust'fool) a. suspicious. Distrustfully (dis-trust'fool-i) ad. with doubt or

Also Distrustingly. Disturb (dis-turb') v.t. to perplex; disquiet; agitate

ment of feeling. Disturbance (dis-tūr'bans) n. agitation; excite-Disturber (dis-tur'ber) n. one who causes disturb-

Disunion (dis-un'yun) n. want of union. Disunite (dis-ū-nīt') v.t. to separate.

Disunity (dis-u'ni-ti) n. a state of separation; want of unity. Disusage (dis-ū'zāj) n. cessation of use.

Disuse (dis-uz') v.t. to cease to make use of;-(dis-us') n. cessation of use. Disused (dis-uzd') a. no longer used; obsolete.

Ditch (dich) n. a trench in the earth; -v.t. or i. to

Ditty (dit'i) n. a poem to be sung.
Diuretie (di-u-ret'ik) a. promoting urine.
Diurnal (di-ur'nal) a. constituting a day; daily;
-n. a day-book.

Diurnally (di-ur'nal-i) ad. daily; every day.

Diutrall (di-u-tur'nal)

a. being of long con-

tinuance.

Diuturnity (dī-ū-tur'ni-ti)
n. length of time. Divagation (dī-va-gā'-

shun) n. a or deviation. a wandering Divaricate (di-var'i-kāt)
v.i. to divide into two.

Divarication (di-var-i-kā'shun) n. a separation into two branches. Dive (div) v.i. to plunge

under water; go deer Diver (dī'ver) n. one who dives; a water-fowl. Diverge (di-verj') v.i.

Diver. tend various ways from one point; turn aside; vary.

Divergence (di-ver'jens) n. receding from; going

Divergingly (di-ver'jing-li) ad. in a diverging

Divers (di'verz) a. several; sundry.

Diverse (dī'vers, de-vers') a. varied; different'; various. [directions; variously. in different ways or Diversely (di'vers-li) ad. Diversification (di-ver-si-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of

making various. Diversify (di-ver'si-fi) v.t. to make different from another.

Diversion (di-ver'shun) n. a turning aside; anything that diverts; amusement; feigned attack. Diversity (di-ver'si-ti) n. difference; unlikeness; variety. [draw away.

Divert (di-vert') v.t. to turn aside; amuse; please; Diverting (di-ver'ting) a. pleasing.
Divertissement (di-ver'tiz-ment) n. a short ballet

or piece between the acts of a drama. Also Divertisement.

Divest (di-vest') v.t. to strip off clothes; deprive. Divesture (di-ves'tur) n. the act of putting off. Also Divestiture. Dividable (di-vid'a-bl) a. that may be divided.

Divide (di-vid') v.t. to part or separate a whole; keep apart; distribute; share;—v.t. to open; cleave; vote.
Dividend (div'i-dend) n. number to be divided;

share divided. Divider (di-vi'der) n. he or that which divides ;-

pl. compasses Divination (div-i-nā/shun) n. a foretelling.

Divine (divin') a, pertaining to God;—n, a minister of the gospel;—v.t. or s. to foretell Divinely (divin'il) ad. in a godlike manner.
Diving-bell (diving-bel) n. a hollow vessel, bell-shaped and air-dight-except at the bottom,

which is open, in which a person may descend in deep water.

in deep water.

Divining-rod (di-vi'ning-rod) n. a forked hazel wand used by pretending discoverers of minerals, etc., underground.

Divinity (di-vin'1-ti) n. divine nature; Deity; theology. [divisible.

Divinity (diviz-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being Divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being Divisible (di-viz'i-bi) n. that may be divided. Division (di-viz'um) n. act of dividing; partition; separation; portion of an army or fleet; a rule

Divisional (di-vizh'un-al) α. relating to division. Divisor (di-vi'zur) n. a number that divides another.

Divorce (di-vors') n. dissolution of marriage; -v.t. to separate a husband and wife; disunite. Divorcee (di-vors'e) n. a person divorced.

Divorcement (di-vors'ment) n. legal dissolution of known.

Divulge (di-vul') v.t. to publish; disclose or make Divulger (di-vul'jer) n. he that reveals.

Divulsion (di-vul'shun) n. the act of plucking rending.

apart.

| rending.
| predings.
| Divulsive (di-vul'siv) a. tending to pull asunder.
| Dizziness (dir'i-nes) n. giddines; vertigo.
| Dizzy (div'i) a. affected with vertigo; giddy.
| Do (do) nt. [pret. Did; pp. Done] to perform; execute, practise; finish; cook completely; deceive or houx; -v. to behave; fare in health; succeed; atto of war, ready to be taught.
| Docidity (ds-all'i-i) n. teachableness.
| Dock (dok) n. a place for ships; a box in court where the accused stands; -u.t. to put a ship in dock.

dock

Dock (dok) n. a common weed; stump of a beast's tail; case or cover: -v.t. to cut off; shorten; deduct from.

deduct from.
Dockage (dok'aj) n. pay for using a dock.
Docket (dok'et) n. a label tied to goods; a register of cases in court;—v.t to mark with titles.
Dockyard (dok'yard) n. a yard for naval stores.
Doctor (dok'vur) n. a title in divinity, law, etc.; a physician;—n.t. to treat medically; adulterate

a physician; --a.t. warear or falsify.
Octoring (dok'tur-fat) n. the degree of a doctor.
Doctoring (dok'tur-ing) n. adulteration of liquors;
falsification of accounts.
Doctrinaire (dok'tri-nar) n. a political theorist.

Doctrinal (dok'tri-nal) a. consisting in or containing doctrine;—n. something that is part of doctrine. [truth: tenet.

Document (dok'ū-ment) n. what is taught; a gospel Document (dok'ū-ment) n. written instruction; proof;—v.t. to furnish with documents.

Documentary (dok-u-men'ta-ri) a. consisting in written evidence.

written evidence.

Dodge (do) v.t. or i. to start suddenly aside; evade.

Dodg (do) v.t. or i. to start suddenly aside; evade.

Doe (do) w. a female deer.

Doer (do) cy; w. one who performs.

Does (dux) third person singular of Do, indicative

mood, present tense.

Doeskin (dö'skin) n. skin of the doe; a twilled

Doff (dof) v.t. to put off; strip.

Dog (dog) n. a (domestic animal; -n.t. to follow

continually.

Dog-cart (dog'kart) n. a two or four wheel one-

horse open machine for sportsmen.

Dog-days (dog'daz) n.pl. the days when the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, from the end

of July to the beginning of September.

Doge (doj) n. the chief magistrate in Venice, etc.

Dogfish (dog'fish) n. a fish of the shark family.

Dogma (dog nsn) A. a. inst of the shark ramily.
Doggaed (dog ed.) a. sullen; morose.
Doggaedly (dog ed.) in d. sullenly; morosely.
Doggaedly (dog ed.) in d. sullenly; morosely.
Doggaer (dog en.) a. a. two-masted fishing yeasel.
Doggaer (dog en.) a. a. kind of irregular measure
in poetry. Also written Doggael.
Doggish (dog ish) a. snappish.
Doggish (dog ish) a. snappish.

pish or churlish.

Dogma (dog'ma) n. point of belief, doctrine, considered as finally established.

Dogmatic (dog-mat'ik) a. positive; authoritative; dictatorial. Also Dogmatical. [rogantly. Dogmatically (log-mati-kaj-l) ad. positively; ar-Dogmatics (log-mati-kaj-l) ad. positively; ar-Dogmatics (log-matiks) n.pl. doctrinal theology. Dogmatise (log/ma-tiz) v.t. to assert positively

without proof Dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm) n. positiveness in opinion; arrogant assertion. [asserter. Dogmatist (dog'ma-tist) n. one who is a confident

Doily (doi'li) n. a small napkin.

Doit (doit) n. a small piece of money; a trifle.
Doice (doi'chà) ad. softly; sweetly.
Dole (doi) n. a thing dealt out; alms; pain;
grief; -n.t. of deal out, distribute.
Doieni (doi'fool) a. expressing or causing grief;

sorrowful; melancholy.

Dolefully (döl'fool-i) ad. sadly; dismally.

Dolefulness (döl'fool-nes) n. dismal state.

Dolsome (döl'sum) a. gloomy.

Doll (dol) n. a puppet for a girl.

Dollar (dol'ar) n. a silver coin of the United States, worth 100 cents, or about 4s. 2d. sterling.

Dolman (dol'man) m. a lady's mantle.

Dolmen (dol'men) m. a stone table; cromlech.

Dolorific (do-lu-rif'ik) a. causing sorrow.

Dolorous (dol'u-rus)  $\alpha$ . sorrowful. Dolour (dō'lur) n. pain ; distress.

Dolour (60'10') n. pam; (ustress. Dolphin (dol'fin) n. a cetaceous fish.

Dolt (dol'h n. a stupid fellow. Doltish (dol'tish) a. stupid; blockish.

Domain (do-man') n. extent of territory or sway;

Dome (dom) n. an arched roof or cupola.

Domestic (do-mes'tik) a. belonging to home;—n.

[or tame. a house servant. Domesticate (do-mes'ti-kat) v.t. to make domestic Domicile (dom'i-sil) n. a permanent dwelling; v.t. to establish a fixed residence.

Domiciliary (dom-i-sil'i-ar-i) a. pertaining to an

Dominance (dom'i-nans) n. ascendancy; author-Dominant (dom'i-nant) a. ruling; prevailing;—n. the fifth tone of the musical scale.

Dominate (dom'i-nait) v.t. to govern; prevail over. Domination (dom-i-na'shun) v. rule; tyranny, Domines (dom-i-na'shun) v. to rule with insolence. Dominical (do-min'i-kal) a. denoting the Lord's

Dominicans (do-min'i-kanz) n.pl. an order of

Dominion (do-min'yun) n. sovereign authority; territory or subjects governed.

Domino (dom'i-nō) n. a hood or cloak :-pl. (dom'i-

noz) name of a game played with dotted pieces Don (don) n. a Spanish title; a leading man in a college; an important personage; -v.t. to put

on; invest with. Donation (do-nā'shun) n. a gift; present.

Donative (don'a-tiv) n. a gift; a largess.
Donkey (dong'ki) n. an ass; -pl. Donkeys.
Donkey-sngine (dong'ki-en'jin) n. a small assistant engine fed from the main boilers.

Donna (don'a) n. a lady. Prima donna, the leading female singer in an opera troupe. Donor (do'ner) n. one who gives.

Doom (doom) v.t. to sentence; destine;—n. sentence given; fate; ruin.
Doomsday (dooms'da) w. the day of judgment.
Door (dor) w. the entrance of a house or room.
Doorie (dorit) a. noting an order of architecture.

Dorking (dor'king) n. a domestie fowl. Dormancy (dor'man-si) n. quiescence. Dormant (dor'mant)

a. sleeping; in a sleeping posture; not used or claimed. Dormer (dor'mer) n. a. window in the slop-

ing roof of a house.

Dormitory (dor'mitur-i) n. a place to sleep in.

Doric Order.

Dormouse (dor'mous) n. a small rodent animal.

Dorsal (dor'sal) a. relating to the back.

Dory (dō'ri) n. a spiky-finned fish of delicate

flavour. Dose (dos) n. as much medicine as is taken at one

time; -v.t. to give in dose; physic.

Dost (dust) the second person of Do.

Dot (dot) n. a point used in writing and printing;

-v.t. to mark with dots.

[fondness. -v.t. to mark with dots.

Dotage (dō'tāj) n. imbecility of mind; excessive
Dotal (dō'tard) n. one whose mind is impaired

Dotation (dō-tā/shun) n. an endowment. Dote (dot) v.i. to be silly through age; be excessively in love.

Dotingly (dō'ting-li) ad. with silly fondness. Dotted (dot'ed) pp. marked with dots.

Double (dub'l) a. two-fold; -v.t. to make two-fold; pass round a headland; -v.i. to grow twice as much; turn or wind in running;—n. twice the quantity. [duplicity. dealing with

Double-dealing (dub'l-del'ing) n. dealing with Double-entendre (doo'bl-ang-tong'dr) n. an expression with a double meaning.

Double-entry (dubl-en'tri) n. a mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered to the debit of one account and to the credit of another.

another.

Doubleness (dub'l-nes) n. duplicity.

Doublet (dub'let) n. a pair; a waistooat;—pl. the same number on both dice, etc.

Doubling (dub'ling) n. act of making double; a fold; artifice; sailing round.

Doubloon (dub-loon') n. a Spanish coin of about twenty-one shillings.

Doubly (dub'li) n. to hesitate:—n.t. to distrust:—

Doubt (dout) v.i. to hesitate; -v.t. to distrust; -

n. hesitation; distrust.

Doubter (dou'ter) n. one who doubts. Doubtful (dout'fool) a. uncertain; ambiguous;

Suspicious.

Suspicious.

Doubtfully (dout/fool-i) ad. with doubt.

Doubtfulless (dout/fool-nes) m. uncertainty of mind, meaning, or issue.

Doubtless (dout/tes) ad. without doubt; unques

Dressing-case

ouceur (dóó-ser') n. a gift; bribe.
ouche (dóósh) n. a jet of water thrown on some

part of the body.

Dough  $(d\bar{o})$  n. unbaked paste.

Doughty  $(d\bar{o})$  n. unbaked paste; valiant; able; strong.

Daughty (don't) a brave; valiant; able; strong. Dauge (dous) n.t. or t. to plunge overhead into vater; lower hastily; extinguish.
Dore (dun'n. a domestic pigeon.
Doreoote (dun'kot) n. a place for pigeons.
Dovelke (dun'kot) n. a place for pigeons.
Dovelke (dun'kot) n. a joint in form of a dove's tail spread; -n.t. to join by dovetal.
Dowager (don'a-jen'n. a widow with a jointure.
Dowdy (don'd) n. an a wwward; Ill-dressed woman.
Dowdy (don'd) n. an a wykward; Ill-dressed woman.
Dowdy (don'er) n. the portion of a married woman

Dower (dou'er) n. the portion of a married woman or widow

Dowered (dou'grd) a. portioned. [fortune, Dowerless (dou'grdes) a. having no portion or Down (doun) prep. along a descent;—ad. below the horizon; on the ground; in a low state;—

n. bank of sand; soft feathers or tender hair.

Downcast (doun'kast) a. bent downwards; dejected;—n. a shaft for sending air down a mine.

Downfall (doun'fawl) n. a sudden descent of, or from. [a. descending. Downhill (doun'hil) n. declivity; slope of a hill;-

Downright (doun'rit) a. open; plain; -ad. plainly; Downsitting (doun'sit-ing) n. a sitting down;

rest; repose

Downward (doun'ward) a. descending :—ad. to a lower place or state. Also Downwards.

Downy (dou'ni) a. like down; soft.

Downy (dou'ri). See Dower. Ipraise to God. Doxcology (doks-of'ō-ji) n. a hymn or form of giving Doxe (dōx) v.i. to slumber;—n. imperfect sleep. Dozen (duz'n) a. or n. twelve things.

Doziness  $(d\bar{o}'zi\text{-nes})$  n. drowsiness. Dezy  $(d\bar{o}'zi)$   $\alpha$ . droy; sleepy.

Dezy (do 21) a. unv; sieepy.

Brab (drab) n. a sluttish woman;—a thick gray woollen cloth;—a. of a dun colour.

Brachm (dram) n. de eighth part of an ounce, apothecaries weight. Also Dram.

Brachma (drak'ma) n. a Greek silver coin, in value

Draff (draf) n. dregs; lees; refuse

Drain (drai) n. dregs; lees; refuse.
Drafty (draft) a. dregsy; waste; worthless.
Draft (draft) n. order for money; a sketch; a
detachment; -n.t. to draw; select.
Draftsman (drafts/man) n. one who draws designs
or plans; also written Draughtsman.
Drag (drag) n.t. to pull with force; -n. a net; a

harrow; a skid.

Draggle (drag'l) v.t. or i. to make or become wet

and dirty by drawing.

Dragnet (drag'net) n. a net to be drawn.

Dragoman (drag'o-man) n. an interpreter. Dragon (drag'un) n. a winged serpent.

Dragonet (drag'un-et) n. a little dragon; a fish of the goby family.

Dragon-fly (drag'un-fli) n. a large stinging fly. Dragonish (drag'un-ish) a. in the form of a dragon,

Dragoon (dra-goon') n. a horse soldier;—v.t. to persecute; compel by force. Drain (dran) n. a channel for water; -v.t. or i. to

draw off gradually; exhaust.

Drainable (dra/na-bl) a. that can be drained.

Drainage (dra'nij) n. a drawing off; system of drains. [that which drains or exhausts. Drainer (drā/ner) n. a kitchen utensil; he or Drake (drāk) n. a male duck.

Dram (dram) n. a glass of spirits; one-sixteenth of an ounce, avoirdupois.

of an ounce, avoirdupous.

Drama (dra'ma) n. a theatrical entertainment; a play; a series of interesting events in life.

Dramatic (dra-mat'ik) a. pertaining to the drama.

Dramatics (dram'a-tiz) v. to compose in the form of a play. of a play. [or writer of plays. Dramatist (dram'a-tist) n. a dramatic author Drank (drangk) pret. and pp. of Drink. Drape (drap) v.t. to cover with drapery.

Draper (dra'per) n. one who deals in cloths.

Draper (dre per) n. one who ceals in cloths.
Draperied (dri per-id) n. cloth; woollen or linen
stuffs; hangings of any kind; the dress of
human figures; occupation of a draper.
Drattle (dras-tik) a. powerful; active; —n. a quick,

effective purgative.

Draught (draft) n. act of drawing; quantity drunk

at once; a current of air; sketch or outline; money order; depth to which a ship sinks in

Draught-horse (draft/hors) n. a horse for drawing. Draughts (drafts) n.pl. a game played by two persons on a chequered board.

Draw (draw) v.t. or i. to pull along or up; inhale;

attract; extract; allure; unsheathe; delineate; lengthen; deduce or infer; -v.t. to pull, as a weight; suck, as a blister; shrink or contract; approach; practise drawing; write a cheque or bill on. Drawback (draw'bak) n. duty refunded on goods:

any loss of advantage; hindrance of enjoyment. Drawbridge (draw'brij) n. a bridge to be drawn up or aside.

Drawer (draw'er) n. one who draws a bill; a sliding box; -pl. an under-garment for the lower parts of the body. Drawing (draw'ing) n. the act of pulling, sketching, etc.; a picture drawn; allocation of prizes and blanks at a lottery; -pl. money drawn for

[ceiving company. Drawing-room (draw'ing-room) n. a room for re-Drawl (drawl) v.t. or i. to lengthen in speaking ;--

n. a slow, monotonous utterance.

n. a slow, monotonous uterance.
Drawn (drawn) pp. of Draw.
Draw (drawn) pp. of Draw.
Draw-well (draw wel) n. a deep well from which
water is drawn by ropes and buckets.
Dray (dra) n. a low, strong cart on wheels, used
for heavy burdens.
Drayage (dra'aj) n. charge for the use of a dray.
Drayage (dra'hors) n. a horse used in a dray. Drayman (drā'man) n. a man that drives a dray.

Dread (dred) n. great and continuing fear; terror —v.t. or i. to fear, or be in great fear;—a. awful; terrible. (dred'fool) a. inspiring dread or awe Dreadfull (dred'fool-j) ad. terrible Dreadfully (dred'fool-j) ad. terribly. Dreadfulness (dred'fool-nes) n. frightfulness; feat

Dreadless (dred'les) a. fearless; bold.

Dreadnought (dred'nawt) n. a thick cloth with a.

long pile; an overcoat made of it; name given to a class of warships. Dream (drem) n, thoughts in sleep; an idle fancy;

reverie;—v.t. or i. to think in sleep; fancy. Dreamer (drē'mer) n. one who dreams.

Dreamless (drem'les) a. free from dreams. Dreamt (dremt) pret. and pp. of Dream.
Dreamy (dre'mi) a. full of dreams; visionary. fanciful.

Drear (drer) a. dismal; gloomy; cheerless. Drearily (drer'i-li) ad., gloomily; dismally. Dreariness (drer'i-nes) n. gloominess.

Dreary (drer'i) a. sorrowful; dismal; gloomy: cold and uninteresting.

Dradge (draj) n. an ovster-net;—n.t. to sprinkle flour on; gather with a dredge. Dredger (drej'er) n. a man who fishes with a dredge; a dredging-machline. Dredging drow (drej'ing-boks) n. a box for sprink-

ling with flour. Dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn') n. an ap

paratus for taking up mud from the bottom of harbours, etc. Dregs (dregs) n.pl. lees; refuse.

Dregs (dregs) n.p. lees; retuse: for a beass Drench (drensh) v.t. to wet thoroughly;—n. a dose Dress (dres) v.t. [pret and pp. Dressed, Drest) to clothe; deck; cook; cover a wound; adjust; trim;—n. clothes worn; a lady's gown; style of attire. [sideboard.

Dresser (dres'er) n. one who dresses; a kitchen Dressing-case (dres'ing-kas) n. a box fitted with toilet requisites.

Dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun) n. a light gown used while a person is dressing.

Dressing-room (dres'ing-room) n. a room for dress-[ladies' dresses.

ing in. [ladies dresses.]

Dressmaker (dres'mā-kgr) n. one who makes

Dressy (dres') a. showy in dress.

Dribble (drib'l) v. t. to fall in drops; slaver; to

keep the ball moving by giving slight kicks, in

football.

Dritblet (drib'let) n. small quantity; a petty sum.

Dritt (drift) n. a pile of snow or sand; direction;

object; meaning;—v.t. or t. to float or be

driven along; form in heaps.

Dritts (drifti) a. forming drifts.

Drifty (drif ti) a. forming drifts.

Drill (dril) n. a tool for boring holes; a furrow;—
n.t. to bore; train soldiers by exercise.

Drilling (dril'ing) n. a coarse cotton cloth used for

Drink (dringk) v.t. or i. [pret. Drank; pp. Drunk] to swallow liquor; take in; absorb; be intem-

to swallow liquor; take in; absorb; be intemperate;—n. a draught; intoxicating liquor.
Drinkable (dring kg. bl.) a. that may be drunk.
Drinker (dring kg.) a. one who drinks; a tippler.
Drinking (dringk'ing) n. act of swallowing liquors.
Drip (drip) ut. or i. to fall in drops;—n. falling in
drops; that which falls; the edge of a roof.
Drinking driver and the state of the fact of the driver of the fact of the driver of the driver of the driver.

Dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan) n. a pan for fat of roast meat Dripping (drip'ing) n. fat falling from roasting Drive (driv') v.t. or i [pret. Drove; pp. Driven] to urge; compel; rush on; guide or go in a car-

urge; compel; rush on; guide or go in a carriage; -n. a carriage execursion; carriage road.
Drivel (driv'l) v. t. to slaver; -n. slaver; spittle.
Driveller (driv'l-er) n. a simpleton.
Drivelling (driv'l-ling) n. a silly speech.
Driver (driv'n) pp. of Drive.
Driver (driv'n) pp. of Drive.
Drizzle (driv'l) v. t. to fall in small drops.
Drizzly (drix'l) a. to fall in small drops.
Drilzly (drix'l) a. comical; odd; -n. a jester of artics.

Droil (droi) a. comica; odd;—n. a. jester; a marce;
—n. t. o jester; a marce;
Drollsry (dro'le-ri) n. buffonery; funny sayings
Droilsn (dro'l'sh) a. somewhat droil.
Dromedary (drum'e-dar-l) n. a. camel with one
Drone (droin n. the male bee; a sluggard;—v.t. to
live idly; hum.
Promish (dro'n'sh) a. like a drone; lazy; idle.
Dromishly (dro'n'sh) a. like a drone; lazy; idle.
Dromishly (dro'n'sh) a. like a drone; lazy; idle.
Dromishly (dro'nish) a. like a drone; lazy; idle.
Dromishly (dro'nish) a. like a drone; lazy; idle.
Dromishly (dro'nish) a. like a drone; lazy; idle.

dronish Droop (droop) v.i. to pine; languish; be dispirited. Drooping (droop'ing) a. hanging down; languish-

[manner propingly (droop/ing-li) ad. in a languishing Drop (drop) m. a globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallows;—s.t of fall in drops;—s.t to let fall. Droplet (drop let) m. a little drop. [drops.

propies (drop'iet) a a little drop. [drops. Droppings (drop'ing) n.pl. that which falls in Drops (drops) n.pl. medicine in a liquid form; the dose measured by so many drops. Dropsteal (drop'st-kal) a. diseased with dropsy. Dropsy (drop'st) n. a collection of water in the body.

Drosky (dros'ki) n. a low, light, four-wheeled Dross (dros) n. the scum of metals; worthless

Drossy (dros'i) a. full of dross.

Drought (drout) a. dry; weather; dryness; thirst.
Droughty (drout) a. dry; weather; dryness; thirst.
Droughty (drout) a. dry; wanting rain. [ness.
Drouth (drout) a. dry; thirsty.
Drove (droy) pret. of Drive;—n. a number of
animals driven.

Drown (drover) n. one who drives cattle. [flow. Drown (droun) v.t. to suffocate in water; over-Drowse (drouz) v.t. to grow heavy with sleep.

Drowsiness (drou'zi-nes) n. sleepiness. [heartily. Drows (drou' zi a. sleepy?; Paevy. Drob (drub) n. a thump; a blow; -v.t. to beat Drubbing (drub) n, a heating. Drudge (drul) n.t. to beat Drubbing (drul) n.t. to beat Drubbing (drul) n.t. to heat Drubbing (drul) n.t. to beat Drubbing (drub) n.t. to be drubbing (drub) n.t. t

-n, a slave to work.

Drudgery (druj'er-i) n. hard labour; toil. Drug (drug) n. any substance used in medicine;—
v.t. to administer drugs.

Drugget (drug'st) n. a coarse woollen cloth.
Drugget (drug'st) n. one who deals in drugs.
Drud (droo'o'd) n. an ancient Celtic priest.
Druddess (droo'd'd-se) n. a female Druid.
Druddesd (droo'd'd-se) n. a fernale Druid.

Druids. Druidism (droo'id-izm) n. religion of the Druids.
Drum (drum) n. a military instrument; part of
the ear; a cylinder; evening assembly;—n.i. to
beat a drum.

Drummer (drum'er) n. one who beats a drum.
Drum-stick (drum'stik) n. a stick for beating

drums. Drunk (drungk) a. intoxicated.

Drunkard (drung kard) n. one addicted to excess in drinking alcoholic liquors. Drunken (drung'kn) a. intoxicated.

Drunkenness (drung'kn-nes) n. intoxication; inebriation. Drupe (droop) n. a fruit without valves, as the

Dry (dri) a. having no moisture; thirsty; sar-castic;—n.t. or i. to free from moisture. Dryly (dri/li) ad. coldly; sarcastically. Dryness (dri/nes) n. thirst; drought.

Dry-rot (dri'rot) n. a decay of timber.
Drysatter (dri'sawl-ter) n. a dealer in drugs,
dyestuffs, and chemicals.
Dry-shod (dri'shod) a. having the feet dry.

Dual ( $d\bar{u}'a$ l) a. expressing the number two. Dualism ( $d\bar{u}'a$ l-izm) n. two-fold state or division;

a theory that there are two opposite principles in nature and in the constitution of man. Dualist div\_al-ist) n. a believer in dualism. Dualistic (du'al-ist)tik) a. pertaining to duality or

dualism Duality (du-al'i-ti) n. state of being two.
Dub (dub) n.t. to confer a title.
Dubiety (du-bi'eti) m. doubtfulness.
Dubious (du'bi-us) a. of uncertain issue; not clear

or plain; doubtful.

Dubiously (du'bi-us-li) ad. doubtfully.

Dubiousness (du'bi-us-nes) n. hesitation; un-

certainty. Dubitable (du'bi-ta-bl) a, that may be doubted.

Dubitation (du-bi-tā'shun) n. the act of doubting: doubt

Ducal (du/kal) a. pertaining to a duke.
Ducat (duk/at) n. a foreign coin, struck in the dominions of a duke.

Duchess (duch'es) n. the wife of a duke. Duchy (duch'i) n. the territory of a duke.

Duck (duk) n. a species of canvas: -a water-fowl: v.t. or i. to plunge in water; dip; dive; stoop or nod. water.

Ducking (duk'ing) n. immersion of the head in Duckling (duk'ling) n. a young duck.
Duckweed (duk'wed) n. a plant growing in shallow

Duct (dukt) n. a tube; a canal; a passage.

Ductile (duk'til) a. easily led; flexible.

Ductility (duk-til'i-ti) n. the quality of being

easily extended

Due (du) a. owed; owing to; proper;—n. a debt; right; claim;—d. directly. Duel (du'el) n. a fight between two. Duellist (du'el-ist) n. a frequent fighter in duels.

Duello (du-el'o) n. the art or the rules of duelling. Duenna (dū-en'a) n. an elderly lady in charge of a

Duet (du-et') n. a song or piece in two parts.

Dug (dug) n. the pap or nipple of a beast;—v. pret. and pp. of Dig.

Duke (dūk) n. one of the highest order of nobility;

a sovereign prince.

Dukedom (dūk'dum) n. estate of a duke.

Dukeling (duk'ling) n. a petty or mock duke.
Dulcet (dul'set) a. sweet; harmonious; melodious.
Dulcification (dul-si-fi-kā/shun) n. the act of

Dulcify (dul'si-fi) v.t. to sweeten.
Dulcimer (dul'si-mer) n. a musical instrument of
wire strings played on with sticks.
Dull (dul) a. stupid; slow; blunt; cloudy; dim;

sad ;-v.t. to blunt; stupefy;-v.i. to become

blunt.
Dullard (dul'ard) n. a stupid person.
Dully (dul's) ad. stupidly; sadly.
Dullnes (dul'nes) n. state of being dull; bluntness; slowness; dimness; stupidity.
Duly (du'li) ad. fitly; properly; regularly.
Dumb (dum) a. mute; incapable of speech. [cise.
Dumb-bells (dum'belz) n. weights used for exerDumbly dum'li) ad. without using words.
Dumbness (dum'li) ad. without using words.
Dumbness (dum'li) ad. without using words.

Dumb-show (dum'shō) n. gestures without words. Dumbound (dum'shō) n. to strike dumb; con-puration of the dumbounder. Jumany (dum's) n. a dumb person; a sham pack-age in a shop; the fourth or exposed hand when

only three persons play at whist.

Dumpling (dump'ling) m. a mass of boiled dough or paste, with or without fruit.

Dumps (dumps) n.pl. a moping state.

Dumpy (dum'pi) a. short and thick.
Dun (dum) a. of a dark colour; gloomy;—n. a dark
colour;—a clamorous creditor;—v.t. to urge for

a debt Dunce (duns) n. a blockhead.

Dunderhead (dun'der-hed) n. a dunce. Dune (dūn) n. a low hill of sand on the sea-coast.

Dune (dun) n. a low nill of sand on the sea-coast.
Dung (dung) n. excrement of animals; manure.
Dungeon (dun'jun) n. a close prison.
Dunghill (dung'hil) n. a heap of dung or manure;
—a. of low origin; base; mean. twelves.
Duodecima! (dū-ō-des'i-mal) a. proceeding by
Duodecimo (dū-ō-des'i-mā) n.pl. Duodecimos a
book having twelve leaves to a sheedecimos book having twelve leaves to a sheedecimo (dū-ō-ds'num) n. the first of the small

intestines. [on. ]
Dupe (dup) n. one easily deceived;—n.t. to impose Duplicate (du'phi-kāt) n.t. to double;—n. an exact copy;—a. double; twofold.

Duplicatine (da-phi-kā-shun) n. act of doubling. Duplicatine (da-phi-kā-shun) n. act of doubling. Duplicatine (du-phi-kā-shun) n. act of doubling. Duplicatine (du-phi-si-shun) n. doubleness of heart or speech; deceit. [out perishing. Durability (du-na-bil'i-ti) n. power of lasting with-Durable (du'ra-bl) a. able to last or endure; permanent: hardy.

Durabis (dd'ra-bl.) d. able to last or endure; permanent; hardy.

[continuance.

Durableness (dd'ra-bl.nes) n. power of lasting;

Durably (dd'ra-bl) nd. in a lasting manner.

Durance (dd'ra-bl) n. continuance; imprisonment.

Duration (dd-rd'shun) n. continuance in time;

time during which anything exists.

Durbar (dur'bar) n. an audience chamber; a state

council or levee.

During (da'ring) ppr. continuing.

During (da'ring) ppr. continuing.

Dursk (dursk) pret. of Dare.

Dusk (dusk) a. slightly dark;—n. a tending to

Duskily (dus'ki-li) ad. darkly; cloudily.

Duskiness (dus'ki-nes) n. moderate blackness.

Duaky (dus'ki) a. partially dark; dark coloured; Dust (dust) a. particles of dry earth; a low condition—v.t. to brush dust from.

Duster (dus'ter) n. a cloth or brush for removing dust.

Dusty (dus'ti) a. covered with dust.

Dutch (duch) n. the people of Holland;—a. belonging or pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants.

Dutch cheese (duch-ches) n. a small round cheese

made from skim milk.
Dutchman (duch-enes) n. a smait round encese
made from skim milk.
Dutch matal (duch-met'al) n. an amalgam of
copper and sine rolled or beaten into thin
sheets, and used in Holland to ornament various articles

Duteous (dū'te-us) a. fulfilling duty. Duteously (du'te-us-li) ad. in a duteous manner. Dutiable (du'ti-a-bl) a. subject to duties.

Dutiful (du'ti-fool) a. obedient to parents; respectful.

Dutifully (dū'ti-fool-i) ad. obediently; respectfully.

Dutifully (divis-fool-i) ad. obediently, respectfully. Dutifulness (da-ti-fool-i) ness no obedience.

Duty (duvis) n. what one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax or customs.

Dwarf (dwawrf) n. a person or plant below the common size -v.t. to hinder from growing; -d. below the natural size; below the natural size; Dwall (dwel) n.t. [pret. Dwalled, Dwall is to blow the usual size; Dwall (dwel) n.t. [pret. Dwalled, Dwall; to live in a place; reside; hang on; continue. Dwaller (dwel'ng) n. ninabitant.

[abode. Dwalling (dwel'ing) n. place of residence; house; Dwalt (dwin'dl) n.t. to become less; diminish; grow feeble; degenerate.

grow feeble; degenerate. Dwine (dwin) v.t. to waste away; decline.

Dye (dī) v.t. to colour; stain; -n. colouring liquor;

Dyeing (di'ing) ppr. staining;—n. art of colouring Dyer (di'er) n. one whose trade is to colour cloths,

Dying (dī'ing) ppr. expiring. Dynameter (dī-nam'e-ter) n. an instrument used to determine the magnifying power of a

Dynamics (di-nam'iks) n. that branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.

Dynamometer (di-nam-om'e-ter) n. an instrument used to determine the measure of force or Dynamitard (dī'na-mi-tard) n. one who uses

dynamite with criminal intent.

Dynamite (di'namit, din'amit) n. a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine and a

siliceous earth. Dynasty (din'as-ti) n. a race of kings of the same

family; sovereignty. Dysenteric (dis-en-ter'ik)  $\alpha$ . pertaining to dysentery.

Dysentery (dis'en-ter-i) n. a bloody flux. Dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-a) n. indigestion or difficulty

Dyspepsia (dis-pey'si-a) n indigestion or difficulty of digestion. A fillior pertaining to it. Dyspeptic (dis-pey'tik) a. afflior pertaining to it. Dyspeptic (dis-fy'i-a) n. difficulty in swallowing. Dysphonia (dis-fo'ni-a) n. difficulty in speaking. Dysphonia (dis-fo'ni-a) n. morbid restlessness, excessive impatience under affliction. Dysphona (dis-fo'ni-a) n. difficulty in breathing. Dysphona (dis-po'n) n. difficulty in breathing. Dysphona (dis-po'n) n. difficulty in breathing. The control of the distribution of the di

Each (ēch) a. and pron. denoting every one sepa-[petuous; sharp. Eager (g'ger) a. keenly desirous; ardent; im-Eagerly (g'ger-li) ad. with ardent desire; keenly. Eagerness (g'ger-nes) n. ardent desire; fervour;

agle (ē'gl) n. a bird of prey. Eagless (E'gles) n. a female eagle.

Eaglet (e'glet) n. a young eagle. Ear (er) n. the organ of hearing; a spike of corn; -v.i. to shoot into ears. Earache (er'ak) n. pain in the ear. Earing (er'ne) n ploughing of land. Earl (erl) n. a title of nobility. [earl. Earldom (erl'dum) n. dominion or dignity of an Earless (er'les) a. without ears.

arly (er'li) a. being in good time or season :-ad. soon; in good time.

Earn (ern) v.t. to gain by labour.

Earnest (er'nest) a. strongly desirous; determined;—n. money advanced. Earnestly (er'nest-li) ad. eagerly

Larinestry ter nest-th ad. eagerly. Iness. Earnestness (er nest-nes) n. ixed desire; serious-Earnings (er ningz) n.pl. the rewards of services. Earning fer ring) n. jewel for the ear. Earth (eyth) n. the globe we inhabit; the world; land; country; soil of all kinds; --nl. to cover land; ountry; soil of all kinds; --nl. to cover

with mould ;-v.i. to burrow.

Earthen (grthn) a. made of earth or clay.
Earthenware (grthn-war) n. domestic vessels made of clay; crockery.
Earthling (grth'ling) n. an inhabitant of the

earth; a mortal.

Earthly (erth'li) ad. pertaining to earth.
Earthquake (erth'kwāk) n. a shaking or trembling
of the earth.

Earthward (erth'ward) ad. towards the earth. Earthwork (erth/wurk) n. a fortification of earth; any cutting or embankment of earth, Earthy (er'thi) a, consisting of earth.

Ear-trumpet (er'trum-pet) n. a tube to aid the ear in hearing. [he has heard. Ear-witness (er'wit-nes) n. one who attests what.

Ease (ez) n. freedom from pain; rest; facility; v.t. to relieve from pain; assuage; slacken; move or shift

Easeful (e'foel) a. quiet.

Easel (e'zl) n. a frame on which pictures are placed while being painted.

Easeless (ez'les) a. wanting ease Easement (ex'ment) n. that which gives ease or Easily (e'zi-li) ad. with ease; gently.

East (est) n. the quarter where the sun rises;—a.

toward the rising sun.

Easter (es'ter) n. the feast of Christ's resurrection. Easterly (es'ter-li) a. pertaining to the east;—ad. toward the east.

Eastern (es'tern) a. being in or from the east; Eastward (est'ward) ad. toward the east. Easy (3'zi) a. free from pain; not difficult; com-

Easy (s'zi) a. free from pany, fortable; compliant. [chair. fortable; compliant. Rasy-chair (s'zi-chār) n. a large, soft-padded arm-Eat (et) n.t. (pret. Ate; pp. Eat, Eaten] to take food; corrode; -v.i. to take food. Eatable (e'ta-bl) a. fit to be eaten; -n. anything for the toilet. Laucano et (a.-01) a. Int to be eaten;—n. anything that may be eaten. Eau de Cologne (o.-de-kō-lōn') n. a perfumed spirit Eau de vie (o-de-vĕ') n. water of life; brandy. Eaves (evz) n.pl. lower edges of a roof. Eavesdrop (evz'drop) n. water that drops from the eaves;—n.t. to stand outside listening.

Eaveadropper (8vz/drop-er) n. an insidious listener. Ebb (eb) n. to flow back; decay; decline;—n. a recess of the tide; decline. Ebb-tide (eb/tid) n. the retiring tide.

Ebon (eb'un) a. like ebony.
Ebony (eb'un-i) n. a species of hard, heavy wood.
Ebriety (e-bri/e-ti) n. drunkenness.

Ebriety (e-bri'e-t) n drunkenness. How-Ebulliene (e-bul'yens) n a boiling over; over-Ebullient (e-bulish'un) n act of boiling; out-burst of feeling, Eccentric (eks-en'trik) n. a wheel or disc having its axis out from the centre;—a. irregular: anomalous

Eccentrically (ek-sen'tri-kal-i) ad. with eccentri-Eccentricity (ek-sen-tris'i-ti) n. deviation from a centre; irregularity.

Ecclesiastes (e-kle-zi-as'tes) n. a canonical book of

Ecclesiastic (e-kle-zi-as tel) n. a clergyman.

Ecclesiastic (e-kle-zi-as ti-kal) a. pertaining to

Echo (ek'0) n, a sound reflected or reverberated;

- v.t. or i, to reverberate or resound

Eclat (e-kla') n. striking effect; applause; renown. Eclectic (ek-lek'tik) a. selecting;—n. one who chooses his opinions from different thinkers. one who

Eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm) \*n. the practice of selecting from different systems.

Eclipse (e-klips') n. the obscuration of a heavenly body by some other body;

-v.t. to darken; throw in the shade; surpass.

Ecliptic (e-klip'tik) n. the apparent path of the sun. Economical (e-ku-nom'i-kal)

Eclipse.

a. saving; frugal.

Economically (e.ku.nom'i.kal-i) ad. with economy.

Economics (e.ku.nom'iks) a. political economy.

Economise (e.ku.nom'is) v.t. or t. to use with

economy. Economist (e-kon'u-mist) n. one who is frugal. Economy (ĕ-kon'u-mi) n. frugal use of money; arrangement or disposition; regular operation. Ecstasy (ek'sta-si) n. excessive joy; rapture; en-

Ecstatic (ek-stat'ik) a. entrancing. Ecumenical (ek-u-men'i-kal) a. general; universal.

Edacious (e-da'shus) a. greedy. Edaciously (e-da'shus-li) ad. greedily. Edacity (e-das'i-ti) a. greediness. Eddy (ed'i) a. circular motion of water or air; v.i. to move round and round.

Eden (ē'den) n. paradise; any delightful region or residence.

Edge (ej) n. sharp side; brink; border; sharpness; keenness;—v.t. to sharpen; fringe; urge on;—v.t. to move sideways.

Edict (ë'dikt) n. a law promulgated; a decree.
Edification (ed-i-fi-kā'shun) n. a building up; in-

Edifice (ed'i-fis) n. a large structure. [prove. Edify (ed'i-fi) v.t. to build up, or instruct; im-Edit (ed'it) v.t. to prepare for publication.

Edition (e-dish'un) n. publication of a literary work; the whole number of copies issued at

one publication.

Editor led't-ter n. one who prepares for publica-Editorial (ed-torial) a pertaining to an editor; Editorial (ed-torial) a pertaining to an editor; Editorially ding article in a newspaper, Editorially laborial did not be to be a commander of an editor.

Editorship (ed'it-gr-ship) n. the business of an Educate (ed'it-ski) v.t. to bring up; train; teach. Education (ed-it-ks/shun) n. bringing up and out the powers of body and mind; instruction; training.

Educational (ed-u-kā/shun-al) a. pertaining to Educationist (ed-u-kā/shun-ist) n. one versed in or

promoting education. [cates, Educator (ed'u.ka.ter) n, he or that which educator (ed'u.ka.ter) n, he or that which educated to draw out; elicit; extract, Educible (e-du'si-bl) a, that may be adduced. Eduction (e-duk'shun) n. the act of drawing out.

Edicion (e-dua sinti, a. the act of trawing out. Eel (el) n. a genus of creeping fish. Effable (efa-bl) a. that may be uttered. Efface (e-fas') v.t. to blot or rub out; wear away;

Effaceble (e-fa'sa-bl) a. that may be effaced.

Effacement (e-fas'ment) n. act of effacing.

Effect (e-fekt') n. that which is produced by an

Effect (e-fekr) n. that which is produced by an agent or cause;—n.pl. goods;—v.t. to bring to pass; accomplish.

Effectible (e-fek'shin) n. that may be effected.

Effection (e-fek'shin) n. creation or production.

Effective (e-fek'tiv) a. able for service; operative;

powerful.

powerful.

Effectively (e-fek'tiv-li) ad, with effect.

Effectual (e-fek'ti-al) a producing effect.

Effectually (e-fek'ti-al-i) ad, thoroughly; com-

Elegance

Effectuate (e-fek'tū-āt) v.t. to bring to pas eminacy (e-fem'i-na-si) n. womanish delicacy

ffeminate (e-fem'i-nat) a. womanish; weak; voluptuous; - v.t. (e-fem'i-nāt) to unman;

Effeminately (e-fem'i-nat-li) ad. weakly; softly. Effeminateness (e-fem'i-nat-nes) n. unmanly weak-ness or delicateness. [Turkey.

Effendi (e-fen'di) n. a title of distinction in Effervesce (ef-er-ves') v.t. to escape, as air or gas, from a liquid with a bubbling and hissing

sound.

Effervescence (ef-er-ves'ens) n. commotion; bub-Effervescent (ef-er-ves'ent) a. gently boiling or [vescence. Effervescible (ef-er-ves'i-bl) a. capable of effer-

Effete (e-fet') a. barren; exhausted; worn out. Effete (e-fet') a. barren; exhausted; worn out. Effecacious (ef-i-kā'shus-li) ad. with the desired

Efficiency (effi-ka-si) n. power to produce a given Efficiency (e-fish'en-si) n. power of producing

Efficient (e-fish'ent) a. that produces effect; cap-

able; competent;—n. an active and active and active and active and active activ

of the heat of a com.

Efficiesce (ef-lo-res') v.t. to form a mealy powder

Efficiesce (ef-lo-res'ens) n. production of
flowers; time of flowering; an eruption.

Efflorescent (ef-lo-res'ent) a. shooting out like flowers.

Effluence (ef'lòò-ens) n. a flowing out. Effluent (ef'lòò-ent) a. flowing from.

Effluvial (e-floo'vi-al) a. pertaining to effluvia.

Emuvium (e-fido'vi-um) n. exhalation from putro-fying substances;—pl. Effuvia. Effux (effuks) n. a flowing out. Effuxion (e-fluk'shun) n. a flowing out.

Effort (ef'ert) n. exertion of strength.

Effortless (ef grt-les) a. making no effort.

Effortless (ef grt-les) a. inpudence.

Effulgence (e-ful/jens) n. a flood of light.

Effulgence (e-ful/jent) a. shining brightly; lumin-

Ous:
Effuse (e-ful') et l. (a. in a splendid manner.
Effuse (e-ful') et to pour out. [is poured out.
Effusion (e-fu') et a pouring out; that which
Effusive (e-fu'siv) a pouring out largely; gushing.
Effusive (e-fu'siv) a pouring out largely; gushing.
Effusive (e-fu'siv) a fud. in an effusive manner. Effusiveness (e-fu'siv-nes) n. quality of pouring

out copiously. Egg (eg) n. a body formed in the females of birds, from which their young is produced;—v.t. to

urge on : instigate.

Eglantine (eg'lan-tīn) n. the sweet brier. Egoism (eg'ō-izm) n. excessive love of self.

Egots (eg'o-ist) n. a philosopher who thinks every-thing uncertain but personal existence. Egotise (eg'u-tiz) v.i. to talk or write much of

Egotism (eg'u-tizm) n. self-commendation; vanity. Egotist (eg'u-tist) n. one always talking of himself. Egotistic (eg-u-tist) k) a. addicted to egotism; con-

Egregious (e-grē'jus) a. remarkable; e. Egregiously (e-grē'jus-li) ad. enormously. extraordi-

gress (e'gres) n. act of going out; power or right to depart.

Egression (ē-gresh'un) n. the act of going out.

Egret (e'gret) n. the lesser white heron.
Egrette (e-gret') n. an ornament of feathers.

ribbons, etc.

Egyptology (e-jip-tol'ō-ji) n. science of Egyptian Eider (i'der) n. a species of duck. [eider duck. Eider-down (i'der-down) n. soft feathers of the of Egyptian leider duck.

Eight (āt) n. or a. twice four. Eighteen (ā'tēn) n. or a. twice nine.

Eighteenth (a'tenth) a. denoting one of eighteen. Eight-fold (at'fold) a. eight times. Eighth (atth) a. denoting one of eight;—n. the

interval of an octave.

Eighthly (atth'li) ad. in the eighth place. Either (e'Ther, I'Ther) a. or prov. one or the other; one of two; each at guddenly and briefly. Ejaculate (e-jak'u-la' v.t. to throw out; utter Ejaculation (e-jak-u-la'shun) n. a short prayer

or utterance. Ejaculatory (ë-jak'ū-lā-tur-i) a. suddenly darted Eject (ë-jekt') v.t. to cast out; dismiss; expel. Ejection (ë-jek'shun) n. a casting out.

Ejectment (ē-jekt'ment) n. expulsion; dispossession; an action for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements.

Eke (ck) v.t. to increase; lengthen;—ad. also; Elaborate (e-lab'u-rat) v.t. to produce with labour; a. finished with exactness. Elaborated (e-lab'u-ra-ted) pp. or a. produced with

labour or study. Labour or study, etc. Elaborately (e-lab-u-rā'shun) n. a producing with labour; a natural process of growth in living

Eland (g'land) n. a species of antelope. Elapse (e-laps') n.t. to pass away. Elastic (e-lastitik n. having elasticity. Elasticity (e-lastisi-ti) n. the property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed

or compressed.

Elate (e)4tt? a. flushed with success:—n.t. to put
Elatedly (e)-lat'e(4-li) ad, with pride or terlungle.

Elation (e-lat'e(4-li) ad, with pride or terlungle.

Elation (e-lat'e(4-li) ad, with pride or terlungle.

Elbow (el'bō) a. the bend of the arm;—at, or t.
to push with the elbow.

Elbow-room (el'bō-room) a. space for moving or

Elder (el'der) a. having lived longer;—a. an older

person; an ecclesiastical officer; a tree.

Elderly (el'der-ship) a. seniority; office of an

elder; body of elders.

Eldest (el'dest) a. oldest; most aged.

Elett (el'eltt) at. to choose for office; prefer;—
a. chosen;—a. one chosen.

Election (el-k'hun) a. power of choosing; choice;

a. chosen; -n. one chosen. [preference. Election (el-ek'shun) n. power of choosing; choice;

Electioneer (e-lek-shu-nër') v.t. to make interest for office. for office. Ito gain an office. Electioneering (e-lek-shu-nër'ing) n. use of efforts Elective (e-lek'tiv)  $\alpha$ . relating to or regulated by

Elector (e-lek'ter) n. one who elects or has the right Electoral (e-lek'tu-ral) a. belonging to an elector

Electric (e-lek'trik) n. a substance that exhibits electricity by friction; a non-conductor.

Electrical (e-lek'tri-kal) a. pertaining to elec-

tricity. Electrically (e-lek'tri-kal-i) ad. by electricity. Electrician (e-lek-trish'an) n. one versed in elec-

tricity. Electricity (e-lek-tris'i-ti) n. a subtle, mysterious power in nature, evoked by friction or other disturbance of molecular conditions, and producing light, heat, attraction, repulsion, etc.; the science of these phenomena. Electrifiable (e-lek'tri-fi-a-bl) a. capable of be-

coming electric. [tricity to. coming electric. Lettriff) v.t. to communicate elec-lectrity (c-let'tri-fi) v.t. to clothiff, Ceurent, Electrode celek'trid v.t. to clothiff, Ceurent, Electrode celek'trid v.d., either pole of the electric Electro-dynamics (c-lek-tro-dit-man'iks) v. the science of electricity as a motive power,

for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality; or an instrument for

discharging it from a jar.

Electroplate (e-lek'trō-plāt) v.t. to plate or cover with a coating of metal by electricity.

Electrotype (e-lek'trō-tip) n. a facsimile taken in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process. Electrum (e-lek'trum) n. amber; also an alloy of

gold and silver Electuary (e-lek'tū-ar-i) n. a medicine.

Eleemosynary (el-ë-mos'i-na-ri) a. given in or living on charity. [elegant. Elegance (el'e-gans) n. state or quality of being

Elegant (el'e-gant) a. pleasing to the eye or taste; graceful; neate; shapely; polished, refined, Elegantly, (el'e-gant-li) ad. with pleasing property; gracefully. Elegantly, el-e-ji'ak) a. used in elegy. Elegiat (el'e-ji'ak) a. used in elegy. Elegiat (el'e-ji'ak) a. used in elegy. Elegy (el'e-ji'ak) a. used in elegy. Elegiat (el'e-ji'ak) a. used in elegy. Elegey (el'e-ji'ak) a. used in elegy. Element (el'e-ment) m. a first principle; a constituent part; ingredient; proper sphere. Elemental (el-e-men'tal) a. pertaining to first principles.

principles.

Elementary (el-e-men'ta-ri) a. primary. Elephant (el'e-fant) a. the largest quadruped. Elephantine (el-e-fan'tin) a. huge; bulky.

Elevate (el'e-vat) v.t. to raise to a higher place; elate; cheer; excite. [station clevation (el-e-va'shun) n. act of raising; asingh Elevator (el'e-va-ter) n. a muscle or machine that

Eleven (e-lev'n) n. or a. one more than ten. Eleventh (e-lev'nth) n. the next in order to the

Elf (elf) n. a diminutive fairy, supposed to inhabit desolate places and to delight in mischief;

—pl. Elves.
Elfin (el'fin) n. a little fairy or urchin.
Elfish (el'fish) a. mischievous; tricky.

Elicit (e-lisit) v.t. to draw out; deduce; extort.

Elide (e'lid) v.t. to cut off; suppress.

Eligibility (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti) n. fitness to be chosen

[desirable.

Eligible (el'i-ji-bl) a. capable of being elected; Eligibly (el'i-ji-bli) ad. in a way to be worthy of [sideration; throw off. Eliminate (e-lim'i-nat) v.t. to leave out of con-

Elimination (e-lim-i-nā'shun) n. the act of setting Elimination (e-limi-nar snum) n. the act of setting aside or throwing our continuous (or syllable. Elision (e-lizh'um) n. the cutting off of a vowel Elitic (a-let'n n. the select or best in society. Elixir (e-lik'ser) n. a compound tincture; any invigorating cordial. Elk (elk) n. a species of stag.

Elli (ell.) n. a yard and a quarter. Ellipse (e-lips') n. an oval figure; path which the planets describe round the

Ellipsis (e-lip'sis) n. in Grammar, the omission of a word or phrase.

Elliptical (e-lip'ti-kal) a. oval;

Elliptea (e-il) 'il-rail a. oval having a part omitted.
Ellipticity (el-ip-tis't-ti) n. deviation from the form of a circle.
Elm (elm) n. a forest tree, valued for its timber.
Elocution (el-u-k'u'shun) n. pronunciation or
delivery of words.
Elocutionary (el-u-k'u'shun-ar-i) n. pertaining to
Elocutionist (el-u-k'u'shun-ist) n. one versed in
elecution

elocution

Elohim (6-lö'him) n. one of the names of God.
Elohistic (el-ō-his'tik) a. denoting passages in the
Pentateuch in which Elohim is used and not

Elongate (ē-long'gāt) v.t. to draw out in length. Elongation (ē-long-gā'shun) n. a lengthening; distance.

Elope (e- $l\bar{o}p'$ ) v.i. to run away without permission. Elopement (e-lop'ment) n. a departure clandes-

Eloquence (el'ō-kwens) n. beauty, power, and appropriateness of oral or written discourse. Eloquent (el'ō-kwent) a. speaking with eloquence

Eloquene (et o-kwent) a. speaking with eloquence or persuasive power. [manner. Eloquently (et o-kwent-il) ad. in an eloquent Else (els a. and pron. other; one or something besides;—conj. otherwise; if it were not so. Elsewhere (els hwa?) ad. in some other place. Elucidate (e-lu/si-dāt) v.t. to make clear; bring

out the meaning of.

Elucidation (e-lū-si-dā/shun) n. act of throwing

light on an obscure topic; exposition. Elucidative (e-lū'si-dā-tiv) a. making plain or

Elucidator (e-lu'si-dat-ter) n. one who explains.
Elude (e-lu'd') n.t. to escape by stratagem; remain
undiscovered.
Elusion (e-lu'shun) n. escape; evasion.
Elusive (e-lu'shu) n. escape; evasion.
Elusive (e-lu'shu-ri) n. ending to elude.
Elvish (el'vish) n. elfish; mischievous.
Elysian (e-lu'la'n) n. evy delightful.
Elysiam (e-lu'la'n) n. a place of unmixed
harnhusse.

happiness.
Emaciate (e-mā'shi-āt) v.i. to lose flesh;—v.t. to
Emaciate (e-mā'shi-āt) v.i. to lose flesh;—v.t. to

reduce to leanness: -a. wasted; thin. Emaciation (e-mā-shi-ā/shun) n. act of becoming lean.

lean.
Emanate (em'a-nant) a. issuing from.
Emanate (em'a-nat) v.i. to flow from.
Emanation (em-a-na'shun) a. act of flowing from;
that which proceeds from.
Emanative (em'a-nat-iv) a. issuing; flowing forth.
Emancipate (e-man'si-pat) v.t. to free from servitude

Emancipation (e-man-si-pā/shun) n. act of emancipating; liberation; release; freedom. Emancipator (e-man'si-pā-ter) n. one who frees from slavery. Emasculate (e-mas'ku-lāt) n.t. to deprive of manly

vigour or spirit; render effeminate.
Embalm (em-bam') v.t. to preserve from decay
with aromatics; cherish or perpetuate.
Embank (em-bangk') v.t. to enclose or defend with

mounds or ditches.

Mounts of utcnes.

Embankment (em-bangk'ment) n. a mound or

Embargo (em-bargo) n. prohibition of vessels

from salling; any restraint.

Embarkation (em-bark'nt. or t. to enter on board;

Embarkation (em-barkashun) n. act of putting

or going on board.
Embarrass (em-bar'as) v.t. to perplex.
Embarrassing (em-bar'as-ing) a. tending to per-

plex or abash. [pecuniary distress. Embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment) n. perplexity Embassy (em'ba-si) n. the charge or commission of an ambassador; the dwelling or suite of an

ambassador. adornment. Embellish (em-bel'ish) v.t. to make beautiful by Embellishment (em-bel'ish-ment) n. act of adorning; decoration

Ember-days (em'ber-daz) n.pl. certain days appointed for fasting—three in each quarter.

Embers (em'berz) n.pl. hot cinders. Embezzle (em-bez'l) v.t. to appropriate by breach

of trust.

Embezzlement (em-bez/l-ment) n. unlawful appropriation of what is entrusted to one's care.

Embezzler (em-bez/ler) n. one who embezzles.

Emblazon (em-bla'zm) n.t. to adorn with figures of heraldry; deck in glaring colours. [shields. Emblazonry (em-bla'zm-ri) n. display of figures on Emblem (em'blem) n. a picture or representation imaging forth a truth; a type.

Emblematical (em-ble-mat'i-kal) a. comprising an emblem.

Emblematically (em-ble-mat'i-kal-i) ad. by or with an emblem

an embody (em-bod'i) v.t. or i. to form into a body, as troops; give form or expression to.

Embogue (em-bog') v.i. to discharge itself, as a

river.

Embolden (em-böl'dn) n.t. to give courage to.

Emboldism (em'bu-lizm) n. the obstruction of a

blood-vessel by a clot of fibrin; insertion of

days or periods in a calendar; intercalation.

Embolus (em'bu-lus) n. a clot of fibrin obstruct
ing a blood-vessel and causing embolism; a piston or driver.

Emboss (em-bos' n.t. to adorn with protuberances. Embossment (em-bos'ment) n. raised work. Embouchure (ang-boo-shoor') n. mouth of a river,

cannon, etc.; mouth-hole of a flute, etc.
Embower (em-but'er) u.t. to place in a bower.
Embrace (em-bus') u.t to clasp in the arms;
cherish; surround; include; accept eagerly;—
n. clasp with the arms.

Embrasure (em-brā'zhur) n. an opening through which cannon are pointed

Embrocate (em'bru-kāt) v.t. to moisten and rub a diseased

Embrocation(em-bro-kā'shun) n. a moistening and rubbing with cloth, etc., a diseased



Embroider (em-broi'der) v.t. to border with

figured needlework.

Embroidery (em-broi'der-i) n. variegated needleEmbroil (em-broil') v.t. to disturb; confuse. Embroilment (em-broil'ment) n. a state of contention or confusion; disturbance.

Embryo (em'bri-ō) n. the rudiments of an animal or plant;—a. denoting anything in its first rudiments.

Embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-ji) n. the science of the

development of embryos.

Emendable (e-men'da-bl) a. that may be amended.

Emendation (e-men'da'shun) n. correction. Emendator (ē-men-dā/ter) n. one who corrects or improves.

Emendatory (E-men'da-tur-i) a. amending.

Emerald (em'e-rald) n. a precious stone of a green colour; a small printing type. [into view. Emerge (-merj') v.t. to rise out of.a. fluid; come Emergency (e-merj'en-si) n. a rising out from; a small printing type. [pressing. Emergent (e-merj'en-t) a. rising out of; urgent; Emertus (e-merj'en-t) a. rising out of; urgent; Emertus (e-merj'en-t) a. rising out of; urgent; Emertus (e-merj'en-t) [Remorphoids]

retired from office. [Hemorrhoids.

Emerods (em-gr-ods) n. the piles. Also written Emersion (e-meg-shum) n. a rising out of Emery (em'g-ril n. a mineral used in polishing. Emetic (e-met'ik) n. producing vomiting;—n. a

medicine producing vonits.

Emigrant (em'i-grant) a. removing from one country or state to another for residence;—

one who emigrates to assess the remove from one country or state to another for residence.

Emigration (emi-gra'shun) n. act of emigrating fat awing the remove from the remov to another country. [of cardinals. Eminence (em'i-nens) n. a rising ; distinction ; title Eminent (em'i-nent) a. exalted in rank or public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; cele-

[high degree. Eminently (em'i-nent-li) ad. conspicuously; in a Emir (e-mër') n. an Arabian chief; a title of honour in Turkey. [ploring.

Emissary (em'i-sar-i) n. a secret agent Emission (e-mish'un) n. act of sending out; circulation; issue

Emissive (e-mis'iv) a. sending out.

Emit (e-mit') v.t. to send out. Emmet (em'et) n. an ant; pismire. Emolliate (e-mol'i-āt) v.t. to soften.

Emoliant (e-mol'a-ment) a. softening.

Emoliant (e-mol'a-ment) n. profit; gain.

Emotion (e-mo'shun) n. excitement of the feelings; agitation of mind. [by the feelings, Emotional (e-mō'shun-al) a. exciting or excited Emotionalism (e-mō'shun-al-izm) n. tendency to

excitement. fon a stake. Empale (em-pal') v.t. to enclose with pickets; fix Empalement (em-pal'ment) n. a fortifying with stakes; an impaling. Empanel (em-pan'el) v.t. to form or enrol a jury.

Emperor (em'per-er) n. the sovereign of an empire.

Emphasis (em'fa-sis) n. force impressed by pronunciation;—pl. Emphases.

Emphasis (em'fa-siz) n.t. to utter with a particular
stress of voice. [with emphasis.

stress or voice. [with emphasis: Emphatic (em-fat'ik) a. forcible; strong; tittered Emphatically (em-fat'i-kal-i) ad. with emphasis; forcibly; decidedly. [supreme control. Empire (em'pir) n. dominions of an emperor; Empirical (em-pir'ik) n. a quack. Empirical (em-pir'ik) n. a quack. Control (em-pir'ik) n. a quack.

out science. Empirically (em-pir'i-kal-i) ad. by experiment.

Empiricism (em-pir'i-sizm) n. quackery. Employ (em-ploi') v.t. to use; exercise; engage;

business; occupation; service of

Employee (em-ploi-g') n. one who is employed Employer (em-ploi'gr) n. one who employs. Employment (em-ploi'ment) n. business; office;

[dise; a mart. Emporlum (em-pō'ri-um) n. a place of merchan-Empower (em-pou'er) v.t. to authorise. Empress (em'pres) n. a woman invested with im-perial dignity.

Emprise (em-priz') n. undertaking; adventure.

Emptiness (emp'ti-nes) n. vanity; vacuity. Empty (emp'ti) a. void; unfurnished; -v.t. to exhaust.

Empyreal (em-pir'ë-al) a. formed of pure fire or Empyrean (em-pi-rë'an) n. the highest and purest

Emu (ē'mū) n. a large running bird of Australia. Emulate (em'ū-lāt) v.t. to vie with; strive to equal. Emulation (em-ū-lā'shun) n. rivalry.

Emulative (em'ū-lāt-iv) a. inclined to contend for superiority.

Emulator (em'ū-lā-ter) n. a competitor. Emulous (em'ū-lus) a. rivalling. Emulously (em'ū-lus-li) ad. with desire to equal

or excel another. Emulsion (ĕ-mul'shun) n. a softening medicine.

Emulsion (c-mul'ss) a, a sortening meaning.
Emulsive (c-mul'ss) a, mollifying,
En (en) a prefix, usually signifies a or on,
Enable (en-a'bl) v.t. to make able.
[ability.
Enablement (en-a'bl-ment) n. the act of enabling;
Enablement (en-ak'tiv) v.t. to establish by law; perform.
Enactive (en-ak'tiv) a, having power to establish,

Enactment (en-akt'ment) n. the passing of a bill into a law; a law or act; playing of a part or

character. Enactor (en-ak/ter) n. one who enacts or acts.

Enamel (e-nam'el) n. a substance imperfectly vitrified; substance on teeth;—n.t. to cover

with enamel. Enameller (e-nam'el-er) n. one who enamels.

Enamelling (e-nam'el-ing) n. the art of laying on

Imake fond. Enamour (e-nam'ur) v.t. to inflame with love; Encamp (en-kamp') v.t. or i. to pitch tents.

Encampment (en-kamp'ment) n. act of pitching tents; a camp. [heated or burnt wax. Encaustic (en-kaws'tik) a. or n. painting in

Enceinte (ang-sangt') n. ground enclosed within a wall or rampart;—a. pregnant.

Encephalic (en-se-fal'ik) a. pertaining to the head or brain.

Encephalitis (en-sef-al-i'tis) n. inflammation of the Enchant (en-chant') v.t. to charm. Enchanter (en-chan'ter) n. a magician.

Enchantingly (en-chan'ting-li) ad. with the power of enchantment

Enchantment (en-chant'ment) n. fascination; irresistible influence.

Enchantress (en-chan'tres) n. a sorceress. Enchase (en-chās') v.t. to adorn by embossed

work. [brace; surround. Encircle (en-ser'kl) v.t. to enclose by a circle; em-Enclitic (en-klit'ik) a. that inclines or leans upon; -n. a particle suffixed to another word.

Encloister (en-klois'ter) v.t. to shut up in a cloister.

Enclose (en-kloz') v.t. to inclose.

Enclosure (en-klöz'ür) n, inclosure. Enclouded (en-kloud'ed) a, covered with clouds.

Encomiast (en-kö'mi-ast) n. one who praises another. Encomium (en-kö'mi-um) n. panegyric; formal Encompass (en-kum'pas) v.t. to go round; en-

Encompass (en-kum pass w. to go round; en-circle; surround; enclose. Encore (ang-kör) n. a call for a repetition of some performance; -w. to call for repetition. Encounter (en-koun'ter) n. a sudden meeting; combat; engagement; -w.t. to meet face to face; meet suddenly.

to give courage to:

Encouragement (en-kur'ij-ment) n. incitement;

Encouraging (en-kur'ij-ing) a. favouring.
Encouragingly (en-kur'ij-ing-li) ad. so as to give hope of success.

[rights; infringe.] Encroach (en-kröch') v.i. to intrude on another's Encroachment (en-kröch'ment) n. unlawful intrusion; inroad. [a load or burden. Encumber (en-kum'ber) v.t. to impede action by Encumberingly (en-kum'ber-ing-li) ad. in a way to burden or impede.

Encumbrance (en-kum'brans) n. a load; clog;

burden on an estate.

Durden on an estate.

Encyclopad en-sik'fik',d] a, sent to many persons
Encyclopada (en-sik'fik',d] a, sent to many persons
Encyclopada (en-sik'fik',d] a, a work that
embodies the whole circle of sciences. Also
written Encyclopada.

End (end) n. extreme point; ultimate object; close; death; -n.t. or i. to finish; close.

Rudanger (en-dan')ejr v. t. to bring into peril.

Endangerment (en-dan')ejr-ment) n. peril; hazard.

Endear (en-der') v.t. to render dear.

Endearment (en-dér'ment) n. that which excites tender affection; state of being fondly loved. Endeavour (en-dev'ur) n. effort; attempt;—n.t. to exert oneself; labour; try;—n.t. to strive after;

attempt.

Endemic (en-dem'ik) a. peculiar to a people or a district;—n. a disease in a particular place or

Ending (end'ing) n. termination. Endive (en'div) n, a garden vegetable. Endless (end'les) a, having no end. Endlessly (end'les-li) ad, without end.

Endogenous (en-doj'en-us) a. increasing by in-ternal growth, as the palm, etc. Endorse. See Indorse.

Endow (en-dou') v.t. to furnish with dower, funds,

or other gift.

Endowment (en-dou'ment) n. act of settling a fund; property or revenue; talent; gift.

Endurable (en-dur'a-bl) a. that can be borne. Endurance (en-dur'ans) n. continuance; suffer-

ing; patience Endure (en-dur') v.i. to continue;—v.t. to bear or Enema (e-ne'ma) n. an injection of fluid into the bowels by the rectum.

Enemy (en'e-mi) n. a foe; adversary.

Energetic (en-e-rjet'ik) a. operating with vigour;
active; effective; vigorous. Energetics (en-er-jet'iks) n. the science of physical and mechanical forces.

Energise (en'er-jiz) v.i. to act with energy;—v.t. to employ with energy.

Energy (en'er-ji) n. internal strength; force of

expression; vigour; spirit; resolution.

Enervate (8-ner'vāt) v.t. to deprive of nerve.

Enervation (en-er-vā'shun) n. act of weakening.

Enfectle (en-fe'cl) ut. to weaken. [enervation. Enfectle (en-fe'cl) ut. to weaken. [enervation. Enfectlement (en-fe'cl)-ment) n. a weakening; Enfilade (en-fi-lad') n. a straight line :—ut. to rake with shot through the whole length of a line or

Enforce (en-fors') v.t. to put in execution. Enforcement (en-fors'ment) n. act of enforcing;

compulsion. Enforcer (en-för'ser) n. one who carries into Enforcible (en-för'si-bl) a. capable of being en-

Enforest (en-for'est) v.t. to turn land into forest

Enfranchise (en-franshiz) vt. to set free; admit to civil and political privileges. Enfranchisement (en-fran'shiz-ment) n. act of setting free; admission to civil and political

Engage (en-gāj') v.t. to encounter; bind by con-Engaged (en-gājd') a. promised; attached; oc-cupied.

Engagement (en-gāj'ment) n. a battle; obliga-tion; promise; occupation. Engaging (en-gā'jing) a. attractive; winning.

Engagingly (en-ga'jing-li) ad. in a way to win or

Engender (en-jen'der) v.t. to beget; produce.
Engine (en'jin) n. an instrument of action;

machine.

Engineer (en-ji-nēr') n. one skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects. [engineer. Engineering (en-ji-nēr'ing) n. the art of an

Engird (en-gerd') v.t. to encompass; encircle.
English (ing glish) a. pertaining to England;—n.
the people or language of England. Engorge (en-gorj') v.t. or i. to swallow greedily;

Engorged (en-gorjd') a. too full of blood; con-

[congestion. gested. Engorgement (en-gorj'ment) n. act of devouring; Engrain (en-grain'n n.t. to dye in grain; dye deep. Engrave (en-grain') n.t. [port. Engraved; pp. En-graven] to cut with a chisel or graver; impress

Engraver (en-grā'ver) n. one who engraves.
Engraving (en-grā'ving) n. the art of engraving;
that which is engraved.

Engross (en-gros') v.t. to seize or buy the whole;
write in a large hand.
Engrosser (en-gro'ser) n. a monopoliser; one who
writes a fair hand.

Engrossing (en-gros'ing) n. copying deeds or

Engrossing (en-grös'ing) n. copying deeds or documents; monopolising.
Engrossment (en-grös'ment) n. act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.
Engulf (en-gulf') n.t. to throw or absorb, as in a Enhance (en-hans') n.t. to heighten in price; aggravate;—n.t. to grow larger; swell.
Enhancement (en-hans' ment) n. act of increasing; state of being increased.

Enigma (en-grös'ima) n. molecure question riddle:

Enigma (e-nig'ma) n. an obscure question; riddle; anything unaccountable. [riddle; obscure. anything unaccountable. [riddle; obscure. nigmatical (e-nig-mat'i-kal) a. containing a Enigmatist (e-nig'ma-tist) n. a dealer in enigmas

or riddles. [judicially. Enjoin (en.join') u.t. to command; order; forbid Enjoine (en.join'er) m. one who enjoins. Enjoinment (en.join'ment) n. direction; com-

Tuse with pleasure. mand.

Enjoy (en-joi') v.f. to feel, perceive, possess, or

Enjoyment (en-joi'ment) n possession with

pleasure; fruiton.

Enkindle (en-kin'dl) v.f. to set on fire; excite;—

Enlarge (en-kin'dl) v.f. to set on fire; excite;—

Enlarge (en-kin'dl) v.f. to set on fire; excite;—

Enlarge (en-kin'dl) v.f. or i. to swell; increase;

amplify. mand.

Enlargement (en-larj'ment) n. increase of bulk; Enlighten (en-li'tn) v.t. to illuminate; instruct. Enlightener (en-li'tn-er) n. one who illuminates or instructs.

Enlightenment (en-li'tn-ment) n. act of enlighten-ing; state of being enlightened. Enlist (en-list') v.t. or i. to enter a name on a

list; enroll.'
Enlistment (en-list/ment) n. act of enlisting.
Enliven (en-li'vn) v.t. to animate; cheer.

Enlivener (en-li'(yn-er) n. one who animates. Emmesh (en-mesh') v.l. to entangle; entangle Enmity (en'mi-ti) n. ill-will; hattered; hostality. Ennoble (eno'bl) v.l. to make noble. Ennoble (eno'bl) v.l. to make noble.

Ennousements (\* ... [spirit. dignity. Ennut (a'nu-e) n. lassitude; languor; dullness of Enormity (e-nor'mi-ti) n. atroclousness. Enormous (e-nor'mus) a. beyond all natural or ordinary limits; immense; excessive. Essentially (e-nor'mus-li) ad. beyond sundently. [sufficiently, sufficiently, suffic

atroctously. [sufficienty:—n. sufficiency:—ad. Eurage (e-raf) v.t. to irritate; provoke to fury. Enrapture (en-ray) tur) v.t. to throw into rapture. Enravish (en-ray) tur) v.t. to throw into ecstay. Enravishingly (en-ray) shing-il) ad. so as to produce extreme delight. Enravishment (en-ray) shing-ment) n. rapture. Enrayishment (en-ray) shing-ment) n. rapture. Enregister (en-rej) stepty v.t. to enroll; record. Enrich (en-rich) v.t. to make rich.

Enrichment (en-rich'ment) n. the state of being enriched; decoration

Enridge (en-rij') v.t. to form into ridges. Enrope (en-rob') v.t. to attire.

Enrobe (en-rob') v.t. to attire.

Enrol (en-rob') v.t. to register.

Enrol (en-rob') v.t. to register.

Enroll en-sam'pl n. an example.

Ensample (en-sam'pl n. an example.

Ensonce (en-skons') v.t. to shelter; hide safely.

Ensemble (ang-sam'bl) m. all parts taken together.

Enshineld (en-sheld') v.t. to enclose in a chest; lay

up choicely; cherish.

Enshinod (en-shond') v.t. to cover, as with a

Ensign (en'sin) n. an officer that carries a standard: a flag.

dard: a flag. Ensigncy (en'sin-si) n. rank or commission of an ensign.
Ensilage (en'si-lij) n. a mode of preserving fodder in pits.

Enslave (en-slav') v.t. to deprive of liberty; subject.

(en-slav'ment) n. Ensign. state of servitude; slavery. [entangle. Ensuare (en-snär') v.t. to catch in a snare; to Ensue (en-sū') v.t. to pursue; follow;—v.t. to come after, as an event or consequence; suc-

Ensuing (en-su'ing) ppr. next following. Entablature (en-tab'la-tur) n. part of a column

over the capital.

Entail (en-tal') n. an estate entailed;—v.t. to settle an estate so as to descend to a particular

Entailment (en-tal'ment) n. act of limiting an estate to a particular heir. [plex; involve. Entangle (en-tang'gl) v.t. to make intricate; per-Entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment) n. intricacy

Enter (en'ter) v.t. to go or come into; penetrate; insert; enroll; record; begin; attain; take possession;—v.t. to go or come in; engage in; form a part of

Enteric (en-ter'ik) a. relating to the intestines. Enteritis (en-te-ri'tis) n. inflammation of the [bold attempt. intestines. Enterprise (en'ter-priz) n. an undertaking; a Enterprising (en'ter-pri-zing) a. bold or resolute to undertake.

Entertain (en-ter-tan') v.t. to treat with hospitality; amuse; cherish; maintain; v.i. to re-

Entertaining (en-ter-tā/ning) a. amusing.

Entertainment (en-ter-tan'ment) n. amusement;

Enthral (en-thrawl') v.t. to enslave. Enthrone (en-thron') v.t. to place on a throne. nthronement (en-thron'ment) n. act of enthron-

Enthronisation (en-thro-ni-zā/shun) n. placing of

a bishop in his cathedral throne or stall.

Enthusiasm (en-thu'zi-azm) n. ardent zeal in re spect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagi-

[for a cause or object. Enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast) n. one intensely earnest Enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as'tik) a. full of enthusi-

asm. [enthusiasm. Enthusiastically (en-thu-zi-as'ti-kal-i) ad. with Entice (en-tis') v.t. to incite to evil; allure. Enticement (en-tis'ment) n. the act or means of

alluring. Enticer (en-ti'ser) n. one who entices.
Enticingly (en-ti'sing-lj) ad. in a winning or

attractive manner; charmingly.

Entire (en-tir') a. forming an unbroken whole;

Entire (en-tir') a. forming an universal whose; complete; full; pure. Entirely (en-tir'li) ad. wholly; fully. Entirely (en-tir'li) ad. wholly; fully. Entirely (en-tir'ti) n. completeness; the whole. Entitle (en-tir'ti) n.t. to give a right to.

industry (en't-i-ti) a. real existence.
Intomb (en-t-60m') n.t. to deposit in a tomb.
Intombment (en-t-60m') ment) n. burial.
Intomological (en-tu-mu-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to the science of insects.

(en-tu-mol'ō-jist) n. one versed in entomology. Entomology (en-tu-mol'ō-ji) n. description of Entrails (en'tralz) n.pl. the bowels; intestines. Entrain (en-tran') v.t. to despatch by rail, as

troops. Entrance (en'trans) n. a going or coming in. Entrance (en-trans') v.t. to put into a trance or

into ecstasy.

Entrant (en'trant) n. one who begins a study.

Entrap (en-trap') v.t. to catch in a trap.

Entreat (en-tret') v.t. or i. to supplicate; impor-

tune; use or manage. [nate manner. Entreatingly (en-tre'ting-li) ad. in an importu-Entreaty (en-tre'ti) n. urgent prayer or petition. Entree (ang-tra') n. freedom of access; a course of dishes; one of the course.

Entrust (en-trust') v.t. to give in trust; to commit, as to the fidelity of another. Also Intrust.

Entry (en'tri) n. entrance; passage; committing to writing; item written; taking possession. Entwine (en-twin') n.t. to twine or wreathe round. Enumerate (e-nd'mgr-āt) v.t. to number; detail; account

Enumeration (e-nū-mer-ā/shun) n. act of numbering; detailed account; a summing up. Enumerative (e-nū'mer-āt-iv) a. reckoning ur

Enunciate (ë-nun'shi-at) v.t. to declare; utter; pronounce. [words. Enunciation (5-nun-shi-K/shun) n. utterance of Envelop (en-vel'up) v.t. to cover on all sides by wrapping or folding; hide.

wrapping or rotating, inde.
Envelope (en'vel-op) n. a wrapper; a cover for a
Envelopment (en-vel'up-ment) n. a wrapping.
Envenom (en-ven'um) v.t. to poison. [desirable. Envisors (en'vi-a-bi) a. te poison desirable. Envisable (en'vi-a-bi) a. that may excite envy; Envisors (en'vi-a-bi) a. so as to excite envy. Envisors (en'vi-a-bi) a. feeling envy.

Enviously (en'vi-us-li) ad. with env Environ (en-vi'run) v.t. to surround. Environment (en-vi'run-ment) n. act of surround-

Environs (en-vi'ronz) n.pl. places that lie around a town. [court; a postscript. Envoy (en'vi) u. a public minister to a foreign Envoy (en'vi) u.t. to grieve at another's good; grudge;—n. pain excited by another's pros-

Enwrap (en-rap') v.t. to wrap up; envelop. Eocene (e'ō-sēn) a. early; first of the tertiary formations. [winds.

Eolian (ë-5'li-an) a. pertaining to Æolus, or the

Editai (e-o'li-au) a. pertaining to Edits, or the Con, Edon (e'on) m. an age or era; an eternal virtue, attribute, or perfection.

Spat (e'patk) m. the excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.

Epatlement (e-pawlment) m. a sidework, in fortification.

Epatlett, Epatlette (ep'awl-et) m. a shoulder-knot worn by naval and military officers to denote once

rank Epergne (e-pern') n. an ornamental stand for flowers, etc., in the centre of the dining-table. Ephemera (e-fem'gr-a) n. an insect that lives one

Ephemeral (e-fem'er-al) a. lasting one day. Epic (ep'ik) a. containing heroic narration;—n.

an epic poem. Epicene (ep/e-sen) a. common to both sexes.

Epicure (ep'i-kūr) n. a luxurious and dainty eater. Epicurean (ep-i-kū-rē'an) a. luxurious; sensual; —n. an epicure. [living, Epicurism (epi-kūr-izm) n. devotion to luxurious Epicurism (epi-kūr-izm) n. a prevailing disease, Epidemical (epi-dem'ikal) a. common; generally [skith.]

prevailing. [skin. Epidermis (ep-i-der'mis) n. the cuticle or scarf Epigastric (ep-i-gas'trik) a. relating to the upper part of the stomach.

part of the stomach. Epiglottis (ep.i-glotis) n.a cartilage that prevents food entering the windpipe.

Epigram (epi-gram) n. a short poem with point.

Epigramatic (epi-gramatik) d. concise and pointed; poignant.

[writes epigrama.

pointed; poignant. [writes epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'a-tist) n. one

pigraph (ep'i-graf) n. an inscription on a build-Epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si) n. the falling sickness.

Epileptic (ep-i-lep-tik) a. diseased with epilepsy.

Epilogical (ep-i-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to the con-

clusion of a speech.

Epilogue (ep'i-log) n. a concluding speech.

Epilogue (ep'i-log) n. a festival held the 12th
day after Christmas. [church by bishops. Lapinanay (c. 1974) day after Christmas. [church by oisnops. Episcopae (e-pis Kō-pa-si) n. government of the Episcopal (e-pis Kō-pa-li a. governed by or vested in bishops. [copal church. Episcopalianiae (e-pis-kō-pā'li-an-lzm) n. system accessedate of eniscopaecy. [bishop.

or practice of episcopacy. [bishop. Episcopally (e-pis'kō-pal-i) a. by authority of a Episcopate (e-pis'kō-pāt) n. a bishopric.

Episode (ep'i-sod) n. a separate story, event,

[episode.

Episodical (ep-i-sōd'i-kal) a. pertaining to an Epistile (5-pis'l) n. a letter. Epistolary (e-pis'lu-lar-i) a. contained in letters, Epitaph (ep'i-taf) n. a monumental inscription.

pithet (ep'i-thet) n. a title or name Epitome (e-pit'ō-me) n. an abridgment; brief summary.

Epitomise (e-pit' $\bar{o}$ -mīz) v.t. to abridge. Epitomiser (e-pit' $\bar{o}$ -mī-zer) n. one who abridges.

Also Epitomist Also Epitomist.

Epoch (e'pók, ep'ok) n. a remarkable period of time.

Epoch (ep'ód) n. the third or last part of an ode.

Epoch (ep'ód) n. the third or last part of an ode.

Epoch ep'od n. awith n. a purgative; sulphate of magnesia.

Equability (e.kwa., ek-wa-bil'i-d) n. uniformity

Equable (e-kwa., ek-wa-bil'i-d) n. uniformity

Equable (e-kwa., ek-wa-bil'i-d) n. uniformity

int variable.

Equally (c'kwa, ek'wa-bli) ad. with uniformity. Equal (c'kwal) a. like in any quality; fit; adquate; even; just; fair;—n. one of the same age, rank, or merit;—n.t. or t. to make equal. Equalisation (c'kwal-1-x8 shun) n. state of equality. Equalise (ë'kwal-īz) v.t. to make equal feanal.

Equality (e'kwgi-iz) n.t. to make equal. lequal. Equality (e'kwgi-ii) n. state or quality of being Equally (e'kwgi-ii) ad. in the same degree. Equalimity (e-kwg-iiii) til n. expenses of mind. Equation (e-kwa'shun) n. a proposition stating the equality of two quantities.

Equator (ē-kwā'ter) n. a great circle dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres Equatorial (e-kwa-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to the equator;—n. an astronomical instrument.

Equatorially (e-kwa-tō'ri-al-i) ad. in a line with

the equator. [care of horses. Equerry (ek'we-ri, ē-kwer'i) n. one who has the Equestrian (ē-kwes'tri-an) a. pertaining to horses

or horsemanship Equiangular (ë-kwi-ang'gū-lar) a. of equal angles. Equidistance (ë-kwi-dis'tans) n. equal distance

[distance. Equidistant (ē-kwi-dis'tant) a. being at the same Equilateral

dullateral (ë-kwi-lat'e-ral) a. ber quilateral (ë-kwi-lat'e-ral) a. having the sides equal, as an equilateral triangle.

Equilibrate (ë-kwi-li'brāt) v.t. to balance equally.

Equilibration (ë-kwi-li-brā'shun) equipoise.

Equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um) n. Equilateral Triangle.

Equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal) n. the great circle which the sun describes when the ays and nights are equal :- a. pertaining to

Equinox (6'kwi-noks) n. the time when the days and nights are of equal length.

Equip (e.kwip) n.t. to furnish or prepare for service; fit out; accourte.

Equipage (ek wi-pij) n. furniture; a carriage; and attendants; retinue. [apparatus furnished. Equipment (e.kwip ment) n. act of equipping; any Equipoise (e'kwi-poiz) n. equality of weight or

Equipollence (ë-kwi-pol'ens) n. equality of power

Equipollent (ë-kwi-pol'ent) a. having equal force. Equiponderance (ë-kwi-pon'der-ans) n. equality of

Equiponderant (e-kwi-pon'der-ant) a. of the same Equitable (ek'wi-ta-bl) a. giving or disposed to give each his due; impartial; fair; upright. Equitably (ek'wi-ta-bli) ad. impartially.

Equitation (ek-wi-ta'shun) n act of riding on

norsection.

Equity (ek'wi-ti) n. justice; impartiality.

Equivalence (e-kwiv's-lens) n. equality of worth.

Equivalent (e-kwiv's-lent) n. equal in worth, force,

value, meaning, etc.;—n. that which is equal

in value, worth, etc. Equivocal (e-kwiv'ō-kal) a. ambiguous

Equivocally (e-kwiv'ō-kal-i) ad. doubtfully. Equivocate (e-kwiv'ō-kāt) v.t. to use words of double meaning. [speech. Equivocation (e-kwiy-ō-kā'shun) n. ambiguity of

Equivocator (e-kwiv'ō-kā-ter) n. one who equivo-[or quibbling character. Equivocatory (e-kwiv'ō-kā-tur-i) a. of an evasive Equivoke (ē'kwi-vōk) n. an ambiguous term;

quibble. [to compute; an epoch. Era (6'ra) n. a point or period of time from which Eradicable (e-rad'i-ka-bl) a. that may be eradicated. Eradicate (e-rad'i-kāt) v.t. to extirpate.

Eradication (e-rad-i-kā'shun) n. act of rooting out. Erasable (e-rās'a-bi) a. that may be erased. Erase (e-rās') v.t. to blot out; efface; rub or

scrape out Erasement (e-ras'ment) n. obliteration.

Eraser (e-ra/zer) n. one who or that which erases. Erasion (e-ra/zhun) n. act of erasing.

Erasure (e-ra'zhūr) n. act of rubbing or scratching; part or word that has been erased.

Ere (ar) ad. before; sooner than;—prep. before.

Erebus (gr'e-bus) n. darkness; the region of the

dead. [-w.t. to set upright; build. Erect (e-rekt') a. upright; perpendicular; bold; Erection (e-rek'shun) n. a setting upright; act of

Erection (e-rex sum n. a setting uprignt building; a building of any kind.
Erectly (e-rekt'li) ad. in an erect posture,
Erelong (arlong) ad. before long; soon.
Eremite (er'e-mit) n. a hermit.
Ergo (er'gō) ad. therefore; consequently.

Ergot (er'gut) n. a protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on rve and other grasses.

Erin (er'in) n. Ireland. Ermine (er'mīn) n. a species of animal or its fur.

Erosion (e-ro'zhun) n. act or state of eating or being eaten away. Erosive (e-rō'siv) a, corrosive. Erotic (e-rot'ik) a, pertaining to love; amatory. Err (er) v.i. [pret, Erred] to wander from the right

way; to mistake. Errand (er'and) n. a message.

Errant (er'ant) a. wandering; roving. Errantry (er'ant-ri) n. an errant state.

Erratic (e-rat'ik) a. wandering. [gularly. Erratically (e-rat'ik-al-i) ad, without rule; irre-Erratum (e-ra/tum) n. error or mistake in print-ing or writing; -pl. Errata. Erroneous (e-ro/ne-us) a. containing error; mis-

taking; misleading.

Erroneously (e-rō'ne-us-li) ad. by mistake. Error (er'ur) n. a mistake; blunder; sin. Errorist (er'ur-ist) n, one who errs or teaches

[origin in Scotland Erse (ers) n. the language of the Celts of Irish Erst (erst) ad. at first; long ago.

Erubescent (er-ū-bes'ent) a. red; blushing,

Eruditation (e-ru-bes end) a. red; blushing. Erudite (er'oo-dit) a. learned. Erudition (er-oo-dish'un) n. knowledge gained by

study of books; scholarship. Erupt (e-rupt') v.t. to throw out; emit.

Eruption (e-rup'shun) n. a breaking forth; pustules on the skin eruption. Eruptive (e-rup'tiv) a. bursting out; having Erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las) n. St. Anthony's fire;

[mount by ladders.

Escalade (es-ka-lad') n. a scaling of walls ;-v.t. to

Escape (es-kāp') v.t. to avoid; shun by flight;—v.t. to become free;—n. act of avoiding; flight;

Escapement (es-kap'ment) n. that part of a time piece which regulates its move-

Eschalot (esh'a-lot) n. a species

of small onion Eschatology (es-ka-tol'ō-ji) n. the

doctrine of the last or final Escheat (es-chēt') n. a falling of lands to the lord of the manor

or the State for want of heirs: -v.i. to revert, as land, to the crown, etc. [avoid. Eschew (es-choo') v.t. to shun or

Escapement. Eschew (es-knot') v.t. to attend and guard;—
(es'kort) n. a guard.

[ences for writing.

Escritoire (es-kri-twor') n. a box with conveni-Esculapian (es-kū-lā/pi-an) a. pertaining to the

healing art

heating art.

Esculent (es ful-lent) a. good for food. [arms.

Escutcheon (es-kuch'un) n. a shield or coat of

Escutcheon (es-base) n. the gullet.

Esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik) a. secret. [doctrines.

Esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik) n. p.f. secret or mysterious

Espalier (es-pal'yer) n. a frame or trellis for fruit

Langer-making. [paper-making.

Esparto (es-par'tō) n. a strong grass used in Especial (es-pesh'al) a. principal; chief; partic-

Especially (es-pesh'al-i) ad. chiefly. Espial (es-pi'al) n. act of espying.

Espionage (es'pi-u-nij) n. practice of employing spies; secret watching.

Esplanade (es-pla-nād') n. an open space before a fortification; any clear space used for public walks or drives.

Espousal (es-pouz'al) a. relating to espousals;—n. act of espousing or betrothal; adoption;—n.pl. a contracting of marriage.

Espouse (es-pouz') v.t. to betroth; marry; em-Espy (es-pi') v.t. to see at a distance; descry; discover; -v.i. to watch; spy. Esquire (es-kwir') n. a title of dignity next to a

knight; a title of courtesy. [short treatise. Essay (e-sa') v.t. to attempt;—(es'a) n. a trial;

Essay i(e-sā') v.t. to attempt;—(es'ā) n. a trial; Essayīst (es'ā-ist) n. a writer of essays. Essence (es'ens) n. the nature of a thing; perfume; scent;—v.t. to perfume. Essential (e-sen'shal) a. necessary to existence; rectified;—n. something necessary; chief point. Essentiality (e-sen-shi-al'i-ti) n. the quality of being real or necessary. at necessarily; in Establish (e-sen'shi-al'i-ti) n. the quality of the perfumeration of the perfumeration

Establish (estab insh v.t. to settle urmly; ordam; found; confirm.

Establishment (estab lish-ment) n. settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business; style of living; the State Church; the number of troops possessed by a country.

Estate (estat') n. condition; property, especially

Esteem (es-tem') v.t. to value; regard; think;-n. high value in opinion. [in nature or art. Esthetic (es-thet/-ik) a. relating to the beautiful Estimable (es'ti-ma-bl) a. worthy of esteem; valu-

[serve regard or esteem. Estimably (es'ti-ma-bli) ad. in a manner to de-Estimate (es'ti-mat) v.t. to set a value on ;-n. calculation; value set.

Estimation (es-ti-mā'shun) n. a valuing: esteem: honour; opinion.

stivation (es-ti-vā/shun) n. act of passing the summer; the disposition of the petals within the flower bud.

Estrange (es-trānj') v.t. to keep at a distance; withdraw; divert; alienate. [record.

whitney, intert; alternate. Interchange lestret (es-tret') p. a true copy of a writing or Estuary (es'tū-a-ri) n. an arm of the sea. Etch (ech) v.t. to engrave by drawing lines through wax and corroding them with nitric acid.

Etching (ech'ing) n. impression from an etched plate. E-m. an appellation of God. Eternal (e-ter'nal) a. having no beginning or end; Eternally (e-ter'nal) a.d. perpetually. Eternize (e-ter'niz) v.d. to immortalise; make

Eternity (ē-ter'ni-ti) n. duration without begin-

Eternity (6-ter'n-f-ti) n. duration without beginning or end; state or time after death.

Etesian (6-te'zi-an) a. denoting certain periodical winds.

Ether (6'ther) n. the subtle fluid supposed to fill Ethercal (6-the're-al) a. consisting of ether; heavenly.

Ethercalize (6-the're-al-iz) v.t. to convert into Ethercalize (6-the're-al-iz) v.t. to convert into Ethercalize (6-the're-al-iz) v.t. administration (6-ther-i-zā'shun) n. administration (6-ther-i-zā'shun) n. administration of the state of heaven under the influence of

of ether; state of being under the influence of

Etherise (e'ther-iz) v.t. to subject to the influence Ethical (eth'i-kal) a. relating to morals. Ethically (eth'i-kal-i) ad. according to ethics. Ethics (eth'iks) n. the science of moral principles

and duties. [pertaining to the heathen. Ethnic (eth'nik) a. concerning nations or races; Ethnology (eth-nol'ō-ji) n. science of the varieties of the human race.

Etiquette (et-i-ket') n. forms of ceremony. Etymological (et-i-mu-loj'i-kal) a. relating to ety-Etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist) n. one versed in Etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-ji) n. derivation of words from their originals. Eucalyptus (0-kg-lip'tus) n. a gigantic evergreen Australia; the gum-tree, yielding a

Eucharist (u'ka-rist) n. the Lord's Supper. Eucharistic (u-ka-ris'tik) a. pertaining to the

Eudiometer (ū-dī-om'et-er) n. an instrument em-

ployed in estimating the proportions of any gaseous mixture. Eugenics (ū-jen'iks) n. the doctrine of

evolution in the human through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

Eulogise (u'lō-jiz) v.t. to praise by

eulogy; commend.
Eulogium (ū-lō'ji-um) n. commenda-

tion; praise.
Eulogy (ū'lō-ji) n. marked or studied

praise; encomium; panegyric. Eunuch (ū'nuk) n. a defective man. Euphemism (ū'fe-mizm) n. a delicate
word or expression used for one that is offensive.

Euphonic (ü-fon'ik) a. having a sound agreeable to the ear.

Euphony (ü'fu-ni) n. an agreeably Eudiometer.

sounding enunciation. Euphuism (ū'fū-izm) n. fastidious delicacy in the

choice of words. Eurasian (ū-rā'shan) n. one born of a European and an Asiatic parent.

Euroclyden (ū-rok'li-don) n. a tempestuous

European (n-ru-pe'an) a. pertaining to Europe;—
n. a native of Europe.
Eurus (n'rus) n. the south-east wind.
Euthanasia (n-th-n-m's):a) n. easy death.
Evacuant (e-vak'd-ant) n. a medicine that evacu-

ates;—a. emptying; purgative.

Evacuate (ë-vak'a-āt) v.t. to make empty; quit.

Evacuation (ë-vak-ū-ā'shun) n. act of ejecting;

withdrawing from; discharge.

Evacuator (ē-vak-ū-ā/ter) n. one who evacuates or makes void.

or makes void.

or makes void.

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elip away.

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elip away.

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elip away.

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude;

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Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude; elude; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid; elude;

Evaluate (e-vid') v.t. to avoid;

Evaluate (e-

passing away. [the Gospel. Evangel (e-van')el/n. good news; glad tidings; Evangelical (e-van-jel'i-kal) a. according to or contained in the Gospel.

Evangelise (evan'iel-iz) v. to instruct in the Gospel of Christ.

Evangelism (evan'iel-izm) n. promulgation of the Evangelism (evan'iel-izm) n. one of the four writers of the Gospel preacher; missionary.

Evaporate (evap'orati) v. to pass off in vapour; waste insensibly.

Evaporate (evap'orati) pure fluid into vapour.

[fluid into vapour. wasto historioty.

Evasion (e-va-b-ta-shun) n. conversion of a Evasion (e-va-bun) n. artifice; equivocation.

Evasive (e-va-siv) n. artifice; equivocation.

Evasive(e-va-siv-ln d.b. by means of evasion.

Evasiveness (e-va-siv-nes) n. the quality or state of heinz evasives.

of being evasive.

Even (6'vn) a. level; smooth; -v.t. to make level or smooth; -ad. likewise; in like manner; indeed; still.

Even-handed (ē'vn-han-ded) a. fair; impartial.

Evening (ev'ning) n. the close of the day.
Evenness (e'vn-nes) n. the state of being even

Eventie-vent') n. that which happens; incident; issue; result. Eventiel (e-vent' fool) n. full of incidents. Eventful (e-vent' fool) n. full of incidents. Eventid (e-vent' fool) n. time of evening. Eventual (e-vent' e-al) n. consequential; final.

Eventually (e-vent'd-alj'ti) n. a contingent occurrence; a happening. Eventually (e-vent'd-alj' ad. in the end; finally. Eventuals (e-ven'd-alj ad. in the end; finally.

Ever (ev'er) ad. at any time; always. Evergreen (ev'er-gren) n. a plant or shrub always Everlasting (ev-er-las'ting) a. continuing without

end; eternal.

Everlastingly (ev-gr-las'ting-li) ad. eternally.

Evermore (ev'gr-mör) ad. eternally.

[t [throw.

Eversion (e-ver'shun) n. turning outwards; over-Eversive (e-ver'siv) a. tending to overthrow. Evert (e-vert) n.t. to overthrow; turn outwards. Every (ev'ri) a. each one of a whole.

Every dev in a cast one of a values. Everyday (ev ri-da) a common; usual. Everything (ev ri-thing) pron, all things; all Everything (ev ri-thing) and in every place. Evict (e-vikt) v.t. to disposees by judicial process.

Evicte (e-vik') u.t. to dispossess by judicial process. Eviction (e-vik'shun) n. dispossession all process. Eviction (e-vik'shun) n. dispossession all process reach acts; testimony; witness: -u.t. to show; prove. Evident (evi-dent) a. clear; plain. Evidential (evi-den'shal) a. affording evidence. Evidently (evi-dent li) ad. clearly. Evidently (evi-dent li) ad. clearly. Evidently (evi-dent) process. - adamity; wickedness: -ad. injuriously. Evil-deer (e-vil-déo'er) n. one who commits sin or crime habitually. [by a hostile look. Evil-deer (eVil-1) m. a sunposed power of injurious processions and the supposed power of injurious processions. or crime habitually.

Evil-eye (e'vil-i) n. a supposed power of injuring Evil-speaking (e'vil-spe'king) n. slander; censoriousness

Evince (e-vins') v.t. to prove; show in a clear Evincible (e-vins'i-bl) a. capable of proof.

Evincive (e-vin'siv) a. tending to prove Eviscerate (ē-vis'e-rāt) v.t. to take out the bowels.

Evisceration (e-vis-e-ra'shun) n. act of disembowel-

Evocation (ev- $\bar{o}$ - $k\bar{a}'$ shun) n. a calling forth. Evoke (e- $v\bar{o}k'$ ) v.t. to call forth.

Evoke (e-voir) n.t. to call forth.

Evolution (ev-ol-vishum) n. act of unfolding; development; extraction of roots; movement of
troops or war-ships; the scientific theory according to which the higher forms of life have
gradually developed from simple and rudigradually developed from simple favolytion mentary forms.

mentary forms.

Evolutionary (ev-ol-n'shun-ar-i) a. perfaining to Evolutionist (ev-ol-a'shun-ist) n. one skilled in military movements; a believer in the evolutionary theory.

Evolve (e-volv') v.t. to unfold; expand; emit;—

Evulsion (e-vul'shun) n. act of plucking or tearing, Ewe (a) n. a female sheep.

Ewer (u'er) n. a large pitcher with a wide spout, used for carrying water. Ex (eks) a prefix, signifies out of or from. Exacerbate (eg-zas'gr-büt) v.č. to irritate.

violence of a disease

Exact (eg-zakt') a. closely correct or regular; punctual; accurate; precise; --v.t. to demand; equire; extort.

Exaction (eg-zak'shun) n. act of extorting. Exactly (eg-zakt'li) ad. accurately; nicely.

Exacty (eg-zakt l) ad. accuracy; nicely.
Exactness (eg-zakt) nelson. accuracy; nicety.
Exaggerato (eg-zaj-g-rat) v.t. to heighten in representation.
Exaggeration (eg-zaj-g-rat) n. a representation.
Exaggeration (eg-zaj-g-rat) n. a representation.
Exact (eg-zawit') v.t. to lift high; elevate; elate;

Exalt (egzawit) to the high, a raising; eleva-extol; refine. Exaltation (eg-awl-ta/shun) n. a raising; eleva-tion; refinement or rectification. [elated. Exalted (eg-zawl'ted) a. elevated; lofty; extolled; Exaltedness (eg-zawl'ted-nes) n. the state of being

Examination (eg-zam-i-nā/shun) n. inquiry. Examine (eg-zam'in) v.t. to inspect; search into;

Examiner (eg-zam'i-ner) n. one who examines. Example (eg-zam'pl) n. a pattern; instance. Exasperate (eg-zas'pe-rat) v.t. to make very angry;

Exasperation (eg-zas-pg-ra'shun) n. irritation. Excavate (eks'ka-va'shun) n. a making hollow; Excavation (eks-ka-va'shun) n. a making hollow;

a cavity or hollow made by cutting or digging.

Exceed (ek-sēd') v.t. or i. to surpass; excel.

Exceeding (ek-sēd'ing) ppr. going beyond;—a

beyond ;-a.

Exceeding (or seeing) ppr. going econo; very great, Exceedingly (ek-sed'ing-i) ad. to a great degree;
Excel (ek-sel' v.t. or i. to surpass. [worth.
Excellence (ek'se-lens) n. superior goodness or
Excellency (ek'se-lens) n. a title of honour.
Excellent (ek'se-lent) a. having great value,
aminant.

eminent. [degree. Excellently (ek'se-lent-li) ad. in an excellent

Except (ek-sept) v.t. to take out; -pp. or prep, Except (ek-sept) v.t. to take out; -pp. or prep, Excepting (ek-septing) pp. taking or leaving out, Exception (ek-septing) pp. taking or leaving out, Exception able (ek-sep shum). exclusion; objection.

[tion; peculiar. Exceptional (ek-sep'shun-al) a. forming an excep-Excess (ek-ses') n. more than enough; intemper-

ance.

Excessivel (ek-ses'iv) a. exceeding just limits;
Excessively (ek-ses'iv-li) ad. exceedingly
Exchange (eks-chanj') at to give one thing for
another;—n. act of bartering; balance of
money; place where merchants meet.

Exchangeable (eks-chanj'a-bl) a. that may be

exchanged.

Exchequer (eks-chek'er) n. a court in England that tries questions of the king's revenue; the

Excisable (ek-sī/za-bl) a. subject to excise.

Excise (ek-sīz') n. a duty on goods;—v.t. to lay a duty on goods. cised goods.

Excisemen (ck-siz'man) n. one who inspects ex-Excision (ck-siz'm) n. outting off; extirpation; a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body. Excitability (ek-sī-ta-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being Excitable (ek-si'ta-bl) a. that can be roused into

Excitation (ek-si-tā/shun) n. act of rousing. Excite (ek-sit') v.t. to stir; rouse. Excited (ek-si'ted) a. inflamed.

Excitement (ek-sit'ment) n. act of rousing. Exciting (ek-si'ting) ppr. or a producing excite-

Exclaim (eks-klām') v.i. to cry out.

Exclamation (eks-kla-ma'shun) n. a loud outery; the mark (!) noting some emotion. the mark () houng some emotion. [tion. Exclamatory (eks-klam's-tur-i a, using exclama-Exclude (eks-klud') u.t. to shut out; debar Exclusion (eks-klud') nun; a rejection. Exclusion (eks-klud') nun; a rejection. Exclusionist (eks-klud') anni-tion nun; one who would debar another from a privilege. [including. Exclusive (eks-klud') a. shutting out; not

Exclusively (eks-klóó'siv-li) ad, to the exclusion Exclusiveness (eks-klóó'siv-nes) n. state of being Exclusory (eks-klóó'sur-i) a. serving or able to

Excogitate (eks-koj'i-tāt) v.t. to think out; discover or invent by thinking.

Excogitation (eks-koj-i-tā'shun) n. act of thinking

or scheming out. [from communion. Excommunicate (eks-ku-mū'ni-kāt) v.t. to exclude Excommunication (eks-ku-mū-ni-kā/shun) n. act of excluding from the ordinances of the church.

Excoriate (eks-kö'ri-āt) v.t. to flay; strip off skin. Excoriation (eks-kö-ri-ā'shun) n. act of stripping off skin. from the body.

Excrement (eks'kre-ment) n. matter discharged Excremental (eks-kre-men'tal) a. pertaining to

Excrementitious (eks-kre-men-tish'us) a. pertaining to or containing excrement.

Excrescence (eks-kres'ens) preternatural growth or protuberance.

Excrescent (eks-kres'ent) a. growing out.
Excrete (eks-kret') v.t. to discharge through the

Excretion (eks-kre'shun) n. throwing out matter from the animal system; that which is thrown out; excrement Excretive (eks-krë'tiv, eks'krë-tiv) a. tending to Excretory (eks-krë'tur-i, eks'krë-tur-i) n. a little

duct for secreting a fluid. Exeruciate (eks-króo'shi-āt) v.t. to torture.

Excruciating (els-kroo'shi-a-ting-li) ad distressing; very painful. Exercicatingly (els-kroo'shi-a-ting-li) ad. with extreme pain or severity. Exercication (els-kroo'shi-a'shun) n. torture;

extreme veration.

Exculpable (eks-kul'pa-bl) a. that may be cleared Exculpate (eks-kul'pa-bl) a. to clear from a charge

of fault or crime ffrom blame. Exculpation (eks-kul-pā/shun) n. act of clearing Exculpatory (eks-kul/pa-tur-i)  $\alpha$ . clearing from

Excursion (eks-kur'shun) n. a trip for health or

pleasure; expedition; digression.

Excursionist (eks-kur'shun-ist) n. one who goes on an excursion.

Excursive (eks-kur'siv) a. wandering.

Excursively (eks-kur'siv-li) ad. in a desultory or wander or digress. Excursiveness (eks-kur'siv-nes) n. disposition to Excusable (eks-kū'za-bl) a. that may be excused.

Excusably (eks-kū'za-bli) ad. in a way to be excnsed Excuse (eks-kuz') v.t. to free from blame or obliga-

tion; ask or give pardon for;—(eks-kūs') n. apology; that which excuses. Execrable (ek'se-kra-bil) a detestable. Execrably (ek'se-kra-bil) ad. abominably.

Execrate (ek'se-krā-on) aa. abommany. Execrate (ek'se-krā'shun) n. imprecation of Execute (ek'se-kut) n.t. to carry into effect; put

to death by law; complete; perform.

Execution (ek-es-kū'shim) n. act of execution; performance; achievement; capital punishment; style of performance in music, painting, and other works of at. [death by law.]

Executioner (ek-sc-kú'shun-gr) n. one who puts to Executive (eg-zek'û-tiv) a. carrying into effect;—n. the person or power that executes the law.

Executor (eg-zek'û-ter) n. one who administers

the will of a testator. [cutor. Executorship (eg-zek'ū-tur-ship) n. office of exe Executory (eg-zek'ū-tur-i) a. performing official

duties Executrix (eg-zek'ü-triks) n. a female executor.

Exegesis (ek-se-je'sis) n. science of interpretation.

Exegutia (ch.se-jet/kal) a explanatory.
Exemplar (eg.zem'plar) a copy; pattern.
Exemplarity (eg'zem-plari-li) ad. by way of example.

[tion; commendable.] Exemplary (eg'zem-pla-ri) a. worthy of imitaExemplication to zopy. tion by example; a copy. tion by example; a copy. Exemplier (eg-zem/pli-fi-er) n. one who exempli-fine tion by example to the part and the part of the

Exempt (eg-zemt') a. free; -v.t. to free from; -n. Exemption (eg-zem'shun) n. freedom; immunity. Exercise (ek'sgr-siz) n. use; practice; lesson; task; -v.t. to train by use; practise; occupy;

give authority to ;-v.i. to use action or exertion.

Exert (eg-zert') v.t. to put forth; put in action; Exertion (eg-zer'shun) n. act of exerting; effort.

Exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt) v.i. to scale off. Exfoliation (eks-fo-li-a'shun) n. act of scaling off.

Exhalable (eks-hā/la-bl)  $\alpha$ . that may be exhaled. Exhalant (ekz-hā/lant) a. sending forth vapours or odours

Exhalation (eks-ha-la'shun) n. evaporation;

Exhale (ekz-hāl') v.t. to emit, as vapour; evaporate; -v.i. to rise or be given off, as vapour. Exhalement (eks-hal'ment) n. matter exhaled;

vapour. Exhaust (eg-zawst') v.t. to drain to emptiness; ex-

pend entirely; weary. [hausted. Exhaustible (eg-zaws'ti-bl) a. that may be ex-Exhaustion (eg-zaws'tyun) n. act of exhausting; state of being emptied or wearied.

Exhaustive (eg-zaws'tiv) a. serving to exhaust.
Exhaustive (eg-zaws'tiv) a. serving to exhausted.
Exhibit (eg-zaws'tiv) a. not to be exhausted.
Exhibit (eg-zbi'ti) v.i. to display; present officially; administer;—n. anything exhibited.
Exhibition (exs.ibish'un) n. a setting forth;

public show; a bursary. Exhibitioner (ek-si-bish'un-er) n. one who has a

bursary or pension at a university. Exhibitory (eg-zib'i-tur-i) a. showing. Exhilarate (eg-zil'a-rāt) v.t. to make cheerful.

Exhilarating (eg-zil'a-rā'ting) a. enlivening;

gladdening, Exhilaratingly (eg-zil'a-rā-ting-li) ad. in an ex-(hilarating) Exhilaration (eg-zil-a-rā/shun) n. act of ex-Exhort (eg-zort') v.t. to advise or warn; incite to

good; —v.t. to give good advice. [course, Exhortation (ek-sor-fa/shun) n. a persuasive dis-Exhortatory (eg-zor'ta-tur-i) a. tending to exhort. Also Exhortative. [the grave.

Exhumation (eks-hū-mā'shun) n. a digging from Exhume (eks-hūm') v.t. to disinter.

Exigency (kfsi-jens), n urgent demand; press-ing necessity; a case of distress. Exigent (kfsi-jent a, pressing. Exiglide (kfsi-ji-bl) a. that may be exacted. Exiglide (kfsi-ji-bl) a. that may be exacted.

-v.t. to banish.

Exist (eg-zis't) v.t. to be; live; occur; endure.
Exist (eg-zis'tens) v. being; life.
Existent (eg-zis'tent) a. having being.

Existing (eg-zis'ting) ppr. or a. having being or

Exit (eks'it) n. a going out; departure; way out; Exodus (ek'sō-dus) n. departure from a place; the second book in the Bible.

Exogen (ek'sō-jen) n. a plant that grows by new layers to the outside of the stem. Exogenous (ek-soj'e-nus) a. growing by additions

to the outside. Exonerate (eg-zon'e-rat) v.t. to unload; free from

a charge [ating. Exoneration (eg-zon-e-rā/shun) n. act of exoner-Exorable (eg/zō-ra-bl) a. that may be moved by

fenormity. Exorbitance (eg-zor'bi-tans) n. extravagance; Exorbitant (eg-zor'bi-tant) a. excessive.

Exorbitant (eg. 2n braint) at excessively; enormously. Exorbit eq. 2n braint) at excessively; enormously. Exorcise (ek. 2n braint) at the expension of exorbings. Exorcise (ek. 2n braint) n, act of exorcising. Exorcise (ek. 3n braint) n, one who casts out evil

Exordial (eg-zor'di-al) a. pertaining to the be

Sxordium (eg-zor'di-um) % introduction, preface, or preamble. [foreign origin Exotic (eg-zot'lk) a. foreign;—n. anything of Expand (ek-spand') v.t. or i. to open; spread;

(ek-spans') n. wide extent of space or

xpansibility (ek-span-si-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being expanded. Expansible (eks-pan'si-bli) a. capable of being ex-Expansibly (eks-pan'si-bli) ad. in an expansible

fextent. Expansion (ek-span'shun) n. act of expanding;

Expansive (ek-span'siv) a. capable of expanding

Expansive (ex-spansar), or of being expanded, or of being expanded, Expansively (elks-pan'siv-li) ad, by expansion, Expansiveness (eks-pan'siv-nes) n. quality of be-expansiveness (eks-pan'siv-ness) n ing expanive.

Expatiate (eks-pā'shi-āt) v.i. to rove; wander;

Expatiation (eks-pā-shi-ā'shun) n. enlarging in enlarge upon.

Expatriate (eks-pā/tri-āt) v.t. to banish from one's Expatriation (eks-pā-tri-ā/shun) n. banishment;

voluntary emigration.

Expect (eks-pekt') n.t. to look for or anticipate. Expectancy (eks-pekt'an.si) n. a state of waiting. Expectant (eks-pek'an.si) n. a state of waiting. are not who is expecting.

Expectation (eks-pek'ark'shim) n. act or state of expectation (eks-pek'ark'shim) n.

looking for; hope or prospect of future good.

Expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant) n. a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs. Expectorate (eks-pek'tu-rat) v.i. to discharge from

Expectorate (eks-pek'tu-rati) v. to discharge from the lung.

Expectoration (eks-pek-tu-rat'shun) n. act of discherative (eks-pek'tu-rati-y) a. serving to promote expectoration;—n. a medicine for the purpose.

Expedience (eks-pe'di-ens) n. suitableness; self-Expediency (eks-pe'di-ens) n. fitness; propriety.

Expedient (eks-pe'di-ens) n. fitness; propriety.

Expedient (eks-pe'di-ens) n. fitness; propriety.

Expediently (eks-pe'di-ent) a. fit; proper;—n. means to an end; shift; device.

Expediently (eks-pe'di-ent-li) ad. fitly; with advantage.

Expediently (eks-pe'di-ent-li) ad. self-ensy incelerate.

[easy; accelerate.

Expedite (eks'pe-dit) v.t. to hasten forward; render. Expedition (eks-pe-dish'un) n. haste; despatch; a

voyage; an enterprise.

Expeditionary (eks-pe-dish'un-a-ri) a. belonging to or forming an expedition.

Expeditious (eks-pe-dish'us) a. done with de-

spatch; speedy; prompt.

Expeditiously (eks-pe-dish'us-li) ad. with expedi-

tion or despatch.

Expel (eks-pel') v.t. to drive or force out; banish. Expend (eks-pend') v.t. to spend for an object; lay out; consume; waste

Expenditure (eks-pen'di-tur) n. act of spending, sum expended.

expense (eks-pens') n. cost; charge

Expensive (eks-pen'siv) a. costly; dear. [pense. Expensively (eks-pen'siv-li) ad. with great ex-Expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes) n. habit of spending much money; extravagance.

Experience (eks-pe ri-ens) n. trial or series of

trials;—v.t. to try; know by practice.
Experiment (eks-per'i-ment) n. trial; essay;—v.i.

to make trial. [trial or experience, Experimental (eks-per-i-men'tal) a. founded on Experimentalist (eks-per-i-men'tal-ist) n. one who to make trial.

makes experiments. Experimentally (eks-per-i-men'tal-i) ad. by ex-

periment; by personal trial.

Experimenter (eks-per-i-men'ter) n. one who

Expert (eks-pert') a. skilful; dexterous; -(eks'pert) a specialist; a scientific or professional witness

Expertly (eks-pert'li) ad. with skill.

Expertness (eks-pert'nes) n. readiness; dexterity; practical skill

xpiate (eks'pi-āt) v.t. to atone for, as a crime. xpiation (eks-pi-ā'shun) n. atonement; satisfac-

Expiatory (eks'pi-ā-tur-i) a. that makes expiation.

Expiration (eks-pi-ra/shun) n. act of breathing out: [emissi on of breath. Expire (eks-pir's-tur-i) a pertaining to the out;—(cks-pir') v.t. [pret. Expired] to breathe out;—(c to terminate; die. Expiring) additional expiring de dath.

Expiring lead of the charge of the cha

Explain (eks-plan') v.t. to make plain; expound;

elucidate;—v.i. to give explanations.

Explainable (eks-pla/na-bl) a. that may be ex-Explanation (eks-pla-nā/shun) n. act of making Explanatory (eks-plan'a-tur-i) a. serving to ex-

plain.

Expletive (ekr ple-tit) n. a word inserted to fill a

Expletory (ekr ple-tur) a. serving to fill up.

Explicable (ekr pli-kg-bl) a. that can be explained.

Explicable (ekr pli-kgb) t. to unfold; explain;

Explication (eks-pli-kā'shun) n an explanation.
Explicative (eks'pli-kā-tiv) a tending to explain.
Explicit (eks-plis'it) a clear; plain; express; not obscure.

not obscure. Explicitly (eks-plis'it-li) ad. plainly; expressly. Explicitness (eks-plis'it-nes) n. plainness of lan-guage. [to drive into disrepute.

guage.

Explode (eks-plōd') n.t. to burst with noise;—n.t. Explote (eks-plot') n. a heroic deed;—n.t. to work up and utilise, for one's own ends.

Explotation (eks-ploi-ta'shun) n. successful application of industry and skill to any object.

Exploration (eks-plo-ra'shun) n. act of exploring.

Exploratory (eks-plo-ra'shun) n. act of exploring.

Exploratory (eks-plo-ra'shun) n. act of exploring.

Exploratory (eks-plo-ra'shun) n. act of exploring.

out; examining. [thoroughly. Explore (eks-plor') v.t. to search through; examine

Exploring (eks-plor'ing) ppr. or a. searching; examining. [with noise. Explosion (eks-plö'zhun) n. a sudden bursting Explosive (eks-plö'siv) a. liable to or causing ex-

plosion manner. Explosively (eks-plō'siv-li) ad. in an explosive Exponent (eks-pō'nent) n. one who or that which

sets forth; an algebraic letter or number. Export (eks-port') v.t. to transport from one country to another ;-(eks'port) n. a commodity sent abroad

Exportable (eks-por'ta-bl) a. that can be exported. Exportation (eks-por-ta'shun) n. the carrying of goods out of a country.

Exporter (eks-por'ter) n. one who exports. Expose (eks-poz') v.t. to lay open or bare; put in danger

Expose (eks-pō-zā') n. a formal statement of a case; exposure of something wrong.

Exposed (eks-pōzd') a. laid out for sale; open to

attack [hibition. exposition (eks-pu-zish'un) n. explanation; ex-Expositor (eks-pōz'i-ter) n. an interpreter:

[getical. Expository (eks-poz'i-tur-i) a. explaining; exe-Expostulate (eks-pos'tū-lāt) v.i. to remonstrate earnestly with.

Expostulation (eks-pos-tū-lā'shun) n. reasoning Expostulatory (eks-pos'tū-lā-tur-i) a. containing expostulation. of being exposed.

Expoure (eks-po'zhur) n. act of exposing or state Expound (eks-pound') v.t. to explain. Expounder (eks-pound'er) n. one who interprets or explains.

Express (eks-pres') v.t. to press out; utter in language; represent; exhibit; declare; designate;—a. plain; explicit;—n. a special mes-

senger or message; fast conveyance.

Expressed (eks-prest') pp. or a. despatched by ex-

press; uttered; squeezed out.

Expressible (eks-pres'i-bl) a that may be uttered.

Expression (eks-presh'un) n. a pressing out;

utterance or representation; feature; look; phrase; diction; musical tone or feeling.

Expressive (eks-pres'iv) a. adapted to express. Expressively (eks-pres'iv-ii) ad. with force. Expressly (eks-pres'ii) ad. in direct terms;

Expugn (eks-pūn') v.t. to take by assault. Expugnable (eks-pug'na-bl, eks-pū'na-bl)  $\alpha$ . that

may be conquered.

Expulsion (eks-pul'shun) n. act of expelling.

Expulsive (eks-pul'siv) a. having power to expel.

Expunge (eks-pun') v.t. to blot out.

Expungate (eks-pur'gat, eks'pur-gat) v.t. t eanse; purify; expunge.

cleanse; purify; expunge.
Expurgation (eks-pur-ga-shun) n. act of purifying.
Expurgatory (eks-pur-ga-tur-i) n. purifying.
Exquisite (eks-kwi-zit) n. every ine; excellent;
keenly felt;—n. a fop or dandy.
Exquisitely (eks-kwi-sit-ii) nd. nicely,
Exquisiteness (eks-kwi-zit-nes) n. nicety; keen-

ness; perfection.

Extant (eks'tant) a, now in being.

Extemporaneous (eks-tem-pu-ra'ne-us) a. uttered

without previous study. Extemporary (eks-tem'pu-ra-ri) a. performed

without previous preparation. [study. Extempore (eks-tem'pu-re) ad. without previous Extemporise (eks-tem'pu-riz) v.i. to utter with-

out study.

Extend (eks-tend') v.t. or i. to stretch out; spread;

Extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti) n. quality of

being extensible.

Extensibile (eks-ten-si-bil) a. that can be extended.

Extension (eks-ten'shun) n. act of extending;

enlargement.

Extensive (eks-ten'siv) a. large; of great extent.
Extensive (eks-ten'siv-li) ad. widely; largely.
Extensiveness (eks-ten'siv-nes) n. extent; largely.
extensiveness; wideness. [extend or straighten.

ness; wherese, Extend classification and that serves to Extent (eks-ten'sgr) n. a muscle that serves to Extent (eks-ten't) n. space; compass. Extenuate (eks-ten'tab' v.t. to palliate; lessen; draw out; make thin. [ing; palliation, Extenuation (eks-ten-ù-a'shun) n. act of extenuation Extenuator (eks-ten'ū-ā-ter) n. one who extenu-

Exterior (eks-te'ri-er) a. outward; foreign;-n.

the outside; surface.

Exterminate (eks-ter-mi-nāt) v.t. to root out.

Extermination (eks-ter-mi-nā/shun) n. dei Exterminator (eks-ter'mi-nä-ter) n. one who ex-

Extern (eks-tern') a. not inherent; outward; visible;—n. a pupil who lives outside the

seminary.
External (eks-ter'nal-1) a. outward.
Externally (eks-ter'nal-1) ad. outwardly.
Externals (eks-ter'nalz) n.pl. outward outward rites; exterior form. [in force; dead. Extinct (eks-tingkt') a. extinguished; no longer

Extinction (eks-tingk'shun) n. destruction; sup-[quench; destroy. pression.

pression. Extinguish (eks-ting'gwish) v.t. to put out; Extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl) a. that may

Extinguishable (eks-ting gwish-q-bl) ā. that may be quenched or put out.

Extinguisher (eks-ting gwish-q-r) n. a utensil to put on a candle to extinguish it.

Extinguishment (eks-ting gwish-ment) n. a putting out or quenching; abolition. (or cut out. Extirpable (eks-ter'pabl) a. that may be rooted Extirpable (eks-ter'pabl) a. that may be rooted Extirpate (eks-ter'pabl) a. that may be rooted Extirpate (eks-ter'pabl) n. the act of cotting forthe graph of the graph of the

Extol (eks-tol') v.t. to praise greatly; magnify;

extor (eks-tor) v.t. to praise greatly, magnify, eulogise; glorify.

Extort (eks-tort') v.t. to wrest or gain by force; exact;—v.i. to practise extortion.

Extortion (eks-tor'shun) n. unlawful exaction. Extortionate (eks-tor'shun-at) a. oppressive. Extortioner (eks-tor'shun-er) n. one who practises

Extra (eks'tra) pref. signifying without or beyond;—n. an additional item in an estimate of

Extract (eks-trakt') v.t. to draw out; take out; select;—(eks'trakt) n. a substance drawn from

another; a passage from a book.

Extraction (eks-trak'shun) n. a drawing out; lineage; finding the root of a number.

a. that may be ex-Extractive (eks-trak'tiv)

Extractor (eks-trak'ter) n. he or that which

Extradite (eks-tra-dit') v.t. to deliver up, as by one nation to another.

Extradition (eks-tra-dish'un) n. delivery on the

part of one government to another of an accused Extrados (eks-trā/dos) n. the exterior curve of an

Extraneous (eks-tra'ne-us) a. foreign; not in-Extraneously (eks-tra/ne-us-li) ad. in an extrane-

ous manne Extraordinarily (eks-tra-or'di-na-ri-li, eks-tror'dina-ri-li) ad. in an uncommon degree.

Extraordinary (eks-tra-or'di-na-ri) a. uncommon; remarkable; special.
Extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans) n. lavish expense;

Extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant) a. exceeding due bounds; layish in expenses; irregular; profuse.

Extravagantly (eks-trav'a-gant-li) ad. in an extravagant manner.

Extravasate (eks-trav'a-sat) v.t. to let out of the Extreme (eks-trem) a. outermost; utmost; greatest; —n. utmost limit; extremity.

Extremely (eks-trēm'li) ad. in the utmost degree;

intensely. Extremity (eks-trem'i-ti) n. utmost point or degree; end; necessity.

Extricable (eks'tri-ka-bl) a. that may be extri-

cated.

Extricate (eks'tri-kat) v.t. to disentangle; set Extrication (eks-tri-kā/shun) n. act of disen-

tangling. Extrinsic (eks-trin'sik) a. outward; external; unessential.

Extrinsically (eks-trin'si-kal-i) ad. from without;

Extrude (eks-tròòd') v.t. to thrust out; expel. Extrusion (eks-tròò'zhun) n. act of thrusting out.

Exuberance (ek-su'be-rans) n. over-abundance; luxuriance. Exuberant (ek-su'be-rant) a. over-abundant:

superfluous. Exuberantly (ek-su'be-rant-li) ad. abundantly;

very copiously. Exudation (ek-sū-dā'shun) n. the act of sweating

Exude (ek-sud') v.t. to discharge through the pores; -u.i. to flow; issue forth, Exult (eg-zult') u.i. to rejoice greatly. Exultation (eg-zul-ta'shun) n. great joy or rap-turous delight.

Eyas (i'as) n. a young hawk.
Eye (i) n. the organ of sight;—n.t. to watch; obEyeball (i'bawl) n. the ball of the eye.
Eyebolt (i'būlt) n. a bar of iron with an eye at one

end for hooking tackle to.

Eyebrow fi'brou) n. hairy arch over the eyes.
Eyelash (i'lash) n. hair on the eyelid.
Eyeles [i'les) n. having no eyes; blind.
Eyelet-hole (i'let-hol) n. a hole for lace or cord.

Eyelid (i zd) n. movable cover of the eyeball.
Eyesalve (i'sav) n. ointment for the eye.
Eye-servant (i'ser-vant) n. a servant that requires

Eye-service (i'ser-vis) n. service done under the

employer's eye.

Eyesight (1'sit) n. sight of the eye; power of seeing.

Eyesore (1'sor) n. something offensive to the sight.

Eyetooth (1'tooth) n. an upper tooth next the grinders.

Eve-water (i'waw-ter) n. lotion for sore eyes. Eyewitness (i'wit-nes) n. one who saw what he

Eyre (ār) n. a circuit of judges.

Eyry (ār) n. a place where birds of prey build and hatch; a brood of such birds.

Fabian (fa/bi-an) α. delaying; dilatory;—n. a member of a group of Socialists bearing this

Fable (fa'bl) n. a fiction enforcing a useful truth; plot of a poem; falsehood; -v.t. or i. to feign; invent; lie. Fabled (fā'bld) a. told in fables.

Fabric (fab'rik) n. a building; a manufactured article, as cloth.

Fabricate (fab'ri-kāt) v.t. to form by art and labour; build; manufacture; devise falsely. Fabrication (fab-ri-kāṣhun) n. act of framing, constructing, or devising; that which is fabri-

Fabricator (fab'ri-kā-ter) n. one who constructs.
Fabulist (fab'u-list) n. one who writes or invents

[false.

Fabulous (fab'ū-lus) a. feigned; invented; unreal; Fabulously (fab'ū-lus-li) ad. in a feigned or false

Facade (fá-sád') n. a front elevation of a building. Face (fās) n. the visage; front;—v.t. to meet in

Facet (fas'et) n. a little face.

Facetious (fa-sē'shus) a. humorous; witty. Facetiously (fa-sē'shus-li) ad. with humour.

Facetiousness (fa-sē'shus-nes) n. jocoseness:

Facial (fā'shal) a. pertaining to the face.

Facile (fas'il) a. easy to be done; yielding; pliant; ready; dexterous.
Facilitate (fa-sil'i-tāt) v.t. to make easy.

Facility (fa-sil'i-ti) n. ease; easiness;—pl. means to render easy.

Facing (fa'sing) n. a covering in front for ornament or defence; -pl. movements in drilling

troops;—a. fronting.

Facsimile (fak-sim'i-le) n. exact likeness.

Fact (fakt) n. an act; deed; reality; circumstance. Faction (fak'shun) n. a political party; dissension. Factionist (fak'shun-ist) n. one who promotes

faction Factious (fak'shus) a. given to faction.

Factious (fak'shus-li) ad. in a factious manner. Factitious (fak-tish'us) a. made by art; artificial Factitiously (fak-tish'us-li) ad. in an unnatural

Factor (fak'ter) n. an agent in trade; anything which contributes to a result or forms a pro-

Factorage (fak'tur-ij) n. commission allowed to a Factory (fak'tur-i) n. house of a factor; a manufactory; body of factors.

Factotum (fak-tö'tum) n. a servant employed in Faculty (fak'ul-ti) n. power of the mind; ability; officers of a college; members of the learned [all sorts of work.

Fad (fad) n. a favourite notion or theory; crotchet; Fade (fad) v.i. to wither or decay; lose colour,

freshness, or distinctness.

Fading (fā/ding) a. subject to decay.

Fag-end (fag'end) n. untwisted end of a rope; refuse or meaner part of anything.

Faggot (fag'ut) n. a bundle of twigs; -v.t. to bind in a bundle. Also Fagot.

Faggot-vote (fag'ut-vot) n. a fictitious vote created by parcelling an estate into as many lots as will qualify separate voters.

Fail (fal) v.i. to become deficient or weak; come short of; decay; cease; miss; become insolvent; -v.t. to neglect or omit; disappoint; -n. de-

ficiency; want.
Failure (fal'ur) n. deficiency; omission; decay;
want of success; bankruptcy.

Fain (fan) a. glad; —ad. gladly.
Fain (fan) a. glad; —ad. gladly.
Faint (fant) a. weak; languid; indistinct; feeble;
—v.i. to swoon; sink with fatigue.

Fainting (fan'ting) n a swoon.
Faintish (fan'tish) a slightly faint.
Faintiy (fan'tish) a slightly faint.
Faintiy (fan'tish) a slightly faint.
Faintiy (fan'tish in loss of strength, colour, or respiration; feebleness; indistinctness.
Fair (far) a free from blemish, perversion, etc.;
frank; meatte — ad. openly; frankly; civilly;
— n. a stated market. The fair, the female sex.
Fairly (far'll) ad. openly; honestly.
Fairlys (far'll) ad. openly; honestly; dis-

Fairness (fār'nes) n. just conduct; honesty; distinctness; clearness of skin. Fair-play (far-pla') n. equitable conduct or treat-

Fairy (fa'ri) n. a fabled spirit;—a. belonging to Faith (fath) n. trust; confidence; belief; fidelity; truth or religious system believed.

Faithful (fath/fool) a. firm to the truth; loyal; [the fairies.

honest; true.
Faithfully (fath/fool-i) ad. honestly.
Faithfullness (fath/fool-nes) n. firm adherence to

Faithless (fath'les) a. without faith; unbelieving;

Faithless (athless a. without taith; thoeneving; treachery. Faithlessness (fathles-nes) n. want of faith; Fake (fak) to cheat, or deceive. Fakir (fa-ker') n. a mendicant priest in India. Falcate (falkat) a. bent like a sickle; crescent.

Falchion (fawl'shun) n. a short crooked sword. Falcon (faw'kn, fal'kun) n. a hawk trained for sport. Falconer (faw'kn-er) n. one

who trains or sports with hawks. Falconry (faw'kn-ri) n. the art of training hawks;

art of training hawks;
hawking.
Fall (fiver) v.i. [p. Fell; pp. Falchion.
Fallen] to drop down; decline; sink; be killed;
disembogue; happen; come upon; assail; be
transferred; be uttered;—n. descent; declivity;
cascade; declension; diminution in value;
cascade; declension; diminution in value;
cascade; declension; diminution in value;
cascade; (i.-la/shus) a. producing mistake; deactiful.

Fallacy (fal'a-si) n. a deceptive argument;

sophism.

Sophism (fal-i-bil'i-ti) n. Hableness to err.

Fallibly (fal'i-bil) a. liable to err or be deceived.

Fallibly (fal'i-bil) ad. in a fallible manner.

Fallow (fal'0) a. pale red or yellow; ploughed but not sown;—n. land left untilled;—v.t. to plough and harrow without sowing.

Fallow-deer (fal'o-der) n. a species of deer, smaller than the stag, domesticated in English parks.

False (fawls) a. not true; counterfeit; not faithful; hypocritical.

Falsehood (fawls'hood) n. want of truth or

reasonod (awis hood) A. wante of truth or veracity; untruth; lie.

Falsely (fawls'li) ad. untruly; treacherously.

Falseness (fawls'nes) n. want of truth or integrity. Palsetto (fawl-set/5) n. tones higher in compass

than those of the natural voice. Palsification (fawls-i-fi-ka'shun) n. act of mis-

stating or misrepresenting.

Falsifier (fawls-ifigt) a. a liar.

Falsify (fawls-ifigt) to represent falsely; prove to be untrue or erroneous;—v.i. to tell lies.

Falsity (fawls'i-ti) n. quality of being false; a

Falter fawl'ter! n.i. to hesitate in speech; waver. Faltering (fawl'tering) a. hesitating. Fame (fam) n. reputation; renown.

Famed (famd) a celebrated.
Familiar (fa-mil'yar) a intimate; well-known; knowing intimately; common;—n. an intimate acquaintance; a démon.

Familiarise (fa-mil'va-riz) v.t. to accustom : make practice or study Familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti) n. intimate acquaint-

ance: ease in intercourse

and: ease in interconsec.

Familiarly (fa.mil/yar-il) ad. without constraint or formality; commonly.

Family (fam'i-li) n. household; lineage; class.

Famine (fam'in) n. a general scarcity of food;

Famish (fam'ish) v.i. to die of hunger; -v.t. to Famous (fā'mus) a. renowned; noted. Famously (fā'mus-li) ad. with great renown

Fan (fan) n. an instrument to blow and cool the

face, and one to winnow grain: -v.t. to blow with a fan; winnow; stimulate; excite.
Fanatic (fa-nat'ik) n. an en-

thusiast; a bigot.

Fanatical (fa-nat'i-kal) a. wild and enthusiastic in opinions.

Fanatically (fa-nat'i-kal-i) ad. in an enthusiastic or bigoted

Fan. Fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm) extravagant notions; religious frenzy.

extravagant notions; rengions many. Fancied (an'sid) a. imaginary; liked. Fancier (fan'si-er) n. one who has special liking for, or keeps for sale, birds, dogs, etc. Fanciful (fan'si-fool) a. dictated by fancy; whim-

sical; strange. Fancy (fan'si) n. notion; groundless opinion; pre-

ference; taste; -v.k. or k to imagine; -a. pleasing the fancy; fine.

Fam fam, a temple; a church.

Famfare (fan'far) n. a fiourish of trumpets.

Famfare (fan'far) n. a vain boasting;

ostentation. Fang (fang) n. tusk of an animal; claw; talon. Fangless (fang'les) a. having no fangs.

Fanner (fan'er) n. one who fans; a ventilator — pa. na implement to separate grain from chaff. Pantasia (fan-ta'zi-q) n. a fanciful jiece of music. Fantastic (fan-tas'ti-k) n. fanciful j. whimsical. Fantastic y (fan-tas'ti-kq-l) ad, in a fantastic

Fartasy (fan'ta-si) n. a fancy; conceit.
Far (far) a. distant; remote:—ad. at or to a great

distance; very much.

Farce (fars) n. a ludicrous play;—v.t. to stuff.

Farcical (far'si-kal)  $\alpha$ . belonging to a farce.

Fardel (far'del) n. a pack, bundle, or burden of any kind; anything cumbersome or annoying.

Fare (far v.t. to be in any state, good or bad;—n. price of passage; the person conveyed; food. Farewell (far-well) n. wish of welfare; act of taking leave;—a. parting; valedictory. Fare and Well.

Far. fetched (far fecht) a brought from afar; forced; elaborately strained.

Farina (far-fring, far-fring) a, pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, etc.

Farinaceus (far-in-8in-us) a consisting of meal

or flour; mealy. Farm (farm) n. land occupied by a tenant:—v.t. or i. to lease or rent for a price; cultivate land. Farmer (far'mer) n., one who cultivates a farm. Farming (far'ming) n. the business of tilling land.

Farrago (far-rā'gō) n. a medley.

Farrier (fari-gr) n. a memory.

Farrier (fari-gr) n. one who cures the diseases of horses, a smith who shoes horses.

Farriery (fari-gr) n. the business of a farrier.

Farrow (fari-gr) n. a litter of pigs;—h. or t. to bring forth, as pigs;—d. not producing a calf in

Farther (far'THer) α, being at a greater distance

Farthest (far'THest) a. or ad. at or to the greatest

distance.

Farthing (far'rning) n, the fourth of a penny.

Farthingale (far'rning-gäl) n. a hoop for a petti-

Fascinate (fas'i-nāt) v.t. to charm; captivate. Fascination (fas-i-nā'shun) n. the power of charming.

Fashion (fash'un) n. form; custom; mode; -v.t. to form; mould. Fashionable (fash'un-a-bl) a. according to the pre-

vailing mode; stylish. [manner. Fashionably (fash'un-a-bi) ad. in a fashionable Fashioner (fash'un-er) n. one who fashions. Fashionless (fash'un-les) a. out of the prevailing

Fast (fast) v.i. to abstain from food ;—n. abstinence from food; a time for fasting; -a. close; firm; faithful; permanent; rapid; swift; dissipated; —ad. firmly; rapidly. [and prayer. Fast-day (fast/dā) n. a day set apart for fasting Fasten (fas'n) v.t. to make firm; hold together.

Fastening (fas'ning) ppr. making firm;—n. that which confines or makes fast.

Faster (fás'ter) n. one who fasts;—ad. more quickly. Faster (fast egr) n. one who rasts:—da, more quickly.

Fast (faste) n.pl. (1) among the Romans those
days upon which legal and public business
might be transacted; (2) brief historical annals
containing the names of the chief magistrates
and the important events happening during
their tenure of office; hence (3) historical records

Fastidious (fas-tid'i-us) a. difficult to please; Fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us) i ad. with squeamishness. [cacy of taste, appette, etc.

Fasting (fas'ting) n. abstinence from food; religious mortification. [fort.

Fastness (fast'nes) n. state of being fast; a strong Fat (fat) n. oily part of animal bodies; -a plump; gross; greasy; -n.t. or i. to make or grow fat. Fatal (fa'tal) a deadly; destructive; necessary. Fatalism (fa'tal-izm) n. the doctrine of fate or

inevitable necessity.

Fatalist (fā/tal-ist) n. one who holds to fatalism.

Fatality (fa-tal'i-ti) n. invincible necessity; mor-

Fatally (fa'tal-i) ad. mortally; necessarily. Fate (fat) n. inevitable necessity; destiny; doom;

Fated ( $f\bar{a}'$ ted) a. decreed by fate. [over men. Fates ( $f\bar{a}$ ts) n.pl. the destinies supposed to preside Fates (tats) n.pt. the destines supposed to preside father (fa'Hegi'n a. male parent; ancestor; dig-nitary or authority in the Church; first person of the Trinity;—n.t to adopt as one's own. Fatherhood (fa'Hegr-hood) n. state of being a father; character or conduct of a father. Fatherland (fa'Hegr-land) n. the land of one's

Fatherless (få'THer-les) a. having no father.

Fatherliness (fa'THer-li-nes) n. tenderness of a father

Fatherly (fa'ruer-li) a. like a father. Fathom (farn'um) n. six feet; depth;—v.t. to try Fathom (farm'um) m. six feet; depth; -2.t. to try
the depth of; penetratel) a. that may be
Fathomable (farm'um-a-bi) a. that may be
Fathomless (farm'um-les) a. bottomless.
Fatigue (fa-teg') n. great weariness; toil; -v.t. to
Weary to excess; tire.
Fatness (fat'l me) m. fath animal.
Fatness (fat'l me) m. feshiness; fertility.

Fatten (fat'n) v.t. to make fat

Fattor (fat'i) a. consisting of fat; greasy.
Fatulty (fa-tu'i-ti) n. weakness of mind.
Fatuous (fat'u-us) a. foolish; weak: silly.
Fauces (faw'set) n.pl. back part of the mouth.
Fancet (faw'set) n. pl. ple for drawing liquors.

Faugh (faw) inter. an expression of dislike or

contempt.

Fault (fawlt) n. a defect; offence.
Faultily (fawl'ti-li) ad. imperfectly; blamably. Faultiness (fawl'ti-nes) n. state of being defective

Faultless (fawlt'les) a. free from fault.

Faultlessness (fawlt/les-nes) n. freedom from fault

Faulty (fawl'ti) a. guilty of a fault; defective.
Faun (fawn) n. a rural deity.
Fauna (faw'na) n. the entire group of animals

belonging to a country.
Faunist (faw'nist) n. a naturalist.

Favonian (fa-vō'ni-an) a. gentle; favourable Favour (fa'vur) n. kind regard; a gift; kind act; letter; advantage; partiality;—v.t. to regard with kindness; support; render easy; resemble

[kind; conducive to. Favourable (fā/vur-a-bl) a. propitious to success; Favourably (fā/vur-a-bli) ad. with favour or

Favourer (fā'vur-er) n. one who favours. Favourite (favour-it) n. a particular friend: -a.

[favour: particular friend: -a.

[favour; partiality. Favouritism (favur-i-tizm) n. undue disposition to Fawn (fawn) n. a young deer;—v.i. to flatter

servilely.
Fawner (faw'ner) n. a flatterer.

Fawningly (faw'ning-li) ad. with servile adula-

Fawmingly (fawming-il) ad. With service adula-Fay (fa) a. a fairy; an elf.
Featly (fc'al-ti) h. fidelity: loyalty; faithfulness.
Fear (fcr) n. apprehension of evil;—n.t. or h. to apprehend evil; be afraid.
Fearful (fcr'fool) a. afraid; timorous; terrible.
Fearfull (fcr'fool) a. a fraid; timorous; terrible.
Fearfulness (fcr'fool-nes) n. fear; alarm.
Fearfast (forles) n. fear; alarm.

Fearitainess (fer les) a free from fear; undaunted. Fearless (fer les) a free from fear; undaunted. Fearlessness (fer les-li) ad. without fear. [courage. Fearlesmess (fer les-nes) n. freedom from fear; Feasibility (fe-zi-bil) -ti n. practicability. Feasible (fe'zi-bil) a that can be performed.

Feast (fest) n. a sumptuous entertainment; a festival; -v.i. to eat sumptuously; -v.t. to enter-

tain sumptuously.

Feat fifth n. an extraordinary action; exploit.
Feather (fern'er) n. a plume; that which forms
the covering of birds;—v.t. to cover with plumage; adorn

Featherless (fern'er-les) a. destitute of feathers. Feathery (fern'e-ri) a. covered with or resembling feathers. [distinguishing part of anything. Feature (fe'tur) n. form of the face; lineament; Featureless (fe'tur-les) a. having no distinct

Febrile (fe'bril, feb'ril) a. partaking of fever. February (feb'roo-a-ri) n. the second month of

Feces (fē'sez) n.pl. excrement. Feces (fe'sez) n.pl. excrement. Also written Fæces. Feckless (fek'les) a. feeble and wanting spirit. Fecund (fek'und, fe-kund') a. fruitful.

Fecundate (fe-kun'dat, fek'un-dat) v.t. to make

Fecundation (fek-un-dā'shun) n. act of making Fecundity (fe-kun'di-ti) n. fruitfulness. Fed (fed) pret. and pp. of Feed. Federal (fed'e-ral) n. pertaining to a league or Federalise (fed'e-ral-iz) v.t. to unite in compact,

as different states. Federalism (fed'e-ral-izm) n. the principles of

Federalist (fed'e-ral-ist) n. an advocate of union; a supporter of the authority of the Federal Government, in opposition to the Confederates who supported that of the separate States.

Federate (fed'e-rat) a. leagued. [league. Federation (fed-e-ra'shun) n. act of uniting in a Federative (fed'e-rā-tiv) a. joining in league.

Fee (fe) n. a reward; recompense; possession in land by right or tenure; fief:—u.t. or retain by a fee. [infirm; imbecile; languid; faint. Feeble (fe'bl) a. wanting in strength or activity;

Feebleses (fe'blns), infirmity.
Feebly (fe'bli) ad, weakly; faintly.
Feedly (fe'bli) ad, weakly; faintly.
Feed (fed) at. or i. [pret. and pp. Fed] to supply with food; eat; supply;—n. food; provender;

pasture. Pasture if the pasture is a construction of the pasture. Feeding fielding in pasture. Feel field in the pasture is the pasture in the pasture is pasture. Feel field in the pasture is pasture in the pasture in the pasture in the pasture is pasture in the pasture in the pasture in the pasture is pasture in the pasture in the pasture in the pasture is pasture. The pasture is pasture in the pasture is pasture in the p

Feeler (fe'ler) n. one who feels: something thrown out to ascertain the views of others; -pl. organs of touch in insects.

Feeling (fe'ling) n. touch; sensibility.

Feelingly (fe'ling-li) ad. tenderly.

Fee-simple (fe-sim'pl) n. an estate held by one in his own right.

Feet (fet) n.pl. of Foot. Fee-tail (fc'tal) n. an estate limited to a man and particular heirs of his body. Feign (fan) v.t. to imagine; pretend; dissemble.

Feint (fant) n. a false show; a mock attack; pass in fencing. gratulate. Felicitate (fe-lis'i-tāt) v.t. to make happy; con-Felicitation (fe-lis-i-tā'shun) n. kind wish. Felicitous (fe-lis'i-tus) a. happy; well expressed;

appropriate.

Felicitously (fe-lis'i-tus-li) ad. happily.

Felicity (fe-lis'i-ti) n. happiness; prosperity; a happy art or skill. Feline (fe'lin) α. pertaining to cats.

Fell (fel) a fierce; savage; cruel;—v.t. to knock or cut down;—v.t. past tense of the verb fall;—n. skin or hide of a beast. Fellah (fel'a) n. a peasant, or cultivator of the soil,

among the Egyptians, Syrians, etc.;—pt. Fellahs, Fellahin, Fellahin, Egyptians, Syrians, etc.;—pt. Fellahs, Fellahin, Essentians, Fellahin, Essentians, Fellahin, Fell

Felon (fel'un) n. one guilty of felony; a painful tumour;—a malicious; depraved. [ous. Felonious (fe-lo'ni-us) a containing felony; villain-Feloniously (fe-lo'ni-us-li) ad. In a felonious

manner.

Felony (fel'un-i) n. a heinous crime. Felspar (fel'spar) n. a crystalline mineral constituent of granite and other volcanic rocks. Also Feldspar.

Felt (felt) pret. and pp. of Feel;—n. cloth or stuff Felucca (fe-luk'a) n. a Mediterranean boat with lateen sails. [feminine.

Female (f6'māl) n. the sex that bears young;—a. Feminine (f6m'i-nin) a. pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate. Femoral (f6m'u-ral) a. belonging to the thigh.

Femur (fe'mur) n. the thigh bone.

Fen (fen) n. a marsh; a bog. Fence (fens) n. a wall or other structure to enclose land; fencing; skill in fencing or argument; a receiver of stolen goods; —v.t. to enclose with a fence; —v.t. to practise fencing.

Fenceless (fens'les) a. destitute of a fence.

Fencibles (fen'si-blz) n.pl. soldiers enlisted for home service only.

Fencing (fen'sing) n. materials for fencing; art of defence by the small sword.

Fend (fend) v.t. or i. to keep or ward off; shut out;

-v.i. to resist.

Fender (fen'der) n. a metal utensil before a fire-place to confine the ashes, etc.; something to protect the sides of a ship from injury by collision. Fenianism (fē'ni-an-izm) n. a secret organisation

to overthrow British rule in Ireland. Fennel (fen'el) n. an aromatic plant with yellow Feoff (fef) v.t. to invest with the fee of land. Feofiment (fef ment) n. grant of a fee of land; conveyance by actual delivery or legal deed; the

deed itself. Ferment (fer'ment) n. any substance which pro-

Ferment (fer'ment) n. any substance which produces fermentation; commotion; agitation.

Ferment (fer-ment') v.t. to cause fermentation; excite by internal motion;—v.t. to undergo fermentation.

Fermentation.

Fermentation (fer-men-ta'shun) n. a gaseous change in an organic substance by decomposition, heat, etc.; fermenting; high activity or excitement.

[tion.

ermentative (fer-men'ta-tiv) a. causing fermenta-Ferm (fern) n. a genus of plants which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves. [cultivated.

Fernery (fer'ne-ri) n. a place where ferns are Fernery (fe-rō'shus) a. savage; fierce. Ferociously (fe-rō'shus-li) ad, with savage cruelty;

Ferociousness (fe-r $\bar{o}$ 'shus-nes) n. savage fierceness. Ferocity (fe-ros'i-ti) n. savage fierceness; cruelty. Ferreous (fer'e-us) a. made of or pertaining to iron.

Ferret (fer'et) v.t. to drive or hunt out from a lurking place; search out and discover;—n. an animal of the weasel kind; narrow tape.

Ferruginous (fe-ròò'ji-nus) a. partaking of or containing iron. [a stick to strengthen it.

Ferrule (fer'col, fer'il) n. a ring round the end of Ferry (fer') n. a place for passing a river or lake; a boat,—n.t. to convey over water in a boat.

Perryman (fer'i-man) n. one who attends a ferry.

Fertille (fer'til, fer'fil) n. fruitful; producing much.

Fertilley (fer'i-liz) n.t. to make fruitful or productive; enrich, as soil.

Fertilley (fer'til-liz) n. productiveness; fruitfulness, abundance of resources.

Ferule (fer'col, fer'il) n. a rod to punish children at school;—n.t. to punish with the rod or cane.

Fervene (fer'ven-in) n. heat; extreme eagerness; zeal. Also Ferventness,

Fervent (fer'ven-in) awarm; ardent.

Fervently (fer'ven-in) awarm; ardent.

Fervently (fer'vin) a. warm; vehement. Ferrule (fer'ool, fer'il) n. a ring round the end of

Fervid (fer'vid) a. warm; vehement.
Fervidly (fer'vid-li) ad. with glowing warmth;
very hotly.

[ardour; zeal.

very noty.

Fervour (fgr'vur) n. heat; warmth of mind;

Festal (fcs'tal) n. relating to a feast.

Fester (fcs'ter) v.i. to suppurate; grow virulent;

rankle; -v.t. to cherish; -n. a small purulent

Festival (fes'ti-val) a. pertaining to a feast;—n. a feast; a day of civil or religious joy.

Festive (fes'tiv) a. pertaining to or becoming a

feast; joyous; gay.

Festivity (fes-tiv'l-ti) n. social joy or mirth.

Festoon (fes-to'm') n. a chain of flowers and foliage, or folds of drapery.

age, or folds of drapery, suspended from two points in flowing curves;—v.t. to hang or decorate with ornamental curves.

Fetch (fech) v.t. to go and bring; derive; obtain; arrive at; -u. a stratagem

or trick; ghost. Fete (fat) n. a festival; holiday celebration;—v.t. to feast.

Festoon. Fetich or Fetish (fe'tish) n. any false object of worship.

Fetid (fe'tid) a. offensive in smell; stinking Fetia (fc'ind) a offensive in smell; stunking; Fetiack (fct'lok) n. hair behind the pastern joints of a horse. Fetter (fct'er) n. a chain for the fet;—n.t. to Fetterless (fct'er-les) a. free from fetters; un-restrained. [Fetuses.

Fetus (fc'tus) n. an animal in the womb;—pl. Feu (f0) n. a fief; land held on payment of rent;

reu (n) n. a ner; and held on payment of rent;

—v.t. to grant or let in feu.

Feud (fūd) n. quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure.

Feudal (fū'dal) a. held of a lord or superior by

[tenures. Feudalism (fū'dal-izm) n. the system of feudal Fever (fā'ver) n. a disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse. Feverish (fā'ver-ish) a. affected with slight fever.

Few (fū) a. small in number.

Fewness (fû'nes) n. smallness of number. Fez (fez) n. a cap without a brim, and with a tassel at the crown, worn by Turks. Fiasco (fĕ-as'kō) n. a signal failure.

Fiat (fi'at) n, a decree; an order. [is false. Fib (fib) n, a story; falsehood;—v.i, to tell what Fibre (fi'bgr) n, a slender thread of an animal or

Fibril (fi'bril) n. a small fibre Fibrine (fi'brin) n. an organic compound found in animals and vegetables.

Throns (fi'brus) a. consisting of fibres. [ladies. Fichu (fi-shòo') m. a light silk or lace cape worn by Fickle (fik'l) a. changeable in mind.

Fillett

Fickleness (fik'l-nes) n. inconstancy.

Ficktion (fik'eluun) n. an invented story; novel; romance; a falsehood.

Fictionist (fik'eluun-ist) n. a writer of novels.

Fictitions (fik'shun-ist) n. a writer of novels.

Fictitionist (fik'shun-ist) n. a freigned; counterfeit.

Fictide (fid'l) n. a stringed instrument of music; a violin; -n.i. to play on a violin.

Fiddler (fid'ler) n. one who plays on a fiddle.

Fidelity (fidel'1-ti) n. faithfulness; loyalty; honesty.

Nuneasy motion of the body.

Fidget (fij'et) n. to move by fits and starts; 
Fidgety (fij'et-1) a. restless; uneasy.

Fiducial (fid'n'shal) a. confident; held in trust.

Fie (fi) a. denoting dislike.

Fief (fef) n. a fee; feud.

Field (fef) n. a fee; feud.

Field (feld) n. a piece of enclosed land; a battle-

Field dealy at a pace or an aground; compass; extent.
Field-bed (feld'bed) n. a bed for the field.
Field-bed (feld'bed) n. a bot used in surveying.
Fieldfare (feld'far) n. a bird of the thrush family.

Fielddare (feld far) n. a bird of the thruis hamily. Field-marshal (feld mar-shal) n. a military officer of the highest rank. [colonel, or colonel.] Field-officer (feld of i-ser) n. a major, lieutenant-Field-piece (feld of jes) n. a small cannon. Field officed (n. a minplead) enemy; the devil. Fiend (fend n. an implead) enemy; the devil. Fiendish (fen dish) a. malticlous: diabolical. Flendish (fen dish) a. fiendish manner.

Pierce (fers) a. violent; eager in attack; furious. Fierceness (fers'nes) n. violence; rage.

Fieriness (fir'i-nes) n. great warmth. [fierce. Fiery (fir'i) a. consisting of fire; hot; irritable; Fife (fif) n. a small musical pipe; -v.i. to play on

a fife

Fifer (fi'fer) n. one who plays the fife. Fifteen (fif-ten') a. and n. five and ten. Fifteenth (fif-tenth') a. noting fifteen.

Fifth (fifth) a. noting five;—n. an interval or three tones and a semitone.

Fiftieth (fifti-eth) a. noting the number fifty.

Fifty (fift) n. or a. sum of five tens added.

Fig (fig) n. a tree and its fruit.

Fight (fit) v.i. [pret. and pp. Fought] to contend in battle; -v.t. to war against; -n. a battle;

a combat.

Fighter (fi'ter) n. one who fights. Figment (fig'ment) n. invention; fiction.

Figurative (fig'ū-ra-tiv) a. representing by figure; typical; abounding in figures of speech; florid. Figuratively (fig'ū-ra-tiv-li) ad. by figure or metaphor. Figure (fig'ur) n. a character for a number : a type ;

shape; image;—v.t. or i. to form into any shape; make figures; represent: imagine. Filament [hira-ment] n. a slender thread; a fibre. Filatory (fil'a-tur-i) n. a machine for spinning

threads.

Filature (fil'a-tūr) n. the reeling of silk from cocoons; the reel itself; silk factory.

Filbert (fil'bert) n. a nut of the hazel kind.

Filbert (fil'ogrt) n. a nut of the hazel kind.
Filch (filsh) n.t to steal; pilfer.
Filcher (fil'sher) n. a petty thief.
Filchingly (fil'shing-il) n.d. in a thievish manner.
File (fil) n. a tool for smoothing iron;—n.t. to
smooth with a file;—n. a series; a wire on which
papers are strung; a line of soldiers;—n.t. place

papers are strung; a line of somers;  $\rightarrow 0.5$ . Diace in order, as papers;  $\rightarrow 0.5$  to march in file. Filial (fil'yal) a. pertaining to or becoming a child. Filially (fil'yal-i) ad. in a filial manner. Filiation (fil-ia'shun) a. the relation of a child to

a parent. Filibuster (fil'i-bus-ter) n. a lawless military ad

venturer; a buccaneer. Filigree (fil'i-gre) n. ornamental work in fine gold

or silver wire. [file. Filings (fi'lingz) n.pl. particles rubbed off by a Fill (fil) v.t. or i. to make or become full; occupy; expand;—n. as much as fills or satisfies.

Filler (fil'er) n. a tube or funnel for filling bottles,

Fillet (fil'et) n. a head-band; fleshy part of the thigh; meat rolled together and tied round;—v.t. to bind with a fillet.

Fillibeg (fil'i-beg) n. a kilt or short dress worn in the Highlands of Scotland. Filling (fil'ing) n. that which fills up. Filling (fil'ip) v.k. to strike with the nail of the finger; to Incite; spur on;—n. a stroke with

Filly (fil'i) n. a young mare.

Film (film) n. a thin skin or pellicle on the eye Filter (fil'ter) n. a liquor-strainer; -v.t. to purify by passing through a strainer; -v.i. to pass

Filth (filth) n. foul or dirty matter. Filthily (filth'i-li) ad. dirtily.

Filthiness (filth'i-nes) n. dirtiness.
Filthy (filth'i) a. abounding in filth; foul; dirty;

obscene; impure.

Filtrate (fil'trat) v.t. or i. to filter; percolate.

Filtration (fil-tra'shun) n. the act of filtering.

Find (in) a. a membrane in a fish serving to balance and propel it in the water. Finable (fring-bi) at liable to a fine. Final (fring-li) at liable to a fine. Final (fring-li) at liable to a fine. Finality (fi-nal'i-ti) n. final state or arrangement; doctrine of final causes.

Finally (fi'nal-i) ad. in conclusion. Finance (fi-nans') n. the science of raising and investing money; -pl. funds; public revenue;

Financial (fi-nan'shal) a. pertaining to finance. Financier (fi-nan'sĕr) n. one skilled in financial

matters.

Finch (finsh) n. a small singing bird.

Find (find) v.t. [pret. and pp. Found] to discover;
gain; supply;—v.i. to give a verdict;—n. thing found; discovery.

Finding (in ding) n. verdict of a jury. Finding (in ding) n. verdict of a jury. Fine (fin) a. thin; delicate; keen; sharp; nice; handsome; show; -n. penalty; forfeiture; -n.t. to indict a penalty; to purify; refine. Fine-draw (fin' draw) n.t. to sew up nealty; renter.

Finety (fir) ad. gally; dexterously.
Fineness (fir) ad. gally; dexterously.
Fineness (fir) as lenderness; showiness; purity; sharpness; delicacy.
Finer (fir) a. one who purifies metals.

Finery (fi'ner-i) n. fine dress, jewels, trinkets, etc.; splendour. felaborate.

Finespun (fin'spun) a. drawn out minutely; too Finesse (fi-nes') n. art; artifice; stratagem; -v.i. to use stratagem.

to use strategies.

Finger (fing 'ger) n. an extremity of the hand;

n. to handle; touch; pilfer.

Fingering (fing 'ger-ing) n. act or manner of touching with the fingers.

Finger-plate (fing sgr-plat) n. a plate made of metal or porcelain and placed on a door near the handle to prevent solling by the finger.

Finical (fin'i-kal) a. nice in trifles; fastidious;

foppish.

Finically (fin'i-kal-i) ad. with great nicety.

Finis (fi'nis) n. the end; conclusion.

Finish (fin'ish) v.t. to bring to an end; perfect; v.i. to come to an end; -n. the last touch to a

work; polish.
Finisher (fin'ish-er) n. one who completes.
Finite fin'int) a. bounded; limited.
Finitely (fi'nit-li) ad., within limits.

Finny (firmt) a. furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or to fish. [by high rocks. Flord (fyord) n. a long narrow firth bounded Fir (fer) n. a resinous cone-bearing tree or its

Fire (fir) n. heat and light; anything burning;

passion; -v.t. to set on fire; discharge; -v.i. to

Firearms (fir'armz) n.pl. guns, pistols, etc.
Fire-basket (fir'bas-ket) n. a small portable grate.
Firebrand (fir'brand) n. a piece of wood on fire;
Incondiny; mischief-maker.
Incohigade (fir'bri-gad) n. a body of men for ex-

tinguishing fires.

Firedamp (fir'damp) n. a highly explosive gas generated in coal mines.

Fire-engine (fir'en-jin

Fire-escape (fir'es-kāp) n. a machine for escaping from a building on fire. [shovel.

Fire-irons (fir'i-ernz) n.pl. tongs, poker, and Firelock (fir'lok) n. a musket. Fireman (fir'man) n. a man who extinguishes fires

or tends engine fires. [loss by fire Fire-office (fir'of-is) n. office for insuring agains loss by fire. Fire-plug (fir'plug) n. a plug for drawing water at fires, [against loss by fire,

Fire-policy (fir'pol-i-si) n. policy of insurance Fire-policy (fir'pol-i-si) n. policy of insurance Fire-policy (fir'pol-i) n. a ship to set an enemy's

vessels on fire.

Fireside (fir'sīd) n. the family hearth; home.

Fireworks (fir'wurks) n.pl. preparations of powder for exploding in the air.

for exploding in the air.
Firing firing in act of discharging firearms; fuel.
Firkin (fer kin) m. a vessel of eight or nine gallons;
small cask.
Firlot (fer lot) n. the fourth part of a boll.

Firm (ferm) a. strong; compact; fixed; steady; secure;—n. a partnership. [the sky. Firmament (fer ma-ment) n. the region of the air;

Firmamental (fer-ma-men'tal) a. belonging to the firmament. or decree. Firman (fer'man, fer-man') n. a Turkish permit Firmly (ferm'li) ad. strongly; steadily; with fixedness. [constancy.

Firmness (ferm'nes) n. compactness; solidity; First (ferst) a. earliest; chief;—ad. in the first

place, time, etc.
First-born (ferst'born) n. the eldest child.
First-fruits (ferst'froots) n.pl. first produce or

Firstling (ferst/ling) n. offspring of cattle first
Firth, Frith (ferth, frith) n. the opening of a river
into the sea. [revenue: a treasurer.] into the sea. [revenue: a treasurer. Fiscal (fis'kal) a. pertaining to a treasury: -n. Fish (fish) a an animal living in water; —v.t. to search, as for fish;—v.t. to try to catch fish.

Fished (fisht) a strengthened with pieces of wood,

as a mast.

Fishery (fish'er-i) n. the business or place of

Fish-hook (fish'hook) n. a hook for catching fish. Fish-hook (fish'nog) n. the practice of catching fish. Fish-market (fish'mar-ket) n. a market for fish.

Fishmonger (fish'mung-ger) n. a dealer in fish.
Fish-pond (fish'pond) n. a pond for fish.
Fish-slice (fish'slis) n. broad knife for dividing fish at table.

Fish-spear (fish'sper) n. a harpoon; leister.
Fishy (fish'i) a. consisting of fish; like a fish; seedy; equivocal.
Fissile (fis'sil) a. that may be split or divided in

the direction of the grain; easily split into layers

Fissure (fish'ur) n. a cleft; a narrow chasm.
Fist (fist) n. the hand clenched;—v.t. to beat with

Fisticuffs (fis'ti-kufs) n.pl. blows with the fist.
Fistula (fis'tu-la) n. a deep, callous ulcer; a pipe

'istulous (fis'tū-lus) a. hollow like a pipe.

Fistalous (fis'th-lus) a hollow like a pipe.

A suiden attack, impulse, or whim;—

a suitable; convenient;—nt. to suit; adapt;
equip; qualify;—nt. to be suitable; become.

Fitty (fit'lool) a varied by fits.

Fitty (fit'l ad. suitably; conveniently.

Fitness (fitnes) a. state of being fit.

Five (fiv) a. the sum of four and one; a symbol
representing this number, as \$ or V.;—a. one
more than four.

Fivefold (fiv'fold) a. taken five times.

Fix (fits) nt. to set firmly; fasten; make perma
nent;—nt. to become firm; settle;—n. a difficult position: predictament.

neht;—a. to become min; securi;—a. a cult position; predicament.

Fixable (fik'sa-bl) a. that may be fixed.

Fixedly (fik'sed-bl) ad. firmly; steadfastly.

Fixedness fik'sed-ness a state of being fast.

Fixity (fik'si-tl) n. coherence; fixedness.

Fixture (fiks'tūr) n. fixed state; anything permanently attached, as to a house, business, etc.

manently attached, as to a house, business, etc. Fizz (fig. vi. to make a hissing sound. Flabbilly (flab'l-fil) ad. in a flabby manner. Flabbiness (flab'l-fil) a. a flabby state. [shaken. Flabby (flab'l) a. soft; yielding; loose; easily Flacetd (flak'sid) a. weak and limber. [ston. Flacetdity (flak'sid'l-ti) n. laxness; want of ten-Flacetdity (flak'sid'l-ti) n.

Flag (flag) v.i. to become weak; droop; -v.t. to lay with flags or flat stones; -n. a flat stone

used for paving :- an ensign or colours.

used for paving:—an ensign or colours.

Flagellate (fiq'e-lkf) v.f. to scourge.

Flagellation (fiq'e-lkf) v.f. to scourge.

Flagellation (fiq'e-lkf) v.f. kind of flute.

Flagtious (fiq-jish'us) a. extremely wicked.

Flagtious (fiq-jish'us) d. at viccously; grossly.

Flagtiousness (fiq-jish'us-lnes) n. extreme wicked-

ness; villainy. Flagon (flag'un) n. a vessel with a narrow mouth.
Flagrancy (flagran-si) n. burning heat; enormity.
Flagrant (flagrant) a. burning; glowing; glaring;

notorious; enormous.

Flagrantly (flagrant-ii) ad. notoriously.

Flag-ship (flagrship) n. the ship which bears the

commander of a squadron.

Flag-staff (flag'staf) n. a staff to support a flag. Flag-stone (flag'ston) n. a flat stone for a pave-

Flail (fiāl) n. an instrument for thrashing grain. Flake (fiāk) n. a flock of snow; a stratum; a scaffold;—v.t. to form into flakes;—v.i. to break into laminæ.

Flaky (fla'ki) a. consisting of flakes.
Flambeau (flam'bō) n. a lighted torch.
Flame (flam) n. light emitted from
fire; blaze; ardour;—v.t. to burn
with a blaze; shine as fire;—v.t. to

Flaming (fia'ming) a. burning with a blaze; bright; violent.
Flamingo (fia'ming'gō) a. a bird remarkable for its long neck and legs

and bent bill Flammability (flam-a-bil'i-ti) n. apt- Flambeau.

Flange (flanj) n, a projecting edge or rim on a wheel to keep it on the rails.

Flank (flangk) n. side of the body or of an army or fleet;—v.t. to attack or turn the flank; border;—v.t. to be posted on the side of. Flanker (flang'ker) n. a lateral fortification; a skirmisher;—v.t. or t. to attack or defend side-

Flannel (flan'el) n. a soft woollen cloth. Flannelette (flan-el-et') n. a cotton material having the appearance of wool.

Flap (flap) n. anything that hangs broad and loose; the motion of it, or a stroke with it;—v.t. to move as wings;—v.t. to make a motion as with wings.

Flapper (flap'er) n. he or that which flaps. Flare (flar) v.i. to burn or shine with an unsteady

Flaring (flar'ing) a making a display.
Flash (flash) n a sudden burst of light;—v.t. or i.
to send out or burst suddenly, as light.
Flashily (flash'i-li) ad. with empty show.

Flashiy flash'i a dazvling; show.
Flash (flash'i) a dazvling; show.
Flask (flask) n a bottle; a powder-horn.
Flat (flat) a level; insipid; positive; in Music,
depressed;—n a level piece of land; a shoal;
mark of depression in music; a simpleton; floor
of a house;—v.t. to make flat;—v.t. to become

Flatly (flat'li) ad. horizontally; peremptorily. Flatness (flat'nes) n. evenness; vapidness. Flatten (flat'n) v.t. or i. to make or grow flat. Flatter (flat'er) v.t. to praise falsely.

Flatterer (fiat' er-er) n. one that flatters.
Flattering (fiat' er-ing) a. exciting hopes; favourFlattery (fiat' er-i) n. false praise. [able.
Flattlish (fiat' ish) a. rather flat

Flatulence (flat'ū-lens) n. wind in the stomach. Flatulent (flat'ū-lent) a. windy; puffy. Flatulently (flat'ū-lent-li) ad. windily; emptily.

Flatus (flat'us) n. a puff of air; a breath; flatu-lence. [flourish or toss;—n. boast; brag; gibe. Flaunt (flant) v.t. or i. to display ostentatiously;

Flaunting (flan'ting) a. making a display for show; Flauntingly (flan'ting-li) ad. in a flaunting man-

Flautist (flaw'tist) n. a player on the flute.

Flavour (flā'vur) n. a peculiar taste or smell; relish;—v.t. to give a pleasant taste or smell to. Flavourless (flavur-les) a. without flavour; taste-

Flaw (flaw) n. a break : defect : sudden gust :-v.t. to break; injure. Flawless (flaw'les) a. free from crack or defect.

Flax (flaks) n, plant of which linen is made. Flaxen (flak'sn) a, made of or like flax; fair and flowing. Also Flaxy. Flay (fla) v.t. to strip off the skin.

Flea (fle) n. an insect.

leam (fiem) n. an instrument for opening veins. Fleck (flek) n. a spot; streak; speckle; -v.t. to

flecker Flecker (flek'er) v.t. to spot; streak or stripe. Flection (flek'shun) n. act of bending.

Flection (lies simin n. act or bending. Fled (fied) pret. and pp. of Flee. Fledge (fie) v.t. to furnish with wings or feathers. Fledgeling (fie') ling) n. a young bird just fiedged. Flee (fie) v.t. to run with rapidity; run away; v.t. to shun or avoid.

Fleece (fles) n. coat of wool from a sheep :—v.t. to deprive of a fleece; strip by severe exactions; furnish with a fleece.

Fleety (fie's) a. covered with wool; woolly.
Fleet (fiet) a. swift in motion; nimble; light;—
v.i. to fly swiftly; to flit;—n. a number of ships

in company; a navy.

Fleeting (fle'ting) a. not durable; passing swiftly. Fleetness (flet'nes) n. swiftness; speed.

Flesh (flesh) n. the softer solids of animals; animal nature; human family; -v.t. to feed with flesh; satiate; initiate. [action of the skin.

Flesh-brush (flesh'brush) n. a brush to excite

Flesh-colour (flesh'kul-ur) n. the colour of the

Flesher (flesh'er) n. a butcher; fleshmonger. Fleshiness (flesh'i-nes) n. corpulence.

Fleshly (fiesh ii) a. carnal; corporeal.
Fleshmonger (fiesh mung-ger) w. a. dealer in animal food; fiesher. [fiesh; plump; pulpy.
Fleshly (fiesh'i) a. pertaining to the fiesh; full of Fletch (fiech) v.t. to feather an arrow.

Flew filed) pret of Fly, which see.
Flew fileds not to bend. [Also Flexibleness.
Flexibility files-i-bil'i-ti) n. pliability; pliancy.
Flexibile (fiek'si-bil) a. capable of being bent;

pliant; tractable; manageable. Flexibly (flek'si-bli) ad. in a flexible manner. Flexion (flek'shun) n. act of bending; a fold; a [joints in stooping.

Flexor (fiek'sur) n. a muscle which contracts the Flextous (fick'sū-us) a, bending; winding.
Flexture (fick'sū-us) a, bending; winding.
Flick (fick) u.t. to strike lightly, as with a whip;
to flip;—a. a, light, smart stroke. Flack, to

Flicker (flik'er) v.i. to flutter; flap the wings; waver; twinkle;-n. a wavering gleam. Flickering (flik'er-ing) a wavering;—n, a flutter-Flier (fli'er) n, one that flies or flees.

Flight (flit) n. act of flying; flock of birds.

Flightiness (fli'ti-nes) n. capricious feeling.
Flighty (fli'ti) a. fleety; changeful; volatile;

Flimsy (flim'zi) a. thin; slight; weak.
Flinch (flinsh) v.i. to draw back; shrink from;

to be irresolute.

to be irresolute.

Filing (fing) u.t. [pret. and pp. Flung] to cast from the hand; hurl; shed; scatter; throw down; —v.i. to kick; toss about; rush away;—n. a throw or cast; gibe; a kind of dance; sneer.

Flint (flint) n. a hard stone.
Flinty (flin'ti) a. made of flint; hard.
Flip (flip) v.t. to flick: to toss with the fingers; to twitch; to fillip; -n. a flick; a snap.

Flip flip) n. a drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar.
Flip flip) n. a drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar.
Flippancy (flip an-si) n. volubility of tongue.
Flippant (flip ant) a. rapid in speech; talkative;

forward; pert.

Flippantly (flip ant-li) ad. in a flippant manner.

Flip flert v.t. to throw with a jerk;—v.t. to coquet;—n.a jerk; a volatile girl.

Flirtation (fler-tā'shun) n. desire of attracting

Pirtation ing-ta-sunn n. desire of attracting notice; coquetry.

Pit (flit) v.i. to flutter; dart along; remove.

Pittch (flich) n. a side of pork cured. [fluttering.

Pitting (fluting) a. variable; flying; -n. a

Ploat (flot) n. something that swims; a raft; -v.t.

or £ to swim on the surface.

Floatage (flö'tij) n. anything that floats.

Floating (flo'ting) n. spreading plaster on walls.

Flocculence (flok'ū-lens) n. adhesion in small locks [locks.

Flock led (flok'd-lent) a. adhering in small Flock (flok) a. a collection of small animals : a lock of wool :-w. t. og sther in a crowd; assemble. Flock led (flok'bed) n. a bed filled with locks of

wool. (finised figures of cloth or flock. Flock-paper (finised figures of cloth or flock. Flock-paper (finised figures of cloth or flock. Flock (finised figures). a wall-paper with Flock (finised figures). The finised figures of flocks or woolly locks.

Flog (flog) v.t. to whip; lash; punish by whipping. Flogging (flog'ing) n. act of one who flogs; a whip-

ping for punishment.

Flood (flud) n. a great body of moving water; inundation; deluge; flowing in of the tide; overflow; superabundance;—n.t. to overflow;

Floodgate (flud'gāt) n. a gate to stop or let out Floodmark (flud'mark) n. the point to which the tide rises.

Floor (flor) n. the bottom of a room; a story platform ;-v.t. to lay with a floor; strike or put down: overthrow.

Flooring (flor'ing) n. laying a floor; materials for floors.

Flop (flop) v.t. or i to strike or clap; let down suddenly; plump down.
Flora (flora) n. the goddess of flowers; the plants

of a given country or period; a list or description of such.

Floral (floral) a. pertaining to flowers.
Florescence (flores'ens) n. the season of flowering in plants. Floriculture [flowering plants.

Floriculture (flo'ri-kul-tūr) n. cultivation of Florid (flor'id) a. flowery, bright with colour; highly embellished; ornate. Floridness (flor'id-nes) n. freshness of colour; em-

bellishment. Also Floridity.
Florin (flor'in) n. a coin of different valuesBritish value, 2s.

Florist (flor'ist) n. one who cultivates flowers

Floss (flos) a. a downy substance on the husks of certain plants; ravelled silk filaments. Flotage (flotij) a. something that floats. Flotilla (flotil'a) a. a fleet of small vessels. Flounce (flouns) v.t. to adorn with flounces;

Flounce (flouns) v.t. to adorn with hounces;—n. a plaited border on a dress;—n.t. to struggle violently;—n.a sudden jerk or dash. Flounder (floun'der) v.i. to flounce; struggle violently;—n.a small flat fish. Flour (flour) n. finely ground meal of wheat or other substance;—v.t. to grind and bolt; analytic agin day.

sprinkle with flour. Flourish (flur'ish) v.t. or i. to thrive; embellish;

brandish; -a. a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; showy display; embellishment. Flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li) ad. in a thriving or

prosperous manner. Flout (flout) v.t. to treat with contempt; -v.i. to

sneer at ;—n. contemptuous mock or sneer.

Flow (fiō) v.t. and t. to move as a liquid; rise as the tide; hang loose and waving;—n. a stream;

Flower (flou'er) n. the blossom of a plant; the prime or best of anything; -v.i. to blossom forth; -v.t. to embellish with figures. Floweriness (flou'er-i-nes) n. state of being flowery.

Flowery (flou'er-i) a. full of flowers; highly orna-

Flowing (fi5'ing) a. liquid; fluent. Flown (fi5n) pp. of Fly. Fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt) v.i. to waver; rise and fall. Fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shun) n. unsteadiness.

Fluctuation (fluct-th-fishum) n unsteadiness. Plue (fido) na passage for smokas Pluency (flod'en-si) n facility of utterance. Fluent (flod'ent) a. fluid; flowing; smooth; ready in the use of words; voluble. Frouldy, Fluenty (flod'ent-li) ald, with flow of utterance; Fluid; (flod'id) a. having parts which easily move, as water; liquid; —n. a liquid substance. Fluidity (flod-id'-ti) n the quality of being fluid. Fluke (flodis) a the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; a small flat fish. Plume (flodism) n. a channel for water. Flummery (flum'er-i) n. a kind of jelly; empty talk or compliment.

talk or compliment.

Flung (flung) pret. and pp. of Fling.
Flunkey (flung'ki) n. a livery servant; lackey; a
mean-spirited fellow.
[mean servility.

mean-spirited fellow. [mean servility. Plunkeyism (finur ki-ism) n. qualities of a flunkey; Pluor-spar (floo' or-spar) n. a beautiful mineral. Flurry (flur') n. a hasty blast; sudden commetion; -v.t. to agriate. Fluah (flush) a. fresh; full of vigour; -v.t. to redden suddenly; -v.t. to cause to blush; -n. a flow of blood to the face; -v.t. to cleanse by a run of water; to start; -a. level; even. Pluster (flus' fer) v.t. to confuse; -v.t. to be agriated. Plute (floot) a. musical nipe: -v.t. to pluy on a

Flute (floot) n. a musical pipe; -v.i. to play on a flute; -v.t. to furrow or channel.
Fluting (floo'ting) n. fluted work.

Fluing (noting) n. huted work.
Fluints (flotvist) n. a performer on the fluite.
Fluitter (flut'er) v.i. to move or flap the wings
rapidly; -n.i. to agitate; hurry the mind; -n.
rapid motion; hurry; confusion. [rivers.
Fluint] (flov'i-al] n. belonging, or pertaining, to
Fluint (flotw) n. a flowing; looseness; -n.i. to melt
fluints.

Fluxibility (fluks-i-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being Fluxible (fluks'i-bl) a. capable of being melted.

Fly (fil) n.t. [pret. Flew; pp. Flown] to move with the wings; move rapidly; float; flutter;—n.t to quit; shun;—n. a winged insect; a light car-Flyblow ( $fli'bl\bar{o}$ ) n. the egg of a fly.

Flyblow (iii blo) n, the egg of a ny. [flies. Flyblown (iii' blon) a, tainted; impure. [flies. Fly-fishing (fli'fish-ing) n, angling for fish with Fly-leaf (fii'lef) n, a blank leaf at the beginning or

end of a book. Fly-wheel (fli'hwel) n. a large wheel for equalis-

Fly-wast (if theel) it a large wheel for equansing the motive power of a machine.

Foal (foi) in the young of a mare; she-ass, etc.;—

""" to r. to bring forth a colt or filly.

Foam (foin) v. to froth; be in a rage;—n. froth;

Foam (foin) a covered with froth; frothy,

Fob (fob) in a small watch-pocket;—v.t. to trick;

defraud

defraud.

Pocal (fo'kal) a belonging to a focus.

Focalise (fo'kal-iz) v.t. to bring to a focus.

Focus (fo'kal-iz) v.t. to bring to a focus.

Focus (fo'kus) a the point in which rays of light meet when reflected or refracted; meeting point; -p.l. Focusses, Foci.

[Cattle. Fodder (fod'er) n. food for cattle; -w.t to feed as Foe (fo) n. an enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher. Fog (fog) n. a thick vapour from the earth or water.

water.
Fogginess (fog'i-nes) n. state of being foggy.
Foggy (fog'i) a. dark with a fog; filled with fog;
misty; obscure.
Fogy (fo'gi) n. an old-fashioned fellow; one behind
the times. Also Foggy.
Foible (foi'bl) n. a moral weakness or failing; a
Foil (foil) u.t to frustrate; blunt; dull;—n. a defeat; a blunt sword;—a thin leaf of metal.
Foilable (foi'lg-bl) a. that may be foiled.
Foiler (foi'lgt) n. one who frustrates another.

Foist (foist) v.t. to insert wrongfully or secretly;

Fold (fold) n. a doubling; a plait;—v.t. or i. to double over; wrap; embrace; be closed;—n. a

pen for sheep. Folder (folder) a, an instrument to fold paper. Folder (folder) a, an instrument to fold paper. Foliace (folder) a, leafy or with scales. Foliage (folder) a, to beat into a thin plate. Foliation (folder) a, the beat into a thin plate. Foliation (folder) a, the pating into plates. Foliation (folder) a, leafage; state of being beaten into a foil.

ceaten 1110 a 101.

Folio (fo'li-j) n. a book of two leaves to a sheet; a page;—pl. Folios.

Folk (fok' n. people in general;—pl. Folks.

Folliele (fol'-kl) n. a univalvular pericarp; a little bag; gland.

Follow (fol'o) v.t. or i. to go or come after; pursue;

copy; practise; succeed; result from.
Follower (fol'ō-er) n. one who follows; a disciple.
Following (fol'ō-ing) n. being the next after; subsequent;—n. business; occupation; body of

Folly (fol'i) n. absurd action; criminal weakness Foment (fo-ment') v.t. to supply warm lotions; encourage or abet. [warm lotions, Fomentation (fō-men-tā/shun) n. a bathing with

Fond (fond) a. foolish; silly; loving.
Fondle (fon'dl) v.t. or i. to dote on; caress.
Fondling (fond'ling) n. one fondled or caressed

much.

Fondly (fond'li) ad. lovingly.
Fondness (fond'nes) n. affection; love; liking; inclination; relish.

Font (font) n. a baptismal basin. Food (food) n. that which supplies nutriment; provisions;

Fool (fool) n. one destitute of reason; -v.t. to impose on; spend foolishly; -v.i. to act

like a fool; triffe.

Foolery (fóól'e-ri) n. acts of folly.

Foolhardiness (fóól'hár-di-nes) n. courage without sense; mad rashness. Also

Font.

Foolhardy (fööl'har-di) a. madly rash or adven-

Foolish (foo'lish) a. silly; indiscreet.
Foolishly (foo'lish-li) ad. weakly; absurdly.
Foolishness (foo'lish-nes) n. want of understanding. Foolscap (föölz/kap) n. a paper 17 by 14 inches in

Foot (foot) n. that on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry; -pl. Feet; -vl. to dance; walk; -vl. to tread; sum up; put a foot on. Football (foot) bawl n. a leathern ball to be kicked

in sport; the game itself.

Footboy (foot/boi) n. a boy in livery.

Footfall (foot/fawl) n. a footstep.

Footing (foot'ing) n. ground for the foot; support; position; measured step or dance; addition of figures; sum total of such. Footman (foot'man) n. a man-servant.

Footnote (foot'not) n. a note of reference at the

foot of the page.

Footpath (foot'path) n. a way for foot passengers.

Footprint (foot'print) n. impression of the foot.

Footrule (foot'rool) n. a measure 12 inches long. Footstep (foot/step) n. mark of a foot; track;

Fop (fop) n. a vain, trifling man; a coxcomb. Foppery (fop'er-i) n. foolish vanity in dress or

Foppish (fop'ish) a. vain; gaudy; foolish.
For (for) prep. or conj. because of.
Forage (for'i) n. food for horses or cattle; provisions;—n.t. to go in search of provisions.
Foramen (fo-ra'men) n. a small hole or opening. Forasmuch (for'az-much) ad. or conj. since; seeing. Foray (for'a) n. a pillaging excursion.

Forbade (for-bad') pret, of Porbid.

Forbade (for-bad') pret, of Porbid.

Forbar (for-bar') v.t. or t. [pret, Forbore; pp. Forborne] to cease; abstain; delay.

Forbade (for-bar'ans) n. long-suffering.

Forbid (for-bid'ans) n. long-suffering.

Forbidding (for-bid'ing) n. repulsive.

Force (fors) n. strength; active power; efficacy; armament:—v.t. to compel; urge; ravage; strain; ripen artificially.

Forcement (fors'met) n. spiced meat chopped fine.

Forceps (for'seps) n. a pair of pincers for delicate operations.

operations.

Forcible (for'si-bl) a. manifesting force; violent;

having force; cogent; binding.
Fordibly (for'si-bil) ad., powerfully; impressively.
Ford (ford) n. a shallow place where water is passed on foot;—v.t. to pass by wading.
Fordable (for'da-bl) a, passable on foot.

Fore for a. coming or going first;—ad. before; in the forepart.

Forearm (for-arm') v.t. to arm beforehand.

Forebode (for-bod') v.t. to prognosticate; predict,

especially evil.

Foreboding (för-bö'ding) n. prognostication.

Forecabin (för'ka-bin) n. a cabin in the forepart

[-n. foresight. Forecast (för-kast') v.t. or i. to plan beforehand; Forecastle (fök'sel) n. the forepart of a ship. Foreclose (för-klöz') v.t. to shut up; preclude

cut off from right of redemption. For ecologies, Forefather (for fa-reep), an ancestor. Forefather (for fa-reep), an ancestor. Forefath (for fend) v.t. to avert; prohibit; secure. Forefather (for fing-ger) n. the finger next the

thumb.

Foregon (för'frunt) n. the foremost part or place.
Forego (för-gö') v.t. [pp. Foregone] to forbear to
possess; renounce;—go before; precede. Better

Foregoing (för'gö-ing) a. preceding. Foregone (för-gon') a. formed beforehand; relinguished. Foreground (för'ground) n, the front part of a Forehammer (för'ham-er) n, the sledge hammer. Forehanded (för'han-ded) a, early; timely; easy

in property.

orehead (for'hed) n. upper part of the face. Foreign (for'en) a. belonging to another country; not to the purpose; alien; remote; exotic. Foreigner (for'en-er) n. an alien; one from another

country. Foreignness (for en-nes) n. remoteness; want of

Foreindge (for-juj') v.t. to judge beforehand.
Foreknow (for-no') v.t. to know before. [events.
Foreknowledge (for-nol'ej) n. knowledge of future Foreland (for land) n. a promontory or cape. Forelock (for lok) n. a lock of hair on the forehead. Foreman (for man) n. the chief man of a jury or

in a shop. [vessel.]
Foremast (for mast) n, the forward mast of a Foremost (for most)  $\alpha$ , first in time, place, rank,

orenoon (for'noon) n. first half of the day. Forensic (för-en'sik) a. relating to courts of law.

Foreordain (för-or-dān') v.t. to ordain beforehand.

Foreordination (för-or-di-nā'shun) n. previous

ordination or appointment.

Forepart (för'part) n. the part before.

Forerank (för'rangk) n. the first or front rank.

Forerun (för-run') v.t. to precede. [precursor. Forerunner (för'run-er) n. one sent before; a Foresail (för'säl) n. a sail extended on the yard

Foreshan (107 sul) h. s and careful filand.

Foresee (for-se') n.t. [pp. Foreseen] to see beforeforeshore (for'shor) n. the sloping part of the
shore between high and low water man.

Foreshorte (for-shor') n.t. to paint figures as
they appear when viewed obliquely.

Foreshow (for-shor') n.t. [pp. Foreshown] to in-

dicate beforehand. Foresight (for'sit) n. a seeing beforehand; penetration: prudent care.

Forestall (for-stawl') v.t. to buy goods before they reach the market. [in a fores

reach the market.

Forester (for'es-ter) n. one who guards or lives

Forestary (for'es-tr) n. art of cultivating forests.

Forestark (for'tast) n. anticipation:—n.t. to anticipate.

[to predict; prophesy.

Foretell (for-tel) n.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Foreteld (for-thew) n. previous thought;

remaining the forest of the forest or fores

n. previous thought; [vious sign; prognostic. to foreshow;—n. a preprovident care Foretoken (för-tö'kn) v.t. to foreshow; -n. a pre-Foretoken (för-töld') a. told or uttered before. Foretop (för'top) n. hair on the forehead; platform

at the head of the foremast. Forever (for-ev'er) ad. through endless ages; to Forewarn (for-wawrn') v.t. to admonish before-

Forewarning (for-wawr'ning) n. previous admoni-

Forewoman (for'woo-man) n. a woman at the head of a department; a woman who oversees the employees in a shop or factory.

Forfeit (for fit) v.t. to lose by an offence;—a. liable to seizure;—n. what is lost by an offence.

Forfeitable (for fit-ta-bl) a. subject to forfeiture. Forfeiture (for'fi-tur) n. act of forfeiting; thing

forfeited

Forgave (for-gav') pret. of Forgive.

Forgave nor-gav! pret. of Forgive.
Forge (for) n. a place where iron is beaten into
form:—n.t. to form by hammering; counterfeit.
Forger (for)er) n. one who forges.
Forgery (for)er) n. act of counterfeiting or falsityForget (for, get) n.t. [pret. Forgot; pp. Forgot,
Forgotten] to lose the remembrance of; over-

look; neglect.
Forgetful (for-get/fool) a. apt to forget.

Forgetfulness (for-get/fool-nes) n. aptness to forget; neglect.

Forget-me-not (for-get/me-not) n. a small blue flower—emblem of friendship.

Forgetter (for get'er) n. one who forgets.
Forging (for'jing) n. beating into shape; counterfeiting; any work of hammered iron or steel.
Forgive (for-giv') n.t. [pref. Forgave; pp. Forgiven]

Forgate interpretable to pardon; remit.
Forgiveness (for-giv'nes) n. pardon.
Fork (fork) v.t. or i. to shoot into branches;
divide;—n. an instrument with prongs.
Forked (fork) a. divided into branches or prongs.

orky (for'ki) a. divided into shoots. Forlorn (for-lorn') a. forsaken and wretched;

helpless. Form (form) n. shape; manner; model; order; show; a long bench; -v.t. to model; plan; make; -v.t. to take position, as troops.

Formal (for mal) a according to form; essential; methodical; conventional; external.

Formalism (for mal-izm) n. quality of being

'ormalist (for'mal-ist) n. an observer of forms. Formality (for-mal'i-ti) n. observance of form or

Formally (for mal-i) ad. according to forms. Formation (for mal shun) n. act of forming; production; structure; arrangement.

Formative (form'a-tiv) a. that forms; tending to form;—n. a word formed agreeably to some

Forme (form) n. type arranged and secured in a chase so that an impression may be taken

Former (for'mer) n. one who makes; -a. first of two; preceding; previous.

Formerly (for mer-li) ad. in time past.

Formidable (for mi-da-bl) a. adapted to excite

formidably (formida-bli) ad. in a manner to Formidably (formi-da-bli) ad. in a manner to Formless (form'les) a. having no regular form.

Formula (for mu-la) n. prescribed form; -pl. Formulæ. [forms:-a. stated. Formulary (formū-la-ri) n. a book of stated Formulate (formū-lāt) v.t. to reduce to a formula; express in definite terms. Also Formularise. Fornicate (for'ni-kāt) v.i. to commit lewdness.

Fornication (for-ni-kā/shun unmarried persons.

Fornicator (for'ni-kā-ter) n. one guilty of fornica-Forsake (for-sāk') n.t. [pret. Forsook; pp. Forsaken] to quit entirely; abandon; relinquish; re-

nounce.

Forsaken (for-sā'kn) a. abandoned.

Forsacei (for-so'th') ad. in truth; verily.

Forswear (for-swar') u.t. or i. to denounce or deny
upon oath; swear falsely. Fort (fort) n. a fortress; castle.
Forte (for'tā) ad. in Music, a direction to play or

sing with force.
Forte (fort) n. that in which one excels.

Forth (forth) ad, forward; abroad.
Forthcoming (forth'kum-ing) a. ready to appear.
Forthwith (forth-with') ad, immediately.

Fortieth (for ti-eth) a. the tenth taken four times Fortification (for-ti-fi-ka'shun) n. military archi-

tecture; a work for defence.
Fortify (for'ti-fi) v.t. to erect works for defence; confirm

comm.

Fortitude (for ti-tud) n. firmness of mind to endure; resolution; endurance.

Fortaight (fort nit n. the space of two weeks.

Fortaightly (fort nit ii ad. one a fortnight.

Fortress n. fortified place.

Fortutous (for-tut) a. a. accidental.

Fortutous (for-tut) trus ii ad. accidentally; by

chaince.
Fortunate (for'tū-nāt) a. lucky; successful.
Fortunately (for'tū-nāt-li) ad. successfully.
Fortune (for'tūn) m. the good or ill that befalls
man; luck; riches;—n. to happen; befall.
Forty (for'tūn) a. or m. four tens adder.
Forum (för'um) n. a public place in Rome; court
cef untine, tribuyal

of justice; tribunal.

Forward (for ward) a. being before; prompt; bold;—u.t. to advance; promote;—ad. in front; onward.

Forwardly (for'ward-li) ad. hastily; eagerly. Forwardness (for ward-nes) n. eagerness; boldness; precocity.

Fosse (fos) n. a ditch; a moat.

Fossick (foss'ik) v.i. to cause trouble; to work under another's diggings or to search wasteheaps for gold.

Fossicker (foss 'ik-er) n. a gold-miner who works over old diggings; one who searches for gold in the beds of creeks and streams.

the beds of creeks and streams.

Fossil (for sill n. (1) any organic body so buried in rock or earth as to be preserved indefinitely, especially an organic body of prehistoric times. Hence (2) a person or thing that is quite out of date;—a. (1) pertaining to, derived from, containing, or of the nature of a fossil; preserved the property of the carth; belonging to the containing or of the carth; belonging to the preserved the state of the carth; belonging to the carthy or the carthy or the carthy of the carth; belonging to the carthy of the carthy or the carthy or the carthy or the carthy or the carthy of the carthy or the carthy of the carthy or the ca to a prehistoric age. which is out of date. Hence (2) suggesting that

Fossiliferous (fos-i-lif'e-rus) a. containing fossil or organic remains. [or petrefaction. Fossilise (fos'il-iz) v.t. or i. to change into a fossil

Fossilist (fos'fi-st) n. one versed in fossils.
Foster (fos'fer) v.t. to nurse; feed; cherish.
Foster-brother (fos'ter-bruth'er) n. a brother by

nursing, not by birth.

Foster-child (fos'ter-child) n. a child nursed by

another than its parent. Foster-father (fos'ter-fa'rner) n. one who acts as a father to a child not his own offspring.

Foster-mother (fos'ter-muth'er) n. one who acts as a mother to a child not her own offspring.

Foster-parent (fos'ter-par'ent) n. one who acts as a parent to a child, though not so in reality.

Foster-sister (fos'ter-sis'ter) n. a sister by nursing, not by birth. like a son Foster-son (fos'ter-sun) n. one fed and educated

Fought fawt) pret. and pp. of Fight.
Foul (foul) a. turbid; impure; entangled; unfair;—n.t. or i. to make filthy; come into collision.

Foully (foul'i) ad. filthily.
Foulness (foul'nes) n. filthiness.

Found (found) pret and pp. of Find;—v.t. to lay a basis; establish; endow; east vessels of metal. Foundation (foun-dissum) n. bottom support; establishment; endowed institution. Pounder (foun'der) n. one who founds, originates

or endows:—n. a caster of wares;—n.t. to fill and sink; to make lame.

Foundling (found'ling) n. a deserted or exposed

Foundry (foun'dri) n. a place for casting metals.
Fountain (foun'tan) n. a spring; source; artificial
jet; head of a river; first cause.

Fountain-pen (foun'tan-pen) n. a pen fed with ink from a reservoir.

Four (for) n, or a, two and two added. Fourfold (for'fold) a, or n, four times as much.

Four-footed (för fööt-ed) a, having four feet. Fourscore (för skör) a. eighty. Foursquare (för skwär) a. having four equal sides. Fourteen (för ten) n, or a. four and ten.

Fourteenth (for tenth) n. one of fourteen parts or

persons.
Fourth (Forth) n. one of four parts or persons;—
Le the ordinal of four.
Fourthly (forth'i) ad. in the fourth place.
Four (foul) n. a winged animal; a bird.
Fowler (foul'ge) n. a sportsman who catches birds.

Fowling-piece (fou'ling-pes) n. a gun for shooting cunning fellow. Fox (foks) n, an animal remarkable for cunning; a Foxchase (foks'chās) n, a fox-hunt.

Foxglove (foks'gluv) n, digitalis; a narcotic

Foxhound (foks'hound) n. a. hound for chasing foxes.

Foxtail (foks'tal) n. the tail of a fox; a species of grass.

Foxy (fok'si) a. willy as a fox.

Fracas (fra-ka') n. a noisy

Fraction (frak'shun) n. a broken part; part of an integer.
Fractional (frak'shun-al) a.

Fractional (frak'shun-al) a consisting in fractions.
Fractious (frak'shus) a. apt to quarrel; cross; fretful.
Fractiously (frak'shus-li) ad. Foxglove. snappishly; fretfully.
Fractiousness (frak'shus-nes) a. a cross or fretful temper.
Fracture frak'tary m. a breach of a solid;—v.k. to Fracture (frak'tûrd) a. broken; cracked.
Fragile (fraj'il) a. easily broken; brittle; weak.
Fragility (fra-jil'i-ti) n. brittleness; frailty; weak-

ness. [small portion. Fragment (frag'ment) n. a piece broken off; a Fragmentary (frag'men-ta-ri) a. composed of frag-

ments. Fragrance (fragrans) n. sweetness of smell. Fragrant (fragrant) a. sweet-smelling. [smell. Fragrantly (fragrant-li) ad. with a pleasant Frail (fral) a. weak; liable to error; of easy

Ines Frailness (fral'nes) n. state of being frail; weak-

Frailty (frailt) n. weakness; infirmity; foible.
Frame (frail vi. to fit to something else; form;
-n. fabric; order; form; structure; temperament; timbers of an edifice.

Framework (fram'wurk) n. outline or skeleton of

Framework (fram wire) n. outsine of sacteon or a fabric; structure. [sterling. Franc (frangk) n. a French coin, value tenpence Franchise (fran'chiz) n. a privilege; immunity; v.t. to make free. [burden or restriction. Franchisement (fran'chiz-ment) n. release from Franchisement (franchise franchise franch

monks; gray friar.

Frangiblity (fran-ji-bil'i-ti) n. state of being Frangible (fran'ji-bl) a. liable to break.

Franction (fran.j-pa'ni) m. a kind of perfume from the West Indies. Frank (frangk) a. free in uttering sentiments; without disguise; candid; liberal; generous; —n. a free letter;—n. to ozempt from postage.

rankincensa (frangk'in-sens) n. a resinous aro-

Frankly (frangk'li) ad. freely; openly. [ness. Frankness (frangk'nes) n. ingenuousness; open-Frantic (fran'tik) a. distracted; raving; furious; wild and noisy

wild and noisy. [passion. Frantieness (fran'tik-nes) n. excitement of fury or Fraternal (fra-ter'nal) n. brotherly. [manner. Fraternally (fra-ter'nal-1) n. in a brotherly Fraternise (frat'g-n'nit) n. a brotherhood. Fraternity (fra-ter'niti) n. a brotherhood. Frateridal (frat'ri-faid) n. pertaining to fratricide. [deren, of a brother. Frateridde (frat'ri-faid) n. murder, or the mur-Fraud (frawd) n. any act or course to deceive and injure another.

injure another

injure another.

Fraudfully (frawd'fool-i) ad. in a manner to deceive and gain the advantage of another.

Fraudulene (fraw'dnl-ens) a deceitfulness; trickery. Also Frauduleney.

Fraudulent (fraw'dnl-ent) a. using fraud; designing; obtained by fraud; dishonest.

Fraudulently (fraw'dl-elnetli) ad. by fraud.

Fraudulently (fraw'dl-elnetli) ad. by fraud.

Fraught (frawt) a. loaded; full.
Fray (frâ), a. quarrei; a riot;—a fret or chafe in
cloth;—v.t. or i. to wear away by rubbing.
Freak (frêk, n. a whim; caprice.
Freakish (frêkish) a. whimsical; odd.
Freckle (frek'l) n. a spot on the skim.
Freckled (frek'l) a. full of freckles.
Freckly (frek'l) a. marked with spots.
Freckly (frek'l) a. being at liberty; open; liberal;
rude;—v.t. to deliver from restraint; clear;

absolve.

Freebooter (fre'boo-ter) n. a robber.

Freebone (fre'born) a born free.
Freedman (fred'man) n a man freed from slavery.
Freedman (fred'dman) n exemption from control;
liberty; ease or facility; franchise; undue

liberty; ease or facility; franchise; undue familiarity. Freehold (fre'hold) n. land held by free tenure. Freeholder (fre'hold) n. land held by free tenure. Freeholder (fre'hold-der) n. the owner of a freehold. Freely (fre'hi ad. at liberty; willingly; liberally. Freeman (fre'man) n. one who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship. Freemason (fre-mā'sun) n. a member of a secret cimelle vanisher.

friendly society.

Free-port (fre port) n. a port where goods may

enter free from duties.

Free-school (fre'skööl) n. a school open to all.

Freestone (fre'skön) n. any stone composed of sand

or grit. [revelation. Preethinker (fre'thing-ker) n. one who disbelieves Free-trade (fre'trad) n. interchange of commodities between nations without protective duties. Free-will (fre-wil') n. power of acting at pleasure; —a. voluntary. [red] power of acting at pleasure; —a. voluntary. [red] power of acting at pleasure; —a. voluntary. [red] power of a chip; charge for carrying goods;—v. to load, as a vessel. [goods; -v.t. to load, as a vessel. [red] power of transporting French (frensh) a. belonging to France;—n. the language or people of France. [renzy (fren'z) n. distraction of mind. [requency (fren'z) n. distraction of mind. [requency (fren'z) n. distraction of mind. [requency (fren'z) n. distraction of mind.]

Frequency (fre kwen-si) n. a common occurrence; [mon.

repetition. [mon. requent (fre-kwent) a. happening often; com-Frequent (fre-kwent) v.t. to visit often. Frequentsitive (fre-kwent'te-tiv) a. denoting frequent repetition. [place often. Prequenter (fre-kwent-ti) ad. often. Freso (fre-kö) n. coolness; a kind of painting on fresh plaster.

resn paster.

Fresh (resh) a. cool; new; brisk; healthy in look; not sait or staie.

Freshen (fresh'n) v.t. to make fresh; revive.

Freshet (fresh'et) a. a flood in rivers. [coolly.

Fresh) fresh'li ad. briskly; recently; newly;

Freshman (fresh'man) a. one of the younger class

in college. [ness. Freshness (fresh'nes) n. state of being fresh; cool-

Fret (fret) v.t. or i. to wear away by rubbing; corrode; agitate; irritate; be peevish;—n. agitation of liquor; irritation of mind. Fret (fret) n. ornamental work, consisting of perforations; -v.t. to ornament with frets.

Fretful (fret'fool) a. disposed to fret; peevish; angrily.

Fretfully (fret'fool-i) ad. in a peevish manner; Fretfulness (fret'fool-nes) n. peevishness. Fretwork (fret'wurk) n. raised work.

Friability (fria-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being easily reduced to powder.

Friable (fri'a-bi) a. easily crumbled.

Friance (fri'a-bi) a. easily crumbled.
Friar (fri'ar') n. a begging monk.
Friary (fri'ar') n. a monastery.
Fribble (fribi) a. frivolous; trifling; silly;—n. a trifling fellow;—n.i. to trifle; totter.
Fricandeau (frek-an-do') n. dish of veal larded and stewed.

Pricassee (frik-a-se') n. dish of stewed or fried chickens, rabbits, etc.;—v.t. to dress in fricassee. Friction (frik'shun) n. a rubbing; attrition.

Frictional (frik'shun-al) a. relating to or caused

Frictional (Firshun-ga) a. relating to or caused by friction. Frictionless (frik'shun-les) a. having no friction. Friday (fri'dis) n. the sixth day of the week. Friday (fri'dis) n. a person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. Friendless (frend'les a. without friends. Friendless (frend'li-nes) n. kind disposition;

goodwin.
Friendy (frend'li) a. kind; favourable.
Friendship (frend'ship) n. intimacy based on mutual esteem.

mutual esteem:
Frieze (frèz) n. a coarse woollen cloth, with a
nap; part of an entablature of a column.

Frigate (frigat) n. a ship of
war of the 18th and early
part of the 18th century, carrying from 30 to 60 guns. Fright (frit) n. sudden violent fear; ugly or ill-dress-ed person;—v.t. to frighten.

Frighten (frī'tn) v.t. to affect with fear; terrify; scare. Frightful (frit'fool) a. adapted to excite fear; shock-

Frigate.

ing; dreadful.

Frightfully (frit/fool-i) ad. dreadfully; shockingly. Frightfulness (frit'fool-nes) n. the quality of im-

Frigatiumess (III root-nes) n. the quanty or impressing terror.
Frigid (frij'id) a. cold; dull; insensible.
Frigidity (frij'id)-li) n. coldness; dullness.
Frigidity (frij'id)-li) ad. coldly; unfeelingly.
Frijole (fre-hol)' n. the common Mexican bean.
Frill (frill n. an edging or urifle; -vå. to shiver with cold; -vå. to decorate with frills or urifles.

Submaticing a kind of trimping: -n. t. fa ddom

Fringe (frinj) n. a kind of trimming ;-v.t. to adorn with fringe Fringeless (frinj'les) a. having no fringe. Fringy (frin'ji) a. adorned with fringes.

Prippery (frip'er-i) n. cast-off things; trifles; trumpery;—a trifling; useless. [frolic. Frisk (frisk) v. to leap; dance; skip;—n. a caper; Frisket (fris'ket) n. a frame to confine sheets of paper in printing. Friskiness (fris'ki-

paper in printing.

Priskines (frigki-nes) n. liveliness; airiness;

Prisky (frigki) t. lively; frolicsome.

Prit (fri) t. he material from which glass is

made, heated sufficiently to induce partial
fusion, with actual melting.

Prith. See Firth. a kind of pancake;—n.t. to
break into fragments. To fritter away, to
diminish gradually.

Privolous (fri-vol'kei) n. trifling acts or habits.

Privolously (fri-vol'kei) n. trifling manner.

Frizz (friz') v.t. to curl or crisp;—n. anything Frizzle (friz'l) v.t. to crisp in short curls;—n. a lock of hair curled.

Fro (frö) ad. from ; back.
Frock (frok) n. an outer garment.
Frockcoat (frok'köt) n. a body-coat with broad skirts, shorter than a surtout.

Frog (frog) n. an amphibious animal; a tag or tassel for a coat or robe. [braid. Frogged (frogd) a. ornamented with tassels or Frogging (frog'ing) n. a kind of braiding on a coat.

Froig (rick) a. gay; full of pranks; playful;—
n. a wild prank; merriment;—v.t. to be merry; frolicsome.

Frolicking (frol'ik-ing) ppr. or a playing pranks; Frolicsome (frol'ik-sum) a full of gaiety; sportive. From (from) prep. away; out of; by reason of. Frond (frond) a the leaf peculiar to plants and ferns.

Fronde (frond) n. the party hostile to the court and the minister Mazarin, during the minority of the French king Louis XIV.
Frondescence (fron-descens) n. the time of the

year when a plant puts forth its leaves.

Frondeur (frond'eur) n. one hostile to the court or to Mazarin, hence an irreconcilable.

Front (frunt) n. the fore part ;-v.t. to stand before; stand or oppose face to face. Frontage (frun'tij) n. the front part of an edifice Frontal (frun'tal) a. belonging to the forehead or front;-n. a pediment over a small door or window.

Fronted (frun'ted) a. formed with a front.

Frontier (frun'ter) n. the utmost verge of a country:—a. bordering. Frontispiece (fron'tis-pes) n. a picture facing the first page of a book.

Frontlet (frunt'let) n. a band worn on the forehead.

Frost (frost) n. the effect of cold producing ice; v.t. to cover with something like frost, as cake. Frostbitten (frostbit-n) a. nipped or withered by frost. graciously.

Frostily (fros'ti-li) ad. with frost; coldly; un-Frostiness (fros'ti-nes) n. state of being frosty. Frost-work (frost'wurk) n. work resembling hoar-frost. Also Frosting. Frosty (fros'ti) a. like frost; freezing.

Frosty (fros'ti) a. like rost; freezing. Froth (froth) n. foam; unsubstantial matter; showy but empty speech. Frothiness (froth'i-nes) n. state of being frothy. Frothy (froth'i) a. full of foam; empty. Froward (froward) a. perversely disobedient; unsuffice, wayward, or perversely disobedient;

peevish; wayward; cross. Frowardly (fro ward-li) ad. in a forward manner. Frowardness (fro'ward-nes) n. perverseness; peevishness.

Frown (froun) n. a look of displeasure; -v.i. to express displeasure by contracting the brow;

Frowningly (frou'ning-li) ad, with a frown.

Froze (froi) pret. of Freeze.

Frozen (fro'zn) pp. of Freeze.

Fructescence (fruk-tes'ens) n, the time when fruit Fructiferous (fruk-tif'e-rus) a. producing fruit.
Fructify (fruk'ti-fi) v.t. to make fruitful; fertilise;

Fructivy (ITRE 'AT-1) s.t. to make fruitful; fertilise; —s.t. to produce fruit.
Frugall (froo'gal) a. saving of expenses.
Frugally (froo'gal-i-ti) n. prudent economy;
Frugiterous (froo'gil-i-d. with economy.
Frugiterous (froo'gil'-grus) a. producing fruit.
Fruit (froot) n. produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence;—s.t. to produce fruit. animals; duce fruit.

duce fruit.

Fruitage (froo'tj) n. fruit in general.

Fruiterer (froo'ter-er) n. one who deals in fruit.

Fruitful (froot fool) a. producing fruits; fertile;

prolific.

Pruitfulness (froot/fool-nes) n. productiveness.

Pruition (froo-ish'un) n. realised possession or use of something striven or hoped for; enjoyment.

Pruitless (froot/les) a. destitute of fruit.

Pruitlessn(yfroot/les) i.d. unprofitably.

Pruitlessness (froot/les-nes) n. quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

Pruity (froot'l) a. having the flavour of fruit.

Fusibility

resembling grain. [dowdy person. Frump (frump) n. a cross, formal old woman; a Frumpish (frum'pish) a. old-fashioned; ill-

Frustrate (frus'trāt) v.t. to disappoint; defeat; nullify;—a. ineffectual; null and void. Frustration (frus-trā'shun) n. disappointment;

defeat.

Frustum (frus'tum) n. the remainder when a slice is taken from a solid body; the remaining portion of a cone when the top has been removed by a plane lying parallel to the base.

Frutescent (froö-tes' ent) n. becoming shrubby.

Fry (fri) v.t. to cook in a frying-pan;—v.t. to be heated;—n. a crowd of small fish. towait.

Frying-pan (frī'ing-pan) n. a kitchen utensil Fuchsia (fu'sha) n. a beautiful flowering plant of many species.

Fucus (fu'kus) n. a genus of seaweed among which

Fudge (fudj) int. a word expressing contempt. Fuel (fu'el) n. any substance that feeds fire. Fugacity (fu.gas'i-ti) n. volatility; instability. Fugitive (fu'ji-tiv) a. flying; wandering;—n. a

runaway; a deserter.
Fugleman (fu'gl-man) n. one who stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the movements.

Fugue (ftig) n. a species of musical composition in which the parts follow each other, the subject being given out by one part and immediately answered by another, the first part at the same answered by another, the has bard as the same time supplying a contrapuntal accompaniment or counter subject. Fulcrum (ful 'krum') n. the prop on which a lever rests:—pl. Fulcra or Fulcrums. Fulfi (fod-lif') n.t. bo per-

form what was promised; complete.

Fulfilment (fool-fil'ment)

n. performance.
Fulgency (ful'jen-si) n. brightnes

brightness.
Fulgent [ful'jent) a. shining.
Full (fool) a. having all it can contain; complete; ample;—n. complete measure;—ad. fully; quite;—v.t. to thicken and scour cloth in a mill.

Fulcrum.

—n.t. to thicken and scour colon in a min.
Full-glown (fool'bloin a. fully expanded.
Full-floor (fool'bloin a. fully expanded.
Fuller (fool'er) n. one who fulls cloth.
Fuller's-earth (fool'grz-grth) n. a soft friable clay
which absorbs grease or oil.
Fullery (fool'gr-i) n. a place or works for fulling

Fullness (fool'nes) n. repletion; plenty.
Fully (fool'i) ad. to the full; entirely.
Fulmar (fullmar) n. a kind of petrel inhabiting
the Shetland Islands.

Fulminate (ful'mi-nāt) v.t. or i. to thunder; explode; utter denunciation;—n. an explosive compound.

Fulmination (ful-mi-nā'shun) n. denunciation of

censure; chemical explosion.
Fulsome (fool sum) as gross; disqusting; nasusous.
Fulsomeness (fool sum-nes) n. offensive grossness.
Fulvid (ful'd) a. yellow; txuny. Also Fulvous.
Fumble (fvin'd) n.t. to attempt awkwardly; grope about.

Fumbler (fum'bler) n. an awkward person. Fume (fum) n. smoke; vapour; rage; -v.i. to smoke; rage

Fumigate (fu'mi-gat) v.t. to smoke; purify; per-

Fumigation (fū-mi-gā'shun) n. diffusion of smoke

or vapours.
Funy (fu'mi) a. producing fumes.
Fun (fun) n. sport; merriment.
Funambulatory (fü-nam'bu-lä-tur-i) a. performing
on the tight rope; narrow, like the rope.
Funambulat (fü-nam'bū-list) n. a rope-dancer.
Function (fungk'shun) n. office; employment;

organic action or power. [office.]
Functional (fungk'shun-al) a. pertaining to some

Functionally (fungk'shun-al-i) ad. by means of

Functionary (fungk'shun-a-ri) n. one who holds an office or trust. Fund (fund) n. a stock; capital; ample store;—pl.

public securities;—v.t. to invest in funds.
Fundament (fun'da-ment) n. the seat.
Fundamental (fun-da-men'tal) a. pertaining to the

Fundamental (nun-da-men'tal) a. pertaning to the foundation; essential essentially. Fundamentally (fun-da-men'tal-i) ad. primarily; Fundholder (fund'h-funda. Funeral (fun-ral) n. a burial;—a. used at the interment of the dead. Funeral (fune're-ql. a. suiting a funeral. Funerally (fune're-ql. a. suiting a funeral.

mally

maily:
Fungoid (fung'goid) a. resembling a mushroom.
Fungous (fung'gus) a. like a mushroom; spongy.
Fungus (fung gus) a. a mushroom; proud fleeh.
Funnel (fun'el) n. passage for smoke; a tunnel for
pouring liquors in bottles.
Funny (fun'i) a. droll; content.
Funny (fun'i) a. droll; content.

with fur.

Furbelow (fur'be-lö) n. the plaited border of a gown or underskirt. "Fur" is probably a corruption of the Spanish falda, a skirt. Furbish (fur'bish) v.t. to polish; burnish. Furcate (fur'kāt) a. forked. Furious (fū'ri-us) a. rushing violently; trans-

ported with passion; vehement; boisterous; frenzied.

Furiously (fū'ri-us-li) ad. with great vehemence; madly

'url (furl) v.t. to fold and fasten to a yard, etc.

Furlant v.t. to rota and sasen to a yard, etc. Furlong furlong? a. the eighth of a mile. Furlough (furlis) n. temporary leave of absence;—v.t. to furnish with a furlough. Furnace (furnes) n. a place for melting metar; or for heating water; enclosed fireplace; place of

Furnish (fur'nish) v.t. to supply; provide; equip. Furnisher (fur'nish-er) n. one who supplies. Furniture (fur'ni-tūr) n. whatever is put into a house for use or ornament; materials for work.
Furrier (fur'i-er) n. a dealer in furs.
Furriery (fur'i-er-i) n. furs in general; trade in

Furrowy (fur'ō) a. a trench made by a plough; a wrinkle;—v.t. to cut in furrows; wrinkle.
Furrowy (fur'ō-i) a. full of ridges or channels; furrowed

Furry (fur'i) a. covered with fur.
Further (fur'rHer) a. more distant; additional;—
ad. to a greater distance;—v.t. to assist; pro-

mote; advance Furtherance (fur'THer-ans) n. act of helping forward; advancement,

Furtherer (fur'THET-ET) n. a promoter.

Furtherer (fur'ner-er) n. a promoter.
Furthermore (fur'ner-mor) ad. moreover.
Further (fur'ner-mor) a most remote.
Further (fur'ner-mor) a most distant in time or
space;—ad. at the greatest distance.
Furtive (fur'tiv) a, gotten by stealth; secret.
Furtively (fur'tiv) a, do by stealth.
Fury (fur'n) n. violent rushing; angry passion;

rage; a raging woman.
Furze (furz) n. a thorny evergreen shrub with

yellow flowers.

Fuse (fūz) v.t. to liquefy by heat ;—v.i. to be melted; —n. a tube filled with combustibles, used in blasting, etc.

Fusee (fū-zē') n. a fire-lock a fuse; a match used by smokers; the wheel of a watch or clock, round which the chain is wound, to equalise the power of the mainspring.

Fusibility (fū-zi-bil'iti) n. the quality of being fusible.



Fusible (fo'zi-bl) α, that may be melted.
Fusil (fu'zil) n, a light musket.
Fusilier (fu-zi-ler') n, a soldier armed with a

Fusillade (fū-zi-lād') n. a simultaneous discharge

Fusion (fū'zhun) n. the operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; melting by heat; state of being melted; union.

Fuss (fus) n. a tumult; a bustle;—v.i. to make ado

about trifles

about trines.

Pussily (ivis'-i)i ad. in a fussy manner.

Fussiness (fus'i-nes) n. heedless hurry or bustle.

Fussy (fus'i) a. bustling in small matters.

Fust (fust) n. the shatt of a column; a musty

smell;—n.t to grow mouldy; smell iil.

Fustanelle (fus-ta-nel') n. the white kilt worn by Greek men.

Fusted (fus'ted) a. mouldy; ill-smelling.

Fustian (fust/yan) n. a cotton stuff; bombast;—a. made of fustian; bombastic.
Fustic (fus'tik) n. a West India wood used for

Fustiness (fus'ti-nes) n. mouldiness; rankness.
Fusty (fus'ti) a. mouldy; ill-smelling.
Futile (fu'til) a. trifling; worthless; ineffectual.

Futility (fu-til'i-ti) n. worthlessness

Future (fū'tūr) a. that is to come or be hereafter; -n. time to come. Futurism (fu'tur-ism) n. a modern school of art,

thought, and ideals. a modern school of art, thought, and ideals. Futurity (fu-tur'i-ti) n, time to come. Fuzz (fuz) v.i. to fly off in small particles;—n. fine volatile particles.

y (fi) ex. expressing dislike, blame, or disgust.

yrd (fird) n. in Anglo-Saxon times the entire
military force of the nation, comprising all

males capable of bearing arms.

Gabble (gab'l) v.i. to talk fast or without meaning: -n. rapid, inarticulate utterances.

Gabion (ga'bi-un) n. a wicker-basket filled with earth, used in hasty defences.

Gable (gā'bl) n. triangular part of the end of a house, etc.

Gad (gad) n. a wedge; a punch; -v.i. to ramble or rove.

Gadfiy (gad'fli) n. a fly that stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin. Gaelic (ga'lik) a. belonging to the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland;—n. their language.

Gaff (gaf) n. a light spear; a small boom.

Gaffer (gaf'er) n. an old man; foreman or overseer.

Gabion

Gag (gag) v.t. to stop the mouth;—n. something to stop the mouth.

Gage (gāj) n. a pledge or pawn; standard measure;—a kind of plum;—v.t. to pledge;

measure; as a cask.

Gaiety (gā'e-ti) n. merriment.

Gainty (gā'i) ad finely; merrily.

Gain (gān) n. profit; advantage; -v.t. to obtain;

reach; -w.t. to advance.

[reached.

Gainable (gān'g-bl) a. that may be obtained or

Gainful (gan'fool) a. producing profit; lucrative.
Gainful (gan'fool) a. producing profit; lucrative.
Gainless (gan'les) a. unprofitable; useless; with-

Gainsay (gan'sa) vt. [pret. and pp. Gainsaid] to deny; oppose; contradict. [opposer. Gainsayer (gan'sa-gr) n. one who denies; an Gait (gat) n. manner of walking.
Gaiter (ga'ger) n. a covering of cloth for the leg, fitting down upon the shoe.
Gala (ga'la) n. show; festivity,
Gaiantine [gal'an-tinn n. a dish of veal or poultry, without bone, served cold with jelly,
Galaxy (ga'lak-si) n. the milky way; a splendid assemblage.
Gala (gal'n. a strong wind. Gainsay (gan'sa) v.t. [pret. and pp. Gainsaid] to

Galary (gas assemblage assemblage assemblage assemblage assemblage.

Gale (gall) n. a slittle brig.

Gall (gawl) n. bile; rancour;—an excrescence on the oak;—nt. to hurt the skin; fret; vex.

Gallant (gal-lant') n. a lover; an attendant;—nt. to wait on a lady;—a. civil; attentive to ladies.

Gallant (gal'ant) n. high-spirited; noble; brave; courageous; showy; splendid.

Gallantly (gal'ant-li) ad. bravely; in the manner of a wooer. of a wooer. [civility to ladies. Gallantry (gal'ant-ri) n. bravery; nobleness; Galleon (gal'e-un) n. a large Spanish ship.

Gab (gab) n. the mouth; idle talk;—v.i. to prate; Gallery (gal'gr.i) n. a covered walk; corridor; talk idly.

upper floor of a church or theatre; collection of painting, etc.

Galley (gal'i) n. a low, flat-built vessel; a frame which receives the types from a composing-stick; kitchen of a ship;—pl. Galleys.

Galleysalve (gal'i-silvy n. one condemned to work at the oar in a galley.

Gallic (gal'it) a. French.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm) n. a French idiom.

Gallinaceous (gal'i-ni\*shus) a. designating fowls of the barn-door or pheasant kind.

Gallipot (gal'i-pot) n. a pot painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.

Gall-nut (gawl'nut) n. an excrescence on a species of oak used in dyeing, etc.

of oak used in dyeing, etc.

Gallon (gal'un) n. a measure of four quarts.

Gallon (gal-lobu') n. narrow close lace.

Gallon (gal'up) n.i. to move by leaps, as a horse;

—n. swift leaping movement.

Gallopade (gal'u-pad') n. a curveting gallop; a
sprightly dance; the music to it;—n.i. to perform the dance.

form the dance.

Gallows (a4) 7a) n. a frame for the execution of criminals; braces for trousers.

Galcohe (ga-losh') n. an over-shoe.

Galvanic (gal-van'ik) a. pertaining to galvanism.

Galvanise (gal-van'ik) n.t. to affect by galvanism; electro-plate; restore to activity.

Galvanism (gal'va-nizm) n. a species of electricity.

Galvanometer (gal-va-nom'e-ter) n. an instrument

for measuring electric currents.

Gambir (gam'bir) a. a brown substance from Singapore, used in tanning and dyeing. Also

Gambier. Gambit (gam'bit) n. an opening move in chess-

playing.

Gamble (gam'bl) v.i. to play for money.

Gambler (gam'bler) n. one that gambles.

Gambling (gam'bling) n, the practice of gambling

Gamboge (gam-bōj') n. a gum-resin, used as a pig-ment and cathartic. Gambol (gam'bol) n. a skipping and leaping; -v.i.

to leap and skip.

Gambrel (gam'brel) n. the hind leg of a horse.

Gambroon (gam-broon') n. a twilled linen cloth

Game (gam) n. play; scheme; animals hunted;v.i. to play for money; sport;—a. brave; plucky. Gamecock (gām'kok) n. a cock bred for fighting.

Gamesone (gam'kok) n. a cock breu for ngating.
Gamesone (gam'sun) a. gay; sportive.
Gamester (gam'ster) n. one addicted to gaming.
Gammon (gam'un) n. thigh of a hog smoked;—nt.
to pickle and smoke; impose upon.
Gamut (gam'uh) n. a scale of notes in music.
Gamder (gam'der) n. the male of the goose kind.

ng (gang) n, a crew; a band. ng (gang'gli-un) n. a tumour in the tendinous parts.

Ganglionic (gang-gli-on'ik) a. pertaining to a ganglion. Also Ganoliac.

Gangrene (gang'grēn) n. mortification of flesh.

Gangrenous (gang'gre-nus) a. mortified.
Gangway (gang'wā) n. a narrow passage of any

punishmen Gantlet (gant/let) n. a kind of military or naval Gaol (jal) n. a jail.

Gap (gap) n. an opening; cleft; interstice; hiatus; Gape (gap) v. t. to open the mouth wide; yawn; stare; -n. act of gaping; width of the opened

[ing motor cars. Garage (gar'azh) n. a depot for storing and repair-Garb (garb) n. clothes; dress; appearance. Garbage (gar'bij) n. offals of animals; refuse

Garble (gar'bl) v.t. to pick out or sift: select or

suppress for a purpose.

Garden (gar'dn) n. a place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, etc. :- v.i. to cultivate a

Gardener (gar'dn-er) n. one who tills a garden. Gardening (gar'dn-ing) n. horticulture.

Gargarise (garga-riz) v.t. to gargle.

Gargle (gargl) v.t. to wash the throat;—n. a liquid for washing the throat.

Gargoyle (gargoi) m. a projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotesquely. Garish (gär'ish) a. gaudy; dazzling; flighty. Garishly (gär'ish-li) ad. showily; in a flighty

Garland (garland) n. a wreath of flowers; princi-pal thing; choice collection. [tribe. Garlic (garlik) n. a bulbous plant of the onion Garment (garlment) n. an article of clothing.

Garner (gar'ner) n. a store-house for grain;—v.t. to store; hoard,

Garnet (gar'net) n. a precious stone of a red colour; a kind of tackle in ships.

Garnish (gar'nish) v.t. to adorn; ornament or set off with something; furnish; warn; give notice; —n. decoration. Also Garnishment.

Garniture (gar'ni-tur) n. furniture; ornament. Garret (gar'et) n. a room directly under the roof.
Garreteer (gar-e'ter) n. one who lives in a garret. Garreteer (gar-e-ter) n. one who lives in a garret.
Garrison (gar-isn) n. a body of troops in a fort;—
n.t. to place soldiers in a garrison.
Garrote (gar-o-to) n. strangling by a collar screwed
tight round the neck; a mode of capital punishment in Spain;—n.t. to choke and rob.
Garrulity (gar-di'-ti) n. talkativeness.

Garrulous (gar'ū-lus) a. disposed to talk much;

talkative; loquacious.

Garter (garter) n. a band to hold up a stocking;
the highest order of knighthood in England;
the badge of it; its herald;—n.t. to fasten with a garter.

Gas (gas) n. an aeriform elastic fluid;—pl. Gases.
Gasalier (gas-a-ler') n. a metal frame hanging
from the ceiling with branches for gas-burners. Gaseous (gā'shus) a. in the form of gas.

Gas-fitter (gas'fit-ter) n. workman who fits up the

Gas. Heter (gas m-t-ety) n. workman who not up the apparatus for gas burning. Gut. Gash (gash) v.t. to cut deep;—n. a deep and long Gasket (gas'ket) n. a flat plaited cord used in furling or tying sails to the yard. Gasking (gas'kin) n.p.h. wide, open hose. Gas. Hight (gas'lit) n. light produced by gas. Gas. meter (gas'met-p) n. an instrument for measuring the consumpt of gas. [ing gas.

Gasometer (gas-om'e-ter) n. a reservoir for collect-Gasp (gasp) v.t. or i. to open the mouth to catch breath; pant; long for;—n. effort to catch

Gastric (gas'trik) a. belonging to the stomach. Gastronomer (gas-tron'u-mgr) n, one who likes good living. (gastro-nom'ik) a. pertaining to Gastronomic (gas-tro-nom'ik) a. pertaining to Gastronomy (gas-tron'u-mi) n. art or science of good cating. [gastronomy.

to supply with a gate.

Gateway (gatt'wa) n. a way through a gate. Gather (gath'er) v.t. or i. to collect; plait; infer; n. a plait or fold.

Gatherer (garn'er-er) n. one who gathers.
Gathering (garn'er-ing) n. an assembly of people;
charitable collection; suppurating tumour.

Gaud (gawd) n. ornament; trinket.
Gaudily (gaw'di-li) ad. with much show; osten-

Gaudy (gaw'di) a. showy; ostentatiously fine.
Gauffer (gaw'fer) v.t. to plait; crimp; flute. Also Goffer. Gauge (gāj) v.t. to measure the contents of a cask;

-n. a measure; a rod for measuring.

Gauger (giff)er) n. one who gauges.
Gaultheria (gawl-the'ri-e,in n. a genus of aromatic
shrubs of the heath family, mainly of American
or Asiatic origin, and having thick, glossy,
gvergreen leaves. The Wintergreen is one of the

best-known species.

Gauntet (gant) a. lean; thin.

Gauntlet (gant) the man iron glove.

Gaur (gor) a. a large East Indian ox, dark-coloured,

and having stout, rather flattened horns, with a broad crest between them.
Gauze (gawz) n. a thin silk or linen.
Gauzy (gaw'zi) a. like gauze; very thin.

Gave (gav) pret. of Give.

Gavel (ga/vel) n. (1) a setting-maul used by masons; (2) a mallet used by the chairman of a meeting, for rapping to attract attention or call to order; for rapping to attract attention or can it to order; (3) an unbound sheaf of grain; (4) an old English form of tenure by which, on the death of the holder, an estate was divided equally among all the sons; (5) the act of so dividing up an estate; (6) old English taxes and tributes. Gewel (gg/vel) vf. (1) to divide up equally; (2) to bind up a sheaf of grain.

Gavelet (ga vel-et) n. an ancient Kentish custom whereby the refusal of certain duties to the overlord entatiled forfeiture of the state. Gavelkind (ga vel-kind) n. a Kentish form of land tenure by which the tenant at the age of fitteen

can sell or convey the estate, or dispose of it by will. If the holder dies intestate, the estate is held by all the sons in common.

Gavot (ga-vot') n. a lively dance after the minuet.
Also Gavotte.

Gawk (gawk) n. a cuckoo; a fool. Gawky (gaw'ki) a. foolish; awkward. Gay (gā) a. cheerful; merry; jovial; fine; showy. Gaze (gaz) v.i. to look intently;—n. a fixed or eager look.

Gazeful (gaz'fool) a. looking with fixed atten-

Gazelle (ga-zel') n. a species of antelope. Gazette (gazet/) n. a newspaper;—v.i. to insert or publish officially.

descriptions; a writer for a gazette. descriptions; a writer for a gazette. dazogene (gaz'u-jēn) n. an apparatus for making aerated waters.

Gean (gen) n. the wild cherry tree or its fruit. Gean (gen) n. the wild cherry tree or its truit.

Gear (gen) n. (1) the moving parts taken together
which form a mechanical whole; (2) gear, as of
a bicycle, is an arbitrary term indicating speed
power, and is obtained by multiplying the
number of teeth in the chain-wheel by the
diameter in inches of the rear-wheel, and
dividing the result by the number of teeth in
the rear sprocket; (3) ropes, blocks, etc., used in
working a sail or same: (4) (Soch moneta the rear sprocket; (3) ropes, blocks, etc., used in working a sail or spar; (4) (Soc.) property, goods, possessions, clothes.

Gear (ger) n. to put into gear; -n.t. to come into gear, to be in gear, to fit together.

Gearing (ger) ing n. (1) toothed wheels or racks by means of which power is transmitted; (2) work-means of which power is transmitted; (2) work-means in the power in

ing parts, gear in general; (3) ropes, blocks, and tackle,

Gee (ja) v.i. to turn to the offside of the driver; move faster—used in the imperative.

Gesse (ges) n.pl. of Goose. Gehenna (ge-hen'-na) n. the place of eternal torment; originally the valley of Hinnon, near Jerusalem, where the refuse of the city was thrown, the air being purified by huge fires which were always kept alight.

Gelatine (jel'a-tin) n. an animal tissue, soluble in boiling water, and cooling down into a jelly.

Gelatinous (je-lat'i-nus) a. of the nature of gela-

Geld (geld) v.t. to deprive of an essential part.

Geld (gent) t. to deprive of an essential part. Geld (geld) a. cold, or very cold. Gem (jem) n. a bud; a jewel; a precious stone;—n.t. to adorn with jewels;—n.t. to bud. Gemination (jem:-ini\*shun) n. a doubling. Gemini (jem'ini) n.ph. the Twins, Castor and Pollux; third sign of the

Gemmation (je-mā/shun) n. form of budding in plants.

nmy (jem'i) a. resembling gems. Genappe (je-nap') n. a smooth worsted yarn

used for making fringes. Gender (jen'der) n. sex, male or female.

Genealogical (jen-e-a-loj'ikal) a. pertaining to genealogy.

Genealogist (jen-e-al'o-jist)
n. one skilled in genealogy or descents.

Genealogy (jen-e-al'ō-ji) n. history of descents; lineage; pedigree.

Gemini.

Meage; peungree.

Genera (jen'e-ra) n.pl. of Genus.

General (jen'e-ra) u. common; public; usual;
lax or vague; abstract;—n. the whole; main
part; chief of an order of monks; officer commanding whole or part of an army.

Canarallasia ion, ien., anali.sa/shuni n. the act of Generalisation (jen-e-ral-i-zā/shun) n. the act of

generalising. [general heads. Generalise (jen'e-ra-liz) v.t. to arrange under Generalissimo (jen-e-ra-lis'i-m $\bar{o}$ ) n. commander in [the greatest part.

Generality (jen-e-ral'i-ti) n. state of being general; Generally (jen'e-ral-i) ad. commonly. Generalship (jen'e-ral-ship) n. the skill or conduct

of a general

Generate (jen'e-rat) v.t. to beget; produce; origi-

Generation (jen-e-rā/shun) n. a race; family; an Generative (jen'e-rā-tiv) a. able to produce.

Generator (jen'e-rā-ter) n. one who produces or

Generic (je-ner'ik) a. comprehending a genus.

Generically (jenerikali) ac comprehensing a genus.

Generically (jenerikali) ac with regard to genus.

Inobleness; munificence, generosity (jene-ros'i-ti) n. liberality of soul; Generous (jene-rus) a. liberal; free; noble; bountiful.

Imagnanimously.

Generously (jen'e-rus-li) ad. with liberality; Genesis (jen'e-sis) n. the first book of Scripture: origin or explanation of anything

Geneva (je-ne va) n. a spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries.

Genial (je'nyal) a. contributing to production;

enlivening; natural, ensuring to production; enlivening; natural, Geniality (jē-ni-al'i-ti) n. sympathetic cheerful Genially (jē'nyal-i) ad. naturally; with cheerful

Geniculation (je-nik-ū-lā'shun) n. kneeling worship; state of having knots or joints like the knee

Genie (je'ni-e) n., pl. Genii, spirits; demons. Genista (je-nis'ta) n. a leguminous shrub with

Genital (jen'i-tal) a. pertaining to generation.

Genitive (jen'i-tiv) a. gram. the case denoting the class or kind to which a thing belongs.

Genius (je'nyus) n. a good or evil spirit;—pl. Genii, Genius (je'nyus) n. nature; disposition; a man of great mental powers;—pl. Geniuses.

Genteel (jen-tel') n. polished in manners; polite. Genteelly (jen-tel'li) ad. with polite manners. Genteelness (jen'tel-nes) n. elegance; politeness; good breeding.

Gentile jen'til n. any one never — a. pertaining to heathen.

—a. pertaining to heathen.

Gentility (jen-til'i-til) n. politeness.

Gentile (jen'tl) a. of mild feelings; not rough or coarse; not wild; tame; mild; meek.

Gentlefolk (jen'tl-fok) n.pl. people of good family and education.

Sheading (and education. Gentleman (jen'tl-man) n. a man of good breeding Gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-lik) a. becoming a gentleman; polite.

Gentleness (jen'tl-nes) n. sweetness of disposition;

tenderness; mild treatment.
Gently (jen'ti) ad. softly; with care.
Gentry (jen'tn) n. people of good position; the
wealthy and well-born. Genuflection (jen-ū-flek'shun) n. act of bending

the knee. the knee.

Genuine (jen'ū-in) a. free from adulteration;

Genuinely (jen'ū-in-li) ad. really; truly.

Genuineness (jon'ū-in-nes) n. a genuine quality;

purity.

Genus (janual).

Genus (je'nus) n. a class embracing many species; Geodesy (je-od'i-si) n. the determination of the size and shape of the earth; the art of measur-

ing portions of the earth's surface by astro-nomical observation and by triangulation. Geographer (je-og'ra-fer) n. one skilled in geo-[graphy.

Geographical (jē-u-graf'i-kal) a. relating to geo-Geography (jē-og'ra-fi) n. description of the earth's

Surface, etc.

Geological (jë-u-loj'i-kal)  $\alpha$ . pertaining to geology.

Geologist (jë-ol'ō-jist) n. one versed in geology.

Geology (jë-ol'ō-ji) n. the science of the structure and mineral constituents of the earth, and the

changes in its form and contents. Geometrical (je-u-met'ri-kal) a. pertaining to geo-

[geometry. Geometrically (jē-u-met'ri-kal-i) ad. according to Geometrician (jē-om-e-trish'an) n. one skilled in

Geometry (jē-om'e-tri) n. the science of magnitude, mensuration of lines, angles, surfaces, or solids.

Geonomy (je-on'u-mi) n. the science of the physical conditions of the earth. George (jorj) n. an ornament worn by Knights of

the Garter having the figure of St. George on horseback; a brown loaf.

Georgian (jor'ji-an) a pertaining to the reign of the four English Georges.

Georgic (jor'jik) a. relating to agriculture ;-n. a

rural poem. Geranium (je-rā'ni-um) n. a greenhouse flower. Germ (jerm) n. a seed-bud of a plant; first prin-

German (jer'man) a. belonging to Germany ;-n. a native or inhabitant of Germany; the German language.

German (jer-man) a. related by blood. Germane (jer-man') a. entirely appropriate; re-

Germicide (jer'mi-sīd) n. an agent for the destruction of disease germs or other micro-organisms.

Germinal (jer'mi-nal) a. pertaining to the germ or seed-bud

seed-Dud, Germinate (jer'mi-nāt) v.i. to bud; sprout. Germinate (jer'mi-nāt) v.i. to bud; sprout. Germinate (jes-ta'shun) n. act of carrying young in Gestation (jes-ta'shun) n. act of carrying young in Gesticulation (jes-tik'u-lat) v.i. to use gestures. Gesticulation (jes-tik'u-lat'shun) n. act of making gestures. Hand expressive of feeling.

Gesture (jes'tur) n. movement of the body or Get (get) v.t. to gain; obtain; win; learn; -v.i. to arrive at; become

Gewgaw (gu'gaw) n. a showy'trifle. [water. Geyser (gi'zer) n. a fountain which spouts boiling Ghastliness (gast'li-nes) n. a death-like look; pale-

Ghaut (gawt) n. a mountain pass; a landing-place

Gherkin (ger'kin) n. a pickled cucumber.
Ghetto (get'tō) n. a portion of a town set apart in
mediæval times for the occupation of Jews.

Ghost (göst) n. a spirit; an apparition.
Ghostly (göst-li) a. like a ghost; pale; spiritual.
Glant (jī'ant) n. a man of extraordinary stature; -a. like a giant; unusually large.

Giantess (ji'an-tes) n. a female giant.

Giantlike (ji'ant-lik) a. like a giant; gigantic;

Gibber (gib'er) v.i. to speak rapidly and inarticu-Gibberish (gib'er-ish) v. rapid, inarticulate speech. Gibbet (jib'et) v. a gallows;—v.t. to hang, or exe, as on a gibbet.

Gibbon (gib'un) n. a species of ape noted for the length of its arms.

Gibbosity (gi-bos'i-ti) n. protuberance; convexity;

roundness. Gib'ous, gib'os) a. convex; swelling; proGibe gib'us, or i. to rail at sneeringly;—n. a sneer;
taunt; scoff.
Giblets (jib'lets) n.pl. the heart, liver, gizzard,
Giddily (gid':-li) ad. unsteadily; heedlessly.
Giddiness (gid':-nes) n. a swimming of the head;

unsteadiness; levit, m; (thoughtless, Giddy (gid'i) a. reeling; dizzy; inconstant; Gff-gaff (gif'-gaf) n. mutual giving and taking; mutual obligation.

Gift (gift) n. anything given; an offering; faculty; Gifted (gifted) a. endowed with a faculty. Gig (gig) n. a thing that whirls; a light chaise; a long, light boat.

Gigantic (ij-gan'tik) a. like a giant; mighty.

Giggle (gig'l) n. a laugh with short catches of breath; -v.i. to laugh; titter.

Gigot (jig'ut) n. a leg of mutton; a hip-joint.
Gild (gild) v.t. to overlay with gold; illuminate.
Gilder (gil'der) n. one who overlays with gold leaf

or gold dust.

Gilding (gil'ding) n. art of overlaying with gold;
a superficial coating. a supermena coating.

Gill (jill) a. the fourth of a pint; a plant.

Gill (gill) n. organ of respiration in fishes.

Gillie (gill) n. an outdoor male servant.

Gillyflower (jil'i-flow'er) n. a plant that flowers

about July, of a clove-like odour.

Gilt (gitt) a. overlaid with gold.

Gimbals (gim'balz) n.pl. two brass rings used in suspending the mariner's compass.

Gimcrack (jim'krak) n. a trivial mechanism or device; a toy

device; a loy.

Gimbet (gimilet) m. a small borer.

Gimp (gimp) m. silk twist or lace; edging.

Gin (gin) m. a distilled spirit, flavoured with
juniper berries; a machine for raising heavy
weights, tc., or driving piles; a machine for
separating the seeds from cotton; a snare; a
trap;—A. to clear cotton of its seed by a [root.

macnne. Ginger (in'jer) n. a plant and its hot and spicy Ginger (in'jer) product n. a sweet cake flavoured with ginger. Gingerly (in'jer) d. a cautiously. Gloth. Ging'am) n. a kind of striped cotton Gipsy (ip'si) n. one of a nomadic Indian tribe; language; a tricky young woman;-

[of animals. Giraffe (ji-raf') n. the camelopard, the tallest Gird (gerd) v.t. [pret. and pp. Girded, Girt] to bind; tie round; surround; enclose; -v.i. to sneer at;

Girder (ger'der) n. the chief timber in a floor. Girdle (ger'dl) n. a band round the waist ;-v.t. to

Grüne (ggr'dl), a band round a tree.

Giri (ggrl) n. a female child; a young woman.

Girihood (ggrl) nod n. a the state of a girl.

Girlian (ggr'lish) a. like a girl; giddy.

Girlian (ggr'lish) a. like a girl; giddy.

Girlianess (ggr'lish-nes) n. girlish manners or

disposition; youthful levity.

Girz (ggr') n.t. to gird; surround.

Girth (gerth) n. a strap for a saddle; a circular bandage; measure round the waist

Gist (jist) n. the main point or pith of a matter Give (giv) v.t. or i. [pret. Gave; pp. Given] to bestow; yield; grant; utter; produce; allow;
v.i. to grow soft; recede; yield to pressure.

Giver (giv'er) n. one who gives. (tously. Giving (giv'ing) n. the act of bestowing gratui-Gizzard (giz'ard) n. the muscular stomach of a

[action; frozen. Glacial (glā'shal) a, pertaining to ice or its Glaciate (glā'shi-āt) v.t, to become ice.

Glaciation (glā-shi-ā'shun) n. act of freezing; pro-

cess of being covered over with glaciers.
Glacier (gla'sher) n. a field or mass of ice continuing in valleys on high mountains. Glacis (glā'sis) n. a sloping bank.

Glad (glad) a. affected with pleasure; happy; bright; giving pleasure; —v.t. to make glad. Gladden (glad'n) v.t. to make glad.

Glade (glad) n. an opening through a wood or ice. Gladiator (glad'i-ā-ter) n. a sword-player. Gladiatorial (glad-i-a-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to

combats or prize fights.
Gladiolus (gla-dē'ō-lus) n. a large genus of plants belonging to the Iris family, having long, narrow, sword-shaped leaves and large, handsome

row, sword-snaped leaves and large, handsome spikes of flowers of various colours.

Gladly (glad'li) ad, with pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

Gladness (glad'nes) n, joy; pleasure.

Gladsome (glad'sum) a, pleased; gay; causing joy.

Gladsomeness (glad'sum) a, pleased; gay; causing joy.

Gladsomeness (glad'sum) a pleased; gay; causing joy. Glair (glar) n. the white of an egg; any viscous transparent substance; -v.t. to varnish with

glair.

Glairy (glar'i) a. resembling glair.

Glance (glans) n. a sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight; -v.t. or i. to dart; fly off; twinkle; [and plants. allude to.

Gland (gland) n. a soft fieshy organ in animals Glanders (glan'derz) n.pl. a disease of horses. Glandiform (glan'di-form) a. resembling a gland

or nut. [Also Glandulous. Glandular (glan'dū-lar) a. consisting of glands. Glandulation (glan-dū-lā'shun) n. structure of

glands or secreting vessels in plants.
Glandule (glan'dul) n. a small gland.
Glare (glan' dul) n. a small gland.
Glare (glan' n. a bright, dazzling light; a fixed, piercing look; -v.t. or t. to emit or shine out, as light; flare; stare.
Glaring (glar'ing) n. shining brightly; open and Glaringly glar'ing-li) nd. in a barefaced or notori-

ous manner.

telescope; barometer; drinking vessel;—a. made of glass; vitreous;—v.t. to case in glass; glaze : reflect. Glassiness (glas'i-nes) n. smoothness, like glass.

Glassy (glas'i) a. made of or like glass.
Glauber's-salt (glaw'berz-sawlt) n. sulphate of
soda—a strong cathartic.

Glave (glav) n. a kind of short, curved sword; falchion. Also Glaive.

Glaze (glāz) v.t. to furnish with glass; cover with a vitreous substance. [dealer in glass.

a vitroous substance.

Glazier (glaz'zher) n. one who sets window glass;

Glazing (glaz'nig) n. the vitroous substance on
potter's ware; art of setting glass.

Gleam (glam) n. a faint shoot of light;—u.t. to

shine with flashes of light; glimmer. Gleamy (gle'mi) a. darting light; flashing. Glean (glen v.t. or t. to gather after the reaper, or what is thinly scattered; cull; select;—a. act of gleaning; that which is gleaned. Gleaner (glengring are who mather).

Gleaner (gle'ner) n. one who gathers. [mains, Gleaning (gle'ning) n. act of gathering the re-Glebe (gleb) n. turf; soil; church land.

Glee (gle) n. joy; merriment; a song in parts. Gleeful (gle'fool) a. merry; laughing; gay. Also

Gleesome.
Glen (glen) n. a narrow valley; dale. Glib (glib) a. smooth; slippery.

Gibly (glib'li) ad. smoothly; volubly. [tongue. Gibness (glib'nes) n. smoothness; volubility of Glide (glid) v., to flow gently;—n. the act of passing smoothly. Glidingly [gli'ding-li) ad. smoothly. Glimmer [glim'er] v.i. to shoot scattered rays; shine faintly or unsteadily. Glimmering [glim'er] n. a faint view. Glimpse [glim'er] n. a faint view; faint tinge; inkline.

Glisten (glis'n) v.t. to sparkle with light

inkling.

Glisten (glis'n) v.t. to sparkle with light.

Glister (glis'er) v.t. to shine; be bright.

Glitter (glis'er) v.t. to shine; be bright.

Glitter (glis'er) v.t. to shine; be bright.

Ing light; brilliancy; showy matre.

Gloaming (glo'ming) n. twilight; dusk. [malice.

Gloat (glot) v.t. to look with eagerness, desire, or

Globate (glo'bat) a. round spherical.

Globe (glob) n. a round body; a sphere; the earth.

Globose (glob'ods) a. round; globular.

Globosity (glo-bos'-ti) n. roundness; sphericity.

Globular (glob'od-lar) a. spherical.

Globular (glob'od-lar) a. spherical.

Globular (glob'od-lar) a. round; globular.

Globose (glob'od-lar) a. round; globular.

Glomeratic (glom-e-ri'shun) n. the act of forming into a ball; a spherical body.

Gloomiy (gloo'm-lind. d. darkly; obscurely; sulfoomity (glo'm-lind. d. darkly; obscurely; sulfoomity (glo'm-lind. d. darkly; obscurely; sulfoomity (glo'm-lind. d. darkly; obscurely; sulformeration (glo-ind. d. darkly; obscurely; sulformeration)

glorious. [exait. Glorify (glorif-fi) v.t. to make glorious; extol; Glorious (glori-ins) a. splendid; renowned Glorious) (glori-ins) in ad illustriously. Glory (glorin-in) ad illustriously. Glory (glorif) n. brightness; splendour; honour; renown; -u.t. to exult; beast. Gloss (glos) n. brightness, from a smooth surface; polish; a specious appearance; -u.t. to make smooth and shining; to render plausible; -n. an explanatory note upon some word or passegin a text, written on the margin or between the limes; -n. to explain by n. note.

in a text, whiteh on the margin or between the lines; -v.t. to explain by a note.

Glossarial (glo-sā'rī-al) a. containing explanations. Glossary (glos'a-rī) n. a vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.

[Polish Glossines (glos'i-nes) n. the lustre of a surface; Glossologist (glo-sol'ō-jist) n. one who defines the property of the prop

technical terms

technical terms; (glo-sol/ō-ji) n. definition of terms; comparative science of language. Glossy (glo-sol/ō-ji) n. mooth and shiming; bright. Glosty (glos'i) a. smooth and shiming; bright. Glottal (glot'al) n. pertaining to the glottis. Glottis (glot'is) n. the opening of the windpipe. Glove (gluv) n. a cover for the hand;—v.t. to cover with a glove.

Glover (gluv'ey) n. one who makes or sells gloves, Glow (glū) n. to shine with intense heat; be flushed; rage with passion;—n. white heat; brightness of colour; intense earnestness; ve-[vehement.

Glowing (glö'ing) a. white with heat; ardent; Glow-worm (glö'wurm) n. a female insect of the beetle tribe, which emits a greenish light in the dark. [over; -n. specious hast or Gloze (gloz) v.i. to talk smoothly; to smooth Glozing (glozing) n. specious representation or

Glue (gloo) n. a tenacious gelatinous substance; Glue (gloo) n. a tenacious gelatinous substance; Glue (gloo) n. a glutinous. [Glumpy. Glue (gloo) n. a sullen; moody; silent. Also Glumnes (glum'nes) n. sullenness; moroseness.

Also Glumpiness. Also Gumpiness.

Glut (glut) v.t. to swallow greedily; cloy; supply in excess;—a. that which is swallowed; oversupply; anything to block a passage.

Gluten (gloo'ten) n. a viscid substance in grain which gives adhesiveness to dough or paste.

Glutinate (gloo'ti-nat) u.t. to unite with glue.

Glutinate (gloo'ti-nat) a. viscous; viscid.

Glutton (glut'n),n. a voracious eater; a carnivorous

Gluttonise (glut'n-iz) v.i. to eat voraciously; gormandise,

mandise.
Gluttonous (glut'n-us) a given to excessive eating.
Gluttonous (glut'n-us-li) ad. in a voracious manner; excessively.
Gluttony (glut'n-l) n. excess in eating.
Glycerins (glit'er-in) n. a sweet viscid liquid obtained from fat, oils, etc.
Glyptic (glip'tik) a. pertaining to engraving figures on gems; figured.
Gharl (nair) v.t. to growl; snarl;—n. a knot in timber. Also Ghar.

timber. Also Gnar. Gnarled (narld) a. full of knots.

Gnash (nash) v.t. or i. to strike the teeth together

Grazan (mash) w. or . we see that the second in pain or anger.

Grasshing (mash) ing) m. striking together or grinding of the teeth in pain or rage.

Graz (mat) n. a small insect that bites.

Grazw (maw) v.t. or t. to bite or prick with the

Gneiss (nis) n. a primary stratified rock. Gnome (nom) n. an imaginary being supposed to

inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines and quarries. Gnomic (no mik) a. dealing in axioms.

Gnomic (no min) a. dealing in axioms.
Gnomon (no mon) in the style or pin of a dial.
Gnomonics (nō-mon'iks) n.pb. art of dialing.
Gnostics (nō-mon'iks) n.pb. art of dialing.
Gnostics (no mon'iks) n.pb. art of dialing.
Delings to be emanations from the beity.
Delings to be emanations from the being th

Goad (god) n. a pointed stick to drive oxen;—v.t. to prick with a goad; urge.
Goal (god) n. a starting-post; mark; end; final

purpose. Goat (got) n. a ruminating animal, seemingly be-

tween a deer and a sheep.
Goatherd (göt herd) n. one who tends goats.
Goathid (göt herd) n. one who tends goats.
Goathid (göt skin) n. dressed leather from the
skin of a goat.
Gobble (göt) v.t. to swallow hastily;—v.t. to
Goblet (göt) lv.n. trinking vessel.
Goblin (göt lvin) n. an evil spirit.
God (göd) n. the Supreme Being.
Goddaughter (göd'daw-ten) n. a girl for whom one
hasseman appace at hantism.

becomes sponsor at baptism.

Goddess (god'es) n. a female deity. [baptism. Godfather (god'fa-rher) n. a male sponsor at Godhead (god'hed) n. divine nature. Godless (god'les) a. ungodly; wicked. Godlike (god'līk) a. resembling God.

Godines (god lines) n. real piety; a religious life. Godly (god'li) a. pious; religious. Godmother (god'murn-er) n. a female sponsor at

baptism. Godsend (god'send) n. an unexpected gift or

acquisition. [sponsor at baptism. Godson (god'sun) n. a boy for whom one becomes

Goggle (gog'l) v.t. to roll the eyes ;—a. full, round, and staring;—n. a roll or stare of the eye. Goggles (gog'lz) n.p. l, glasses to protect the eyes. Going (go'ing) n. moving or walking; procedure; behaviour; course of life.

Gottre (goi'ter) n. bronchocele; swelled neck.
Gold (gold) n. a precious metal; money; a bright
yellow colour; centre of the target;—a. made

of gold; golden.
Gold-beater (gold/bet-gr) n. one who beats gold into thin leaves.

Golden (gol'dn) a. made of gold; like gold; yellow;

Goldan (gold finsh) na small singing bird.

Goldfinch (göld finsh) n. a small singing bird.

Goldfinch (göld finsh) n. a small singing bird.

Goldfinch (göld fish) n. a small gold-coloured fish.

Goldleaf (göld figh) n. a small gold-coloured fish.

Goldwith (göld finsh) n. a worker in göld.

Goldy-locks (göl' di-loks) n. a plant with tufts of

yellow flowers.

Golf (golf) n. a game played with a small ball and a club bent at the lower end.

Gondola (gon'du-la) n. a pleasure-boat used in Gondolier (gon-duler') n. one rows a gondola Gone (gon) pp. of Go,

Gong (gong) n. a kind of metal drum. Goniometer om'e-ter) n. an instrument for meas-

uring angles. Good (good) a. valid; sound; suitable;

virtuous; benevolent; beneficial:-

Gondola. n. that which affords happiness; advantage. Good-breeding (good-breeding) n. polite education and manners

and mainters. Good-bi') n. or inter. farewell. Goodliness (good'li-nes) n. beautiy; grace. Goodly (good'li) n. beautify!; comely. Goodness (good'nes) n. excellence. Goods (goodz) n.pl. movables; chattels; wares;

[Geese merchandise Goose (goos) n. a fowl; a tailor's utensil;—pl. Fordian-knot (gord'yan-not) n. an inextricable

difficulty.

Gore [gor] n. clotted blood;—triangular piece of cloth or land;—n.t. to wound with the horns; cut in a triangular form.

Gorge [gor] n. the throat;—n.t. to swallow with greediness; satiate;—n.t. to feed greedily.

Gorgeous [gor] us. he wery fine or showy.

Gorgeous [gor] us. h. a. a splendidly.

Gorgeous [gor] un. n. a fabulous monster of terrific aspect, with snakes intertwined in place of hair, and by her look turning the beholders into stone.

Gorilla (go-ril'a) n. the largest of the ape species, is found in Western Africa, and when full grown is from 5 to 7 feet in height.

grown is from 5 to 7 feet in Height.

Gormand (gor mand n. a glutton.

Gormandise (gor man-dize) v. to eat greedily.

Gormandiser (gor man-di-zer) n. a voracious eater.

Gorse (gors) n. a thick prickly shrub.

Gory (gor in, a stained with gore.

Goaling (gos ling) n. a young goose.

Gospel (gos'pel) n. good news or tidings; the Christian revelation; one or all of the four Scriptural narratives of the life of Christ; the whole system of Christian doctrine. Gossamer (gos'a-mer) n. the down of plants float-

ing in the air.

Gossip (gos'ip) n. one that tattles; mere talk; idle rumour ;-v.i. to go about talking or telling

due rumour s-we. to go about taking or telling stories about one's neighbours.

Gossiping (gos'ip-ing) a. prating or tattling.

Gossipy (gos'ip-il a full of gossip.

Gossoon (go-soon) n. a boy; a young messenger.

Gosson (gosson 'n' a by 'n' a' god (got) prit of Get.
Goth (goth) n. a barbarian.
Gothic (goth'ik) a. pertaining to the Goths; noting a style of architecture with sharp pointed (barism.

Gothicism (goth'i-sizm) n. a Gothic idiom; bar-Gouda (gou'da) n. a kind of cheese, first made in Holland. [to cut with a gouge; scoop out. Gouge (goor) n. a chisel with a round edge; -n.t. Gourd (goord, gord) n. a plant and its fruit. Gourmand (goormand) n. a ravenous eater;

Gournet (goor'ma, goor'met) n. a judge of good living; connoisseur in wines and meats.

Gout (gout) n. a painful disease of the great toe

and small joints. Gout (goo) n. taste; relish.
Gouty (gou'ti) a. diseased with or pertaining to

Govern (uv'ern) vt. or i. to rule; control; exercise authority.
Governable (guv'er-na-bl) a. subject to rule; obedient; controllable.

Governance (guv'er-nans) n. direction; manage-Governess (guv'er-nes) n. a female who governs

or instructs. [power; an empire or state. Government (guv'ern-ment) n. control; executive Governmental (guv-ern-men'tal) a. pertaining to [regulator. government

Governor (guy'er-nur) n. chief magistrate; a Gowan (gou'an) n. the daisy.

GOVAM (SOUL 7). THE CLARF,
GOVAM (SOUL) TO A SOURCE TO BE WORD BY PROFESSIONAL MEM.
Grab (grab) v.t. to seize; clutch
Grab (grab) v.t. to seize; clutch
Grace (gras /m. favour; mercy; divine influence;
ease of manner; embellishment; a short
prayer at meals;—v.t. to adorn; dignify; favour.
Graceful (gras fool) a. beautiful with dignity;

Graceless (gräs'les) a. destitute of grace. Graces (gräs'ez) n.pl. elegant manners; a game with hoop and sticks; three Greek goddesses who attended on Venus and the Muses. Gracious (gräs'hus) a. kind; havourable; con-

descending; pleasing; virtuous. Graciously (gra'shus-li) ad. kindly. Gradation (gra-da'shun) n. orderly arrangement

Gradation (gra-da'snun) %. Ottory and some or progress; a step or degree in a series. Gradational (gra-da'shun-al) a. proceeding step by step. [a regular slope.

by step. Grade (grad) a. degree; rank;—v.t. to reduce to Gradlent (grad/yent)ta. moving by steps;—n. degree of ascent or descent on a railroad. Gradual (grad/a-al) a. proceeding by degrees;

step by step; slow. Gradually (grad'ū-al-i) ad. by degrees. Graduate (grad'ū-āt) v.i. to receive an academical

degree; —v.t. to mark with degrees;—n. one who has received a degree.

nas received a degree.

Graduation (grad-0-a'shun) n. regular progression; act of marking with degrees.

Graduator (grad'0-3-ter) n. an instrument for dividing into small regular spaces or intervals.

Graft (graft) n. a scion inserted in a stock;—n.t.

to insert a shoot or scion into another tree.

to insert a shoot or scion into another tree.

Grall (gral) n, in medieval legend, the Holy Cupused by Christ at the Last Supper.

Grain (gral, s, corn; a small seed; a minute
"at to granulate; paint like grains of wood.

Grain (gran) n, a spade with forks or prongs.

Grallatorial (gral-attori-al) a, pertaining to the
wading birds.

Graminizous (granulate; granulate).

Graminivorous (gram-i-niv'u-rus) a. feeding on Grammar (gram'ar) n. a system of rules for speak-ing and writing a language; an elementary [grammar.

text-book or catechism. Grammarian (gra-ma'ri-an) n. one versed in Grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal) a. according to the rules of grammar. [matical. Grammaticise (gra-mat/i-siz) v.t. to render gram-

Gramophone (gram'u-fon) n. an instrument for

recording and reproducing sounds.

Granary (gran'a-ri) n. a store-house for grain.

Grand (grand a, very great; magnificent.

Grandam (gran'dam) n. grandmother.

Grandee (gran-de') n. a man of high rank. Grandeur (gran'dur) n. magnificence; vastness;

Grandeur (gran'dur) n. magnincence; vasiness; jotiness; splendour. Grandiloquence (gran'di'u-kwens) n. lofty speak-firandiose (gran'di-5s) a. grand and impressive—in a real or affected style. Grand-jury (grand-joor'j) n. a preliminary jury to decide as to whether the person accused should

be put on trial

be put on trial.

Grandsire (grand'sir) n. a grandfather. [daughter. Grandson (grand'sun) n. the son of a son or Grandson (grand'sun) n. a farm with the buildings, etc. grand's n. a stone composed of quartz, foldspar, and mics.

Grantice (gra-nit'ilk) a. pertaining to granite. Grantice (gra-nit'urs) a. subsisting on grain. Grant (grant) v.ž. to bestow; yield;—n. a thing granted

Grantee (gran-te') n. one to whom a grant is made.

Granter (gran'ter) n. one who makes a grant. Granter (gran'ter) n. one who makes a conveyance

Granular (gran'ū-lar) a, consisting of grains, Granulate (gran'ū-lāt) v.t, or i, to form into grains. Granulation (gran-ū-lā'shun) n, act of forming into grains.

Granule (gran'ul) n. a particle.

Granulous (gran'ul) ns. a full of grains.

Granulous (gran'ul) fout of the yine.

Grape (grap) n. the fruit of the vine.

Grapery (gra'per-i) n. place where grapes are cultivated. [in a Grape-shot (grāp'shot) n. a cluster of small [in a bag.

Graphs shot (grap/snot) n. a cluster of smal snot Graph (graf n. a representation by means of lines of the variation of some phenomenon according to stated conditions; -n.t. to show the variation of some phenomenon by means of lines. Graphic (graf ik) a. well delineated or described. Graphically (graf ik); al. dia graphic manner.

Graphel (grap'nel) m a small anchor. Graphel (grap'nel) m a small anchor of ;—v. t to content closely ;—n a setzing; a hook, [hands. Grasp (grasp) u. t to seize and hold;—n. gripe of the Grasping (gras'ping) a, greedy; a varicious. Graspingly (gras'ping) a, greedy; a varicious. Graspingly (gras'ping-li) ad. in a grasping manner. Graspingty a, a, herbesge;—a. a a b b to grow over Graspingly a, herbesge;—a. a b b to grow over

with grass.

Grass-cloth (gras'kloth) n. a beautiful light fabric made in the East Indies from the fibres of following grass. [colour of grass.

Grass-green (gras'gren) a. dark green;—n. the Grasshopper (gras'hop-er) n. a jumping insect of the locust family. [with grass. Grassiness (gras'i-nes) n. the state of abounding Grassy (gras'i) a. covered with grass.

Grate (grat) v.t. or t. to rub hard; fret; vex;—n, frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel, Grateful (grat/fool) a. having a sense of favours; affording pleasure; thankful; agreeable; wel-

Gratefully (grāt'fool-i) ad. with gratitude. Grater (gra'ter) n. an instrument for grating.
Gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun) n. pleasure en-

joyed; satisfaction.

Gratify (grat'i-fi) v.t. to indulge; please; humour. Grating (gra'ting) a. fretting; harsh;—n. a partition of bars or lattice-work.

Gratingly (gra'ting-li) ad. harshly; offensively.
Gratis (gra'tis) ad. for nothing.
Gratitude (grat'i-tūd) n. thankfulness or grateful-

[serted without proof. ness for benefits. Gratuitous (gra-tū'i-tus) a. free; voluntary; as-Gratuitously (gra-tū'i-tus-li) ad. without reward. Gratuity (gra-tū'i-ti) n. a free gift; reward for

Gratulate (grat'ū-lāt) v.t. to express joy at an-

other's prosperity. Gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shun) n. expression of joy.

Gratulatory (grat'd-lā-tur-i) a. expressing joy.

Gravamen (gra-va'men) n. burden; substantial
part of a complaint or charge.

Grave (grav) n. a place of burial; tomb; sepulchre;

Grave (grav) n. a place of burial; tomb; sepulchre;
-n.t. to carve or out; to engrave; to practise engraving; -a. weighty; important; (Mus.) slow; low in tone; deep; -n.t. to clean a ship's bottom by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and covering it over with pitch.
Graved (ager (grav'dig-ep' n. one who digs graves; sexton. Also Gravemaker.
Gravel (aravel) n. pebbles; concretions in the kidneys; -n.t. to cover with gravel; puzzle.
Gravellograv'el-i) a. full of gravel.
Gravely (grav'el-i) a. full of gravel.
Gravely (grav'el-i) a. n. seriously.
Graveness grav'nes n. seriously.

Graveness (grav'nes) m. seriousness.

Graveness (grav'res) m. a tool to engrave with.

Gravestone (grav'ston) m. a stone set up as a

memorial of the dead.

Mehoriai on interest. Graveyard (grav'yard) m. a burial place. Graving-dook [grav'ing-dook] m. a dry dook in which ships bottoms are graved. [centre. Gravitate [grav'i-tat] n.t. to tend towards the Gravitation [grav-i-ta'shun] m. tendency to the

draws toward the centre of attraction Gravy (grā'vi) n. juice that comes from flesh in

Gravy (grá'vi) n. juice that comes from neat m cooking; sauce or soup made from it. [black, Gray (gra') a. hoary; white with a mixture of Graybeard (gra'berd') n. an old man; an earthen jar for holding liquor. Grayital (gra'isi) a. somewhat gray. [family, Grayling [gra'ling] n. a small fish of the salmon Grayness (gra'ine) n. the state of being gray. Graze (gra'u n. t. to eat grase; —rub slightly. Grazier (gra'nep'n. one who feeds cattle. [grease. Grease (gra'a) n. animal fat:—n.t. bo smear with

Grease (gres) n. animal fat;—v.t. to smear with Greasiness (grezi-nes) n. state of being greasy. Greasy (grezi) a. fat; oily.
Great (grāt) a. large; chief; pregnant.
Greatly (grāt'li) ad. in a great degree.

Greatness (grat hes) n. quality of being great. Greaves (grevz) n.pl. armour for the legs. Grecian (grevahan) a. pertaining to Greece. [gu

Grecism gre'sizm n. an idiom of the Greek lan-Greed (gred) n. eager desire; covetousness. Greedily (gre'di-li) ad. ravenously. [desire. Greediness (gre'di-nes) n. ravenousness; ardent

Greek (grek'n a native of Greece; language of Greece;—a. belonging to Greece. Greek-fire (grek'fir) n. a combustible which burns under water, said to consist of asphalt, sulphur,

and nitre. Green (gren) a. of the colour of growing plants;

Green (grein) a. of the colour of growing plants; fresh; raw; not dry; not ripe;—m. a green colour; a grassy plot;—n.t to make green. Green-crop (grein/krop) n. growing crop; crop of grass, turnips, etc. Greengage (grein/gaj) n. a choice kind of plum. Greenhours (grein/horn) n. a raw youth. Greenhous (grein/horn) n. a house to keep plants. Greening (greining) n. a kind of apple which is green in colour when ripe. Greeniah (greinish) a. somewhat green. Greeniah (greinish) a. somewhat green.

Greenness (gren'nes) n. green colour; unripeness;

inexperience. actors in a theatre. Green-room (gren'room) n. the retiring-room of Greens (grenz) n.pl. the leaves of kale, spinach, etc., boiled for the table.

Greensward (gren'swawrd) n. a close green turf. Greet (gret) v.t. to salute; congratulate. Gregarious (gree-ga'rus) a. keeping in flocks. Grenade (gre-nād') n. a ball filled with gun-

powder.

Grenadier (gren-a-dēr') n originally, a soldier who threw grenades; then, a member of the first company of every battalion of foot; now, one of a regiment of guards attached to the court.

Grey (grā). See Gray.

Greyhound (grā/hound) n. a tall, fleet dog used to Griddle (grā/hound) n, a tall, fleet dog used to Griddle (grā/hound) and, shallow pan, or circular plate of metal, for baking cakes.

Gridinon (grā/horn) n. a frame of fron bars for

Gridiron (grid/1-ern) n. a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish.

Grief (gref) n. a painful sense of loss. Grievance (gre'vans) n. that which causes grief. Grieve (grev) v.i. to mourn ;-v.t. to wound acutely.

Grievous (gre'vus) a. giving pain; afflictive; burdensome. Grievously (gre'vus-li) ad. painfully. [part eagle. Griffin (grif'in) n. a fabled animal, part lion and

Grill (gril) v.t. to broil. Grilse (grils) n. a young salmon. Grim (grim)  $\alpha$ . fierce; hideous.

Grimace (gri-nās') m. a wry mouth.

Grimace (gri-nās') m. a wry mouth.

Grimalkin (gri-nāl'kin) m. an old cat. [ingrained.

Grime (grim) m. t. to sully deeply; -m. dirt deeply.

Grimly (grim'li) ad., in a surly manner.

Grimness (grim'nes) n. sternness of visage. Grin (grin) v.i. to show the teeth ;-n. a showing

of the teeth; a forced smile.

Grind (grind) v.t. or i. to reduce to powder; rub

together; sharpen; prepare or work for examination; oppress;—n. hard study.

Grinder (grin'der) n. one who grinds; a double or molar tooth.

[grind edged tools on. Grindstone (grind'ston) n. a flat circular stone to Grip (grip) n. a seizing; a grasping; tenacious power or hold;—v.t. or i. to clutch; hold fast; bite.

Gripe (grip) v.t. to seize; clutch; give pain to the bowels; -n. a squeeze; a grasp; oppression. Griping (grī'ping) a. grasping; greedy;-n. pain in

Gris (grë, gris) n. a kind of gray fur. (France. Grisette (gri-zet') n. a young workwoman in Grisly (griz'li) a. horrible; frightful.

Grist (grist) n. corn ground, or for grinding, at

one time; supply; provision.

one time; supply; provision.

Gristle (gris'l) n. a cartilage.

Gristly (gris'l) n. d. Allike gristle.

Grit (grit) n. coarse part of meal; sand; gravel; a
hard sandstone; spirit; pluck.

Grittiness (grit'ines) n. the quality of being

Gritty (grit'i) n. full of grit; spirited; resolute.

Groan (gron) v. t. to breathe with a deep noise;
n. a deep, mournful sound.

Groaning (gro'ning) n. act of uttering groans;

Groat (grob') n. fourpence sterling.

Groat (grot) n. fourpence sterling.

Groats (grots) n.pl. oats coarsely ground. Grocer (grō'ser) n. a dealer in sugar, tea, liquors,

Istore. spices, etc. Grocery (gro'sgr-i) n. goods of grocers; a grocer's Grog (grog n. spirit and water. Hair. Grogram (grog' ram) n. a stuff made of silk and Groin (groin) n. the part between the belly and

the thigh; angular curve made by the crossing of two arches

Groom (gròòm) n. one who tends horses; a newly-married man;—n.t. to tend or curry, as a horse. Groomsman (gròòmz/man) n. one who attends a bridegroom at his marriage.

Groove (groov) n. a furrow; a long hollow cut by a tool; -v.t. to cut a furrow or channel.

Grope (grop) v.i. to feel in the dark; -v.t. to search

by feeling

or, teems:
Gross (gros) a. thick; bulky; corpulent; indelicate; coarse; plain; dull; entire;—n. the whole bulk; twelve dozen.
Grossly (gros in) a. thickly; coarsely; palpally.
Grossness (gros nes) n. thicknes; coarsenes;

Grotesque (gro-tesk') a. wildly formed; odd. Grotto (grot'ō) n. a cavern; an ornamental cave

Ground (ground) n. surface of the earth; land; Ground (ground) n. surface of the earth; land; foundation; basis; uround ground, n. surince of the earth, land; floor; place of action; foundation; basis; primary colour;—pl. sediment;—pl. to lay or fix firmly; instruct in first principles;—pl. to strike the bottom and become fixed. Groundess (ground les) a, void of foundation. Ground-plot (ground'plot) n. the site of a building. Ground-plot (ground'rent) n. rent for building.

Groundsel (ground'sel) n. a common annual weed Ground-swell (ground'swel) n. a broad deep swell of the sea after the gale has ceased. [principle. Ground-work (ground/wurk) n. foundation; first

Group (group) n. cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage;—n.t. to form a cluster; arrange in order. Groups (group) n. one of a family of game birds, red or black; moor-fowl; blackcook;—n.t. to

shoot grouse.

Grout (grout) n. coarse meal; lees; a thin kind of mortar; -v.t. to fill up with grout, as spaces [trees. between stones.

Grove (grov) n. a small shady wood or group of Grovel (grov') n. t. to creep on the earth. Grovelling [grov'l-ing. a. mean. Grow (gro) n.t. or t. [pret. Grew; pp. Grown] to vegetate; increase; raise; extend; become. Growl (groul) n.t. or i. to grumble; snarl; -n.

murmur of a cross dog.

mumur of a cross dog.

Growler (grouler) n. a snarling cur; a grumbler.

Growth (groth) n. increase of size; progress;

vegetation; product.

Grab (grub) n. a small destructive worm; that

which is grubbed up; victuals;—v.t. or å to

dig in or out; cradicate.

Grabhar (grub) n. a tool for pradicating weads. Grubber (grub'er) n. a tool for eradicating weeds,

Grudge (gruj) v.t. or i. to envy the enjoyment of another; give or take unwillingly;—n. secret envy or emnity; old cause of quarrel. Grudgingly (gruj'ing-ii) id. unwillingly. Gruel (groo'el) n. food of meal boiled in water. Gruff (gruff a storm, sunly, glum).

Gruff (gruf) a. stern; surly; glum.
Gruff (gruf'li) ad. with surliness.
Grumble (grum'bl) v.i. to murmur with discon-

tent; growl. [plains. Grumbler (grum'pler) n. one who mutters or com-Grumbling (grum'pling) n. a murmuring. Grumpy (grum'pi) a. gruff; surly.

Grunt (grunt) v.i. to utter a sound like a hog; the sound of a hog.

Grunter (grun'ter) n. a pig; a fish of the gurnard Guano (gwa'nō) n. a valuable manure, consisting of sea-fowl dung, brought from the coasts of South America and Africa.
Guarantee (gar-an-te') v.t. to warrant; n. a surety for parformance.

garantee (gar-an-ted') pp. warranted; vouched Guard (gard) n. a watch; defence; sentinel; conducted (gard) n. a watch; defence; sentinel; defence; defence; sentinel; defence; sentinel; defence; sentinel; defence; duator, watch chain; posture in fencing; -o.t. or t. to protect; defend; blind; watch; -n.p. troops attached to the person of a prince. Guarded [gar'ded] a. caulious; reserved Guardian (gar'dya) n. one who hat the card of the card of

another;—a protecting, runardian, another;—a protecting, grandynaship) (gar'dyan-ship) n, the effice of a Gaardsman (gar'dy nn) n, a soldier of the guardis. Guava (gwa'rg) n, a tropical tree and its fruit. Gudgeon (guy'un) n, a fish; pin on which a wheel

[v.t. to reward.

Guerdon (ger'dun) n. a reward; a recompense;—Guerrilla (ger-ril'a) n. an irregular warfare by independent bands of peasants; a member of

the band. Guess (ges) v.t. to conjecture:—n. a conjecture. Guest (gest) m a visitor who is received and enter-

Guest (gest) m a visitor who is received and entertained with hospitality;
Guifam (gr.faw') m. a loud laugh.
Guidance (gi'dans) m. direction; care.
Guide (gid) v.t. folead; direct;—n. one who shows
the way; a regulator.
Guideless (gid'les) a. having no guide.
Guide-post (gid'post) m. a post to direct the way.
Guid (gid) m. a corporation or fraternity of
merchants, tradesmen, or/craftsmen.
Guidhaul (gid/hawl) n. the hall of a corporation;
town-hall.
Guile (gill) m. comming; craft: deceit.

town-hall. Gunling; craft; deceit. Guile (gill). Cunling; craft; deceit. Guileful (gil'fool) a. deceitful; crafty. Guileless (gil'les) a. free from guile; artless. Guillotine (gil-o-ten') a. a machine for beheading. Guilt (gill). a. criminality; sin.

Guiltines (gilt'ines), a without guilt.
Guiltines (gilt'ines), a without guilt.
Guilty (gilt'in), a criminal; wicked.
Guines (gir'e) a, a gold coin formerly current in
Great Britain, value Elas sterling. white spots. Guinea-fowl (gin'e-foul) n. a dark gray fowl with Guipure (ge-poor') n. an imitation of old lace. [Also Guisard.

Guise (giz) n. manner; garb. [Also Guisard. Guiser (gizer) n. a Christmas masker or mummer. Guitar (gi-tar) n. a stringed instrument of music. Gulf (gulf) n. an arm of

the sea extending into land; an abyss.
Gull (gul) v.t. to cheat;

defraud;-n. a footed sea-fowl. Gullet (gul'et) n. the passage for food; the

Gullibility (gul-i-bil'i-ti)

n. great credulity.

Gullible (gul'i-bl) a. easily

imposed on. Gully (gul'i) n. a channel

worn by water ;—v.t. to wear by water into a channel.



Guitar.

Gulp (gulp) v.t. to swallow eagerly ;-n. a swallow.

Hairiness

Gusty (gus'ti) a. subject to blasts of wind; stormy, Gut (gut) n. the intestinal canal; a narrow channel; fiddle-string;—n.t. to eviscerate; de-Gum (gum) n. the fieshy substance that encloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened. Gumboil (gum'boil) n. a boil on the gum. Gummy (gum'b) n. consisting of gum. Gumption (gum'shun) n. capacity; shrewdness; address; the act of preparing colours.

Gun (gun) n. a cannon, musket, etc. Gunner (gun'gr) n. one who works a gun. Gunnery (gun'gr-i) n. the art and science of firing

Gunpowder (gun'pow-der) n. a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated. Gunshot (gun'shot) n. the reach or range of a shot.

Gunsanti gun'shot! n. the reach or range of a shot. Gunsantin gun'smith! n. a maker of small firearms. Gunstock (gun'stock) n. the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
Gunwale (gun'!) n. upper part of a ship's side.
Gurgle (gun'!) n. to flow with noise, as water from a bottle:—n. the sound of air forced

through a liquid.

Gurnard (gur'nard) n. a sea-fish of several species.

Also Gurnet.

Gush (gush) v.i. to rush out as a fluid;—n. a sudden flow.

Gusset (gus'et) n. a small piece of cloth inserted

in a garment to enlarge or strengthen the part.

Gust (gust) n. a sudden blast of wind; violent burst of temper; taste; relish; critical per-

Gustatory (gus'ta-tur-i) a. relating to taste. Gusto (gus'tō) n. relish; taste.

stroy or remove the contents of.

Gutta-percha (gut'a-per'cha) n. a substance exuding from certain trees in Asia, and used vari-

Gutter (gut'er) n. a passage for water;—v.t. to hollow;—v.t. to be hollowed; run in drops. Guttural (gut'u-ral) n. belonging to the throat. Guy (gi) n. a rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.

Guzzle (guz'l) v.t. or i. to swallow much or Guzzler (guz'ler) n. an immoderate eater or drinker.

Gymnasium (jim-nā/zi-um) n. a place of exercise; school for the higher branches of literature or science. [exercises for health.

Gymnastics (jim-nas'tik) a. pertaining to athletic Gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks) n.pl. the art of performing athletic exercises.

Gynecocracy (jin-e-kok'ra-si) n. female ascendancy or government. Also written Gynocracy.

Gypsum (jip'sum) n. plaster of Paris.
Gyrate (ji'rāt) v.t. to revolve round a central
point; to move spirally.

Gyration (it-ra'shun) a a circular motion. Gyratory (ji'ra-sturi) a, moving in a circle. Gyroacope (ji'ra-stor) a, a rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotation. (to shackle; fetter. Gyve (jiv) n. a fetter or shackle for the legs; -v.t.

Ha (hà) ex. denoting surprise or other emotion; when repeated, laughter. Also Hah, v.i. to express surprise.

Habeas corpus (ha'be-as kor'pus) n. a writ order-ing a jailer to produce the body of a prisoner in

Haberdasher (hab'er-dash-er) n. ac dealer in drapery stuffs, as silks, muslin, lace, etc., or in small wares, as ribbons, tapes, etc. Haberdashery (hab'er-dash-er-i) n. drapery wares

in general.

Habergeon (ha-berjun) n. mailed armour to defend the neck and breast.

Habiliment (ha-bil'i-ment) n. dress; clothing. Habitiment (hg-bh'1-ment) A. dress; clooming; habit (habit') a. temperament of body or mind; aptitude gained by practice; custom; manner; dress; a long-skirted garment worn by ladies on horseback; -v.a. to clothe; array; habitable (habit-tabel) a. that can be inhabited. Habitaancy (habit-tan-sil m. legal lace of abode. Rabitation (habit-ta-shun control by habit; cus-

Habitual (ha-bit'ū-al) a. acquired by habit; cus-

Rabicula (ha-bit q-al-i) ad. by habit; custom-tabitually (ha-bit q-al-i) ad. by habit; custom-habituate (ha-bit q-al-i) ad. by habit or re-practice or usage;—a. formed by habit or frac-lhabit; state.

Habitude (hab'i-tūd) n. customary practice; Habitude (ha-bit'ū-ā) n. one who frequents a place, especially a place of amusement.

especially a place of amusement. Hack (hak) v.t. to cut awkwardly; notch;—v.t. to cough; hawk;—n. a notch; a out; a horse let out for hire; a literary drudge; a rack for feeding cattle; a frame for drying cheese or fish;—d. hired; worn out.

Hacking (hak'ing) a short and interrupted, as a Hackie (hak'i) v.t. to comb, as flax or houry; question severely; heckie,—a, a comb for dressing the hak'ni) a horse or coach for hire;—d. to for hire; common;—v.t. to use much; make common;—v.t. to use much; make

Hackney-coach (hak'ni-kōch) n. a coach for hire. Hackneyed (hak'nid) a. used much.

Had (had) pret. and pp. of Have. Haddock (had'uk) n. a small sea-fish of the cod

kind. [of departed souls. Hades (hā'dēz) n. the abode of the dead; state Hadj (haj) n. a pilgrimage made to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan. Hadji (haj'ji) n. a Mohammedan who has per-formed a Hadj.

Hæmophilla (hē-mō-fe'li-a) n. a constitutional tendency of some persons by which excessive bleeding is induced through even slight injuries to any blood-vessel.

to any blood-vessel. Hart (hart) na handle; hilt;—n.t. to set in a hart. Hag (hag) n. an ugly old woman; a witch. Haggard (hag'ard n. lean and wasted; ghastly; wild or untamed;—n. a species of hawk. Haggis (hag'is) n. a sheep's pluck chopped up with suct, oatmeal, onions, etc., and boiled in

its maw.

Haggle (hag'l) v.t. to mangle in cutting; -v.i. be

Haggie (hag') vt. to mangle in cutting;—v.. be dificult in making a bargain.

Haggler (hag'ler) n. one who mangles.

Hagjographer (ha'j-og'ra-far, hag-t-og'ra-far) n. a writer of sacred books.

Hagjography (hā-j-og'ra-fa, hag-i-og'ra-fa) n. sacred writings; the last of the three Jowish divisions of the Old Testament.

of the Old Testament.

Ragiology (ha-ji-ol'o-ji, hag-i-ol'o-ji) n. the history
of the lives or legends of the saints.

Rail (hāl) n. frozen rain; -u.t. to fall in frozen
drops; -u.t. to call after; salute; -inter. or n.
wish of health.

Hallshot (hāl'shot) n. small shot scattered like
Hallstone (hāl'shōt) n. a single pellet of hail;
frozen rain-drop.

[fall of hail.

frozen rain-drop.

frozen rain-drop.

frozen rain-drop.

fall of hall.

Hailstorm (hal'storm) n. a heavy, tempestuous

Hair (hār) n. a small animal filament; the mass

of such which covers the head or body; anything

of such which covers the nead or now; anything very small and fine.

Hairbreadth (hār bredth) n. a very small distance.

Haircloth (hār kloth) n. eloth made of hair.

Hairdresser (hār dres-gr) n. one who cuts or dresses hair.

Hairlasses (hār 1-nes) n. state of being hairy.

Hair-splitting (hār'split-ing) a. or n. making fine

Hair-stroke (har'strok) n. a fine stroke in writing

or drawing.
Hair-trigger (hār'trig-er) n. a trigger for dis-

charging a firearm with a very fine spring. Hairy (har'i) a. full of hair; made of hair.

Hake (hāk) n. a sea-fish of the cod family.

Halation (hā-lā/shon) n. a fogged halo-like appear-

ance in a photograph caused by reflected light, which may be avoided by the employment of backed plates, i.e. plates blackened on the side

away from the film.

Halberd (hal'berd) n. an ancient military weapon, partly axe, partly dagger or spear.

Halberder (hal-ber-der') n. one armed with a

Hale (hal) a. healthy; sound of body;—v.t. to

haul; drag. Half (haf) n. one of two equal parts :—nl. Halves. Half-blood (haf blud) n. a relation by one parent. Half-caste (haf kast) n. one born of a Hindu and

a European. [part of the body. Half-length (haf'length) a. Irresenting the upper Half-measure (haf'mezh-ur) n. a feeble or inade-

Hallman of operation. In a record quate plan of operation. Half-pay (har pa) n reduced pay. Hallbut (half-but) n. a large, flat fish. Hall (hawl) n. entrance/of a house; a public room; college. Hallelujah (hal-e-loo'ya)

Hallelujah (hal-e-loo'ya) n. praise ye the Lord.
Also written Halleluiah.
Hallow (hal'ō) v.t. to consecrate.

Hallucination (ha-loo-si-nā/shun) n. a delusion of

Hallucination (halossi-na'shun) n, a delusion of the imagination.

Hallo (ha'lo) v.t. to call or cry out boully. Also talming 266 squares. The played on a board containing 266 squares. The players number two or oru, and have thirteen to nineteen men each.

Halo (ha'lo) n, a luminous circle round the sun; a bright ring; -pl. Halos.

Halt (hawlt) v.t. or i, to limp; stop;—a. lame, cripled;—n. a stop; a limping; hesitation in greech.

Halter (hawl'ter) n. a rope to tie a horse; a hangman's rope; -vt. to put a halter on.

Halve (hav) vt. to givide into equal parts.

Halyard (hal yard), n. a rope to raise or lower

yards or sails.

Ham (ham) n. the thigh of a beast, especially a hog, salted and dried; the hind part of the

Hames (hāmz) n. bl. a kind of collar for horses. Hamesucken (hām'suk-en) n. a term in Scots law denoting the assaulting of a man in his

own house.

Hamlet (hamlek) n. a small village.

Hammer (hamler) n. an instrument for driving

s nails: -n.t. to drive with a hammer; forge;

form with lasour.

hamler had used in ships.

Hammock (hara (uk) n. a hanging bed used in ships.

Hamper (hamf ser) n. a covered basket; a fetter;
—v.t. to shad de; embarrass.
Hamstring (he'ho'string) n. one of the tendons of
the ham;—v'h. to lame by cutting the tendon of

the ham; d. to hame by cutting the tennant, d. the ham d. the ham d. the ham with the fingers; pointer of a clock cticyatch; a workman; performance; skill; side hodirection; manner of writing;—v.t. to give; 'feliver; lead; trim of turl. Handbill (hathetid) n. a pruning hook; a loose printed sheet for circulation. Handbook hans; (hook) n. a guide-book. Handcuff handrkuff n. a manacle to confine the hands;—v.t. to fetter with handcuffs. [hold. Handruff hand fool) n. as much as the hand can Handgallop finend gal-up) n. a gentle gallop. Handgallagas (hand'gol) n. as much as the hand can Handgallop finend gal-up) n. a gentle gallop. Handgallagas (hand'gol) n. as much as the hand can Handgallop finend gal-up) n. a gentle gallop. Handgallagas (hand'gol) n. a race run with additional weights, or allowances to the competitors.

Handicraft (han'di-kraft) n. manual occupation. Handily (han'di-li) ad. skilfully; dexterously. Handiness (han'di-nes) n. ease in performance. Handiwork (han'di-wurk) n. work done by skill

of hand; any work or product. Handkerchief (hang'ker-chif) n. a cloth used for

the face or neck.

Handle (han'dl) v.t. to touch; manage; treat of;
—n. the part by which the thing is held.

Hand-loom (hand'loom) n. a loom worked by the

Handmaid (hand'mād) n. a waiting-maid.

Handmaid (hand'mād) n. a waiting-maid.

Hand-mill (hand'mill) n. a mill for grinding coffee,
pepper, etc., worked by the hand.

Handsel (hand'sel) n. earnest;—n.t. to use
or do for the first time.

Handsomel (han'sum) a. well-formed, beautiful;

Handsomely (han'sum-il) nd. gracefully; liberally.

Handy (han'di) n. ready i dexterous.

Hang (hang) n.t. or s. to suspend; put to death
on a gallows; display; swing free; lean on
integer.

Hangar (hang'er) n. a shed in which aeroplanes Hanger (hang'er) n. a broadsword; that by which

anything hangs.

Hanger-on (hang'er-on) n. a servile dependant.

Hank (hangk) n. a skein of thread.

Hanker (hang ker) v.i. to long for. Hankering (hang ker-ing) n. an eager craving. Hansom (han'sum) n. a two-wheeled cab, with the driver's seat behind.

Hap (hap) n. that which comes unexpectedly; chance; fortune; lot;—v.i. to happen; befall.

Haphazard (hap-haz'ard) n. a chance; accident. Hapless (hap'les) a. unhappy; unfortunate.

Haply (hap'ii) ad. perhaps; by chance. Happen (hap'n) v.t. to come to pass. Happily (hap'i-l) ad. luckly; fortunately. Happiness (hap'i-nes) v. state of enjoyment.

Happy (hap'i) a. in a state of felicity; fortunate; ready; easy; favourable.

Harangue (ha,-rang') n. a popular pompous speech; declamation;—v.t. or t. to make such a speech.

Haransu (har'as) v.t. to fatigue; vex; annoy;

Harassing (har'as-ing) a. tending to annoy or vex. Harbinger (har'bin-jer) n. a forerunner.

Harbour (har'bur) n. a haven for ships; -v.t. to lodge; shelter; entertain. (tertainment. Harbourage (har bur-ij) n. a place of shelter; en-Harbourdues (har bur-duz) n.pl. charges for accommodation in a harbour.

Hard (hard) ad. close; near; diligently;—a. not easily penetrated; difficult to understand, do,

cashly penetrated, that the distribution of the strength of the for bear; unjust; unfeeling; close; stiff. He are the strength of the strength

Hardiness (har'di-nes) n. firm intrepidity: assur-Hardly (hard'li) ad. not easily; scarcely; harshly. Hardness (hard'nes) n. the quality of being hard. Hardship (hard'ship) n. severe toil; burden of any kind.

Hardware (hard'war) n. wares made of iron, etc.

Hardy (har'di) a. strong; stout; bold. Hare (hār) n. a small, timid animal.

Harve (nar) n. s sinali, timic animal.

Harvebell (nar) bell n. a plant with bell-shaped
blue flowers; bluebell.

Hare-brained (har/brand) a. wild; giddy.

Hare-hound (har/hound) n. a dog for hunting hares.

Harveln (nar'lip) n. a divided lip like a hare's.

Harven (nar'em, har'em) n. in an Eastern house
the apartments reserved for females; the in-

Haricot (har'i-kō) n. the French kidney bean; a

stew of meat and vegetables.

Hark (hark) v.t. to hear; listen;—inter. hear.

Harlequin (har'le-kwin) n. a buffoon.

Harlot (har'lut) n. a lewd woman. Itution.

Harlotry (har lut-ri) n. trade or practice of prosti-Harm (harm) n. injury; hurt;—v.t. to injure;

Rarmattan (har-mat'an) a hot, dry, harmful wind blowing during the months of December, January, and February from the interior of Africa to the Guinea coast, along which it

Harmful (harm'fool) a. hurtful; injurious. Harmless (harm'les) a. innocent; not hurtful;

unhurt, unhurt, tell d. innocent; not hurshif; unhurt.

Harmelesly (harm'es-li) ad, without inflicting of Harmonical (hār-mon'i-kai) a. relating to harmony; musical.

Harmonious (hār-mo'ni-us) a. agreeing together; Harmoniously (hār-mo'ni-us-li) ad, with harmony.

Harmonies (hār-moyni-us-li) ad, with harmony. Harmonise (harmoniz) v.t. or i. to make harmonious; agree; adjust; reconcile.

Harmonist (harmonist) n. a composer of music; one who shows the harmony of parallel passages,

one who shows the narmony of paramet passages, as in the four gospels.

Harmonium (har-mō'ni-um) n. a musical wind instrument resembling a small organ. [ment.] Harmony (har'mu-ni) n. concord of sound; agree-Harness (har'nes) n. furniture for a horse, etc.;—

v.t. to put on harness.

Haro (há'rō) n. an old term used in the Channel

Islands for a form of appeal for protection
against harm or for the arrest of an adversary.

harp (harper) n. instrument of music;—n.i. to play on a harp; dwell on.

Harper (harper) n. one who plays on

a harp.

Harpoon (har-poon') n. a barbed spear;

-v.t. to strike with a harpoon.

Harpooner (har-poo'ner) n. one who
throws the harpoon.

Harpsichord (harp'si-kord) n. a stringdiscrement of music

Harpsichord (narpsi-kord) n. astringed instrument of music.

Harpy (har'pi) n. a fabulous animal;
an extortioner.

Harquebuse (har'kwē-bus) n. a kind
of hand-gun supported on a rest.

Harrier (har'i-er) n. a hound for hunting hares; a kind of hawk.

Harrow (har'ō) n. an instrument to break or smooth land; -v.t. to break with a harrow; [ful.

Harrowing (har'ō-ing) a. heartrending; distress-Harry (har'i) v.t. or i. to plunder; pillage; ravage. Harsh (harsh) a. rough to the touch, taste, ear, or

Harshiy (harsh'ii) ad. roughly; gratingly; rudely. Harshness (harsh'nes) m. roughness; severity. Hart (hart) m. a stag or male deer. Hart beest (hart/best) m. a large African antelope.

Also Hartebeest. [ammonia. Hartshorn (harts'horn) n. horn of harts; sal-Hart's-tongue (harts'tung) n. a common British [ammonia.

fern.

Harum-scarum (hār'um-skār'um) a. wild; fightyHarvest (hār'vest) n. the season for gathering
ripe grain; the crop gathered; effects;—v.t.
to gather a crop when ripe.

Haah (hash) v.t to mince; chop;—n. minced meat;
mess; bungled state.

Hasp (hasy) n.a calsp for a staple.

Haspo (hasf'uk) n.a mat to kneel on.

Haste (hast) n. celerity of motion or action; hurry;
speed; despatch;—v.t. or i, to make speed; hurry.

Hastiy (hast ti-l) a.d. with haste.

Hath (hath) n.a covering for the band.

Hatch (hach) v.t. to prode such opening.

Hatchment (hoch ment) n. the arms of a dead

knight or notel placed in a black lozenge-shaped
frame, and meant to be fixed on the front of his

frame, and meant to be fixed on the front of his

Hatches (hach'ez) n.pl. the opening in a ship's Hatchet (hach'et) n. a small axe. [deck. Hatchway (hach'wa) n. an opening in a ship's Hate (hat) v.t. to dislike greatly;—n. great dislike;

Hateful (hāt'fool) a. exciting great dislike. Hatefulness (hāt'fool-nes) n. quality ef exciting dislike or aversion.

Hatred (hat'tred) n. ill-will; hate.
Hatter (hat'er) n. a maker or seller of hats.
Hauberk (haw'berk) n. a coat or shirt formed of interwoven steel rings. [near a river. Haugh (hāh) n. a piece of low-lying, flat ground Haughtily (haw 'ti-li) ad. with pride and contempt. Haughtiness (haw 'ti-nes) n. supercilious pride. Taughty (haw'ti) a. proud and overbearing.

Hall (haul) v.t. to draw with force;—n. a pull;

[hauling. daught. nating, having handle, act of hauling; charge for Haulh, hawm n. stalk of grain of any kind; straw. Haunch, hansh n. the thigh. [frequent resort. Haunt (ant) v.t. or i. to frequent;—n. a place of Hautboy ho boi) n. a reed instrument; an older form of occ.

Have (hav) to hold; possess; obtain; receive; procure; baret; produce; contain; be under constraint or oligation.

Haven (ha'vn) n. aharbour.

Haversack (hav'esak) n. strong cloth bag, in which a soldier arries his rations. [waste. Havoc (hav'uk) n. waste; destruction;—v.t. to lay
Hawk (hawk) v.t. o.t. to force up phlegm; cry
goods;—n.a bird c prey.
Hawker (haw ker) n. one who hawks.

Hawker (naw kgr) n. me who haves. Hawk-eyed (hawk'id)n. having acute sight. Hawser (haw'zer) n. amall cable; a large rope. Hay (hā) n. grass drid for fodder;—n.t. to dry

grass for preservation

Hayloft (hā/nā-ker)a, one who cuts and dries

grass for hay.

Hazard (haz'ard) n. risk oloss or evil; danger; v.t. or i. to expose to chace; run a risk

Hazardous (haz'ar-dus) a. 1at exposes to danger: perilous; uncertain.

perilous; uncertain:
Haze (haz) n. a thin mist orog.
Hazel (haz') n. a shrub besing nuts;—a. like a hazel-nut; brown.
Hazel (ha'z') n. a shrub besing nuts;—a. like a hazel-nut; brown.
Hazy (ha'zi) a. foggy; misty obscure.
He (he) prom. of the thirdperson, masculine gender, referring to some ma or male.
Head (held) n. upper part of the body; the chief; front; source; brain; topic point; strength; resistance;—v.l. or t. to lead top.
Head ache (hed'al) n. pain in the hed.
Head-dress (hed'ares) n. coven worn on the Header (hed'ar) n. one who priss or nails; a leap into the water head forenst.
Head achies (hed'a-nes) n. rashus; intoxicating quality in Higuors.
Head lind (hed'ang) n. rashus; intoxicating quality in Higuors.
Head long (hed'nong) a. rash; pcipitate;—ad.
procepitately.

precipitately. [in the line. Headmost (hed/most) a, most stanced; first Headpiece (hed/pes) n. a helmet; the head as the seat of the understanding.

seaf of the understanding.

Headquarters (hed/kwawt-terz) ... quarters of a chief commander.

Headstall (hed stawl) n. part of aridle.

Headstone (hed/ston) n. corner, ne of a building; stone at the head of a gr.

Headstrone (hed/ston) a. obev. n. dynamicing

Headway (hed/win) n. progress un advancing

Head-wind (hed/wind) n. wim owing against the ship's head.

Heady (hed/) n. hasty: rash: ddll: intoxications.

Heady (hed'i) a. hasty; rash; d'ul; intoxicat-Heal (hel) v.t. to cure;—v.t. to it me well. Health (helth) n. freedom fromckness; sound

state of body and mind. [some, Healthful (helth'fool) a. free fromsease; whole-Healthiness (hel'thi-nes) n. sta of being in

Healthy (hel'thi) a. free from disse. Heap (hep) n. a pile; accumulati; -v.t. to pile; amass; accumulate. [told. Hear (her) v.t. to perceive by thear; -v.i. to be Hearer (her'er) n, one who hears. [audience. Hearing (her'ing) n, the sense of perceiving sounds; Hearken (har'kn) v.i. to listen; lend the ear; at-

tend to; grant.

Hearsay (her'sa) n. report; rumour; common
Hearse (hers) n. a carriage to bear the dead.

Heart (hart) n. the organ of the blood's motion;

Heart (nart) n, the organ of the blood's motion, inner part; seat of love; spirit. Heartache (hart'āk) n, deep sorrow. [stomach. Heartburn (hart'burn) n, an acrid sensation in the

Heartburning (hart/bur-ning) n. secret discontent

Heartfelt (hart/felt) a. sincere; deep.
Hearth (harth) n. place on which fire is made.
Heartly (har'ti-li) ad. from the heart; sincerely.

Heartiness (hartines) n. sincerity.
Heartless (hartiles) a. spiritless; void of affection.
Heartlessness (hartiles nes) n. want of affection.

Hearty (har'ti) a. healthy; sincere. Heat (het) n. great warmth; glow;—v.t. to make

hot ;-v.i. to grow hot. Heater (he'ter) n. a lump of hot iron, enclosed in an iron box, for smoothing clothes. [shrubs.

Heath (heth) n. a shrub; a place overgrown with Heathen (he'rnn) n. a pagan; Gentile; one who is ignorant of the true God;—a. Gentile; pagan. Heathenish (he'rnn-ish) a. like heathen; rude; idolatrous.

Heathenism (hē'THn-izm) n. paganism.

Heather (heтн'er) n. heath. Heathy (hē'thi) a. full of heath. Also Heathery.

Heating (he'ting) a. imparting heat.

Heave (he') v.t. to lift; cause to swell; pant;
cast;—v.t. to rise and fall; swell; pant; retch;
—n. throw, upward motion; swell.

Heaven (he'n) n. the region of the air; expanse

of the sky; place of the blessed.

Heavenly (hev'n-li) a. pertaining to heaven.

Heavenward (hev'n-ward) ad. toward heaven.

Heaver (hē'ver) n. one who heaves. Heaviness (hev'i-nes) n. weight; depression. Heavy (hev'i) a. weighty; grievous; dull; burden-

some; stiff; dense; copious; gloomy; expen-

Sive.

Hebe (he'be) n. the goddess of youth.

Hebetade (heb'e-tad) n. bluntness; dullness.

Hebraic (he-bra'k) a. pertaining to the Hebrews.

Hebraically (he-bra'k-kal-i) ad. in the manner of the Hebrews; from right to left.

Hebraist (he'bra-ist) n. one versed in Hebrew.

Hebrew (he'bro'o) n. a Jew; language of the Jews.

Hecatomb (hek'a-tom, hek'a-to'om) n. a serrifice

of a hundred oxen.

Hectic (hek'tik) n. a kind of fever attending consumption; -a. feverish; consumptive

Hectograph (hek'tō-graf) n. a pad made of gelatine and capable of retaining on its surface an impression from specially prepared ink, by means of which a number of drawings or copies of written matter may be reproduced.

Hector (hek'ter) n. a bully ;—n.t. or i. to threaten;

bully; bluster

Hedge (hej) n. a thicket of shrubs ;-v.t. to make a hedge; fence; obstruct;—v.i. to skulk; bet on hoth sides. both sides

Hedge-bill (hej'bil) n. a cutting hook for dressing Hedgehog (hej'hog) n. a small insectivorous quad-

ruped covered with prickly spines.

Heed (hed) v.t. to mind; observe;—n. care; attention; notice.

Heedful (hēd'fool-i) a. attentive; watchful, Heedfully (hēd'fool-i) ad. attentively; cautiously. Heedfulness (hēd'fool-nes) n. attention; wary

Heedless (hēd'les) a. careless; inattentive; negli-Heedlessly (hēd'les-li) ad. negligently. Heedlessness (hēd'les-nes) n. carelessness.

Heel (hel) n. the hind part of a foot; -v.t. to add a

heel; -b.t. to lean. Heel; -b.t. to lean. Heel; -b.t. to lean. Hegira (he-jir'a) n. the Mohammedan epoch, reckoned from the flight of Mohammed from Macca, July 18, 622.

Heifer (hef'er) n. a young cow, Heigh-ho (h'hō) ez. denoting languor, etc. Height (hiv) n. distance from a point below; an elevated place; summit; utmost degree, Heighten (hi'm) v. t. to raise higher; advance. Beinous (hi'm) a. characterised by great wicked-ness; atrodous; flagrant.

Heinously (hā'nus-li) ad. hatefully.

Heimously (na mus-1) ad. haterthy, Heimously (na mus-1) ad. haterthy, Heir (as; n. he who inherits the property of another;—n.t. to inherit. Heir-apparent (ar-a-pair ent) n. one having full right to the succession. Heiress (ar es) n. a female heir. Heirless (ar les) a. without heirs. Heirless (ar les) a. without heirs. Heirless (ar les) n. any movable property which

descends to the heir.

Heirship (ar'ship) n. state of an heir. Held (held) pret. and pp. of Hold. Heliograph (hē'li-u-graf) n. an apparatus for tele-

graphing by the sun's rays.

Heliolatry (he-li-ol'g-tri) n. worship of the sun.

Helioscope (he'li-o-skop) n. a telescope with

blackened glass or an arrangement of mirrors

the trial calls and of the light is reflected.

by which only part of the light is reflected, thus enabling the sun to be viewed without injury to the eyes. [damned. Hell (hel) n. the place of the devil and the Helm (helm) n. the instrument by which a ship

is steered;—n. a helmet. Helmet (hel'met) n. armour for the head.

Helmsman (helmz'man) n. man at the helm;

steersman. Helot (he'lot, hel'ut) n. a Spartan slave. Help (help) v.t. to aid; assist; prevent;—v.t. to lend aid; contribute;—n. aid; support; relief. Helper (hel'per) n. one who assists. Helpful (helpfool) a. affording aid. Helpless (help'les) a. destitute of help or of relief;

irremediabl Helplessly (help'les-li) ad. without help; without

Helphessness (help'les-nes) n. want of help or support.

[Also written Helpmest, Helpmate (help'mät) n. companion or helper.

Helter-skelter (hel'ter-skel'ter) ad. in hurried confusion.

Hem (hem) n. border of a garment; sort of half cough; -v.t. to form a border; shut in; -v.i. to cough; hesitate.

Hemisphere (hem'i-sfer) n, the half of a sphere. Hemispherical (hem-i-sfer'i-kal) a, containing

half a sphere. Hemlock (hem'lok) n. a poisonous plant. Hemorrhage (hem'u-rij) n. a flowing of blood from

a rupture.

Hemp (hemp) n. a plant whose fibres are used for cloth and cordage.

Hempen (hem/pn) a. made of hemp.

Hen (hen) n, the female of birds. Henbane (hen'bān) n, a poisonous plant, sometimes used for opium. Hence (hens) ad. from this place, time, cause, or

Henceforth (hens'forth) ad. from this time.

Henceforward (hens-for'ward) ad. from this time forward. Henchman (hensh'man) n. an attendant; a page.

Hencoman (hensirman) n. an attenuant; a pag Hencoop (hen'kôōp) n. a large cage for poultry. Henpecked (hen'pekt) a. ruled over by a wife. Hepatic (hepatik) a belonging to the liver. Heptagon (hep'ta-gun] n. a figure of seven sides and angles.

Heptagonal (hep-tag'u-nal) a. hav-

Heptagonal (hep-tag'u-nql) a. having seven sides.

Heptarchy (hep'tar-ki) n. government by seven rulers.

Her (her) a. belonging to a female;

—pron. obj. of she.

Herald (hep'ald) n. an officer who regulates coats of arms; a forerunner;—ut. to proclaim; usher in.

Heraldic (he-ral'dik) a. pertaining to heraldry.

Heraldic (he-ral'dik) a. pertaining to heraldry.

Herb (herb) n. a plant with a succulent stalk. Herbaceous (her-ba'shus) a. belonging to herbs. Herbage (her'bij) n. herbs collectively; grass;

Herbal (her'bal) n. a book on plants; collection of plants dried:—a. pertaining to herbs. Herbalist (her bal-ist) n. one skilled in herbs. Herbary (her'ba-ri) n. a garden of herbs.

Herbiary (ner oga-in a garnen or neros. Herbiferous (her-bife-rus) a bearing herbs. Herborise (her-bu-riz) at the search for plants; botanise; to take a plant-like form, as minerals. Herculean (her-ku'le-an) a. very strong, great, or difficult. Herd (herd) a. a collection; drove;—a.t. or £. to Herdaman (herdz'man) n. one who tends herds;

an owner of cattle

an owner of cattle.

Here (her) ad, in this place or state. [place.

Hereabouts (her'a-bouts) ad, about or near this

Hereathe (her-at') ad, in time after the present.

Hereat (her-at') ad, by this.

Hereby (her-bi') ad, by this.

Hereditarily (her-di't-ar-i) a, descending by in
Hereditary (her-di't-ar-i) a, descending by in
Hereditary (her-di't-ar-i) a.

heritance. [from ancestors to their offspring. Heredity (he-red'i-ti) n. transmission of qualities Hereford (her'e-ford) n. one of a famous breed of

Heretora (here-ford) n, one of a famous freed of cattle, generally red in colour, with white face, throat, belly, feet, and tail.
Hereton (her-in') ad. in this.
Hereton (her-on') upon this.
Hereton (her-on') upon this.

Heresiarch (he-re'zi-ark) n. a chief in heresy.

Hereay (her'e-si) n. error in doctrines; any un-sound opinion. [fath. Heretic (her'e-tik) n. one who errs in religious Heretical (he-ret-kal) a. containing heresy. Heretically (he-ret-kal-i) ad. in a heretical

Heretofore (hēr-tu-fōr') ad. formerly.

Hereuno (her-tu-tor) ad. to this.

Hereuno (her-tu-tor) ad. to this.

Hereunot (her-tu-tor) ad. to this.

Heritable (her't-ta-bl) a. that may be inherited.

Heritage (her't-ti) n. inheritance.

Heritor (her't-ter) n. a landlord in a parish.

Hermeneutics (her-me-nu'tiks) n.pl. art or science

Hermenewics (her-me-nu'biss) n.pl. art or science of interpretation.

Hermetic (her-met'ik) a, perfectly close.

Hermetically (her-met'ik-lal-i) ad. closely.

Hermit (her'mit) n, one who lives in solloude.

Hermitage (her'mi-i) n, a hermits dwelling.

Hernita (her'ni-a) n, a rupture or protussion of any internal organ.

Hero (hē'rō) n. a brave man ;-pl. Heroes. Heroic (he ro) n. a brave man; —pt. Heroic Heroically (he-rō'i-kal-i) ad. intrepidly. Heroine (her'ō-in) n. a female hero. Heroism (her o-in) n. a female hero. [gallantry. Heroism (her o-izm) n. distinguished bravery; Heron (her un) n. a large water-low! Hero-worship (hero-wurship) n. inordinate admiration of a great reship) n.

inordinate

admiration of a great man.

Herpes (her'pez) n. a disease of the skin.

Herpetic (her-pet/ik) n. relating to herpes.

Herring (her'ing) n. a small sea-fish.

Herring ther'ing h. a, denoting a kind of

Herringbone (hering-bon) a. denoting a kind of cross stitch in worsted work, and of ashlar in masonry. [used emphatically or reflexively. Herself (herself) prom. the female in person; Hesitancy (hez'i-tan-si) n. uncertainty; doubt. Hesitate (hez'i-tât) u. to pause in deciding or acting; be in doubt or suspense; stammer. Hesitation (hez-i-tâ'shun) n. a pausing; a stammering in speech. [Hesperus.]

mering in specen.

Hesper (hes'per) n. the evening star. Also
Heterodactyl (het-er-ō-dak'dil) a. having the
digits irregular in size or position as in the
Heterodactyle, a division of picarian birds
in which the second toe is turned backwards.

Heterodox (het'e-ru-doks) a. contrary to Scripture
doctrinia.

Heterodox (het e-th-loss) a. Commany or determined the doctrine; heretical.
Heterodoxy (het/e-th-dok-si) n. heresy.
Heuristic (hun-is'tik) a. aiding in discovery; that method in education by which the pupil is set to discover things for himself.

Hew (hu) v.t. [pret. Hewed; pp. Hewed, Hewn] to cut off chips and pieces; chop.

Hexagon (hek'sa-gun) n. a figure with six sides

and angles.

Hexagonal (hek-sag'u-nal) a. hav-ing six sides and angles. Hexahedron (hek-sa-hē'drun) n.

a body of six equal sides; a cube Hexameter (hek-sam'e-ter) n. a verse of six metrical fee

Histus (hi-ā/tus) n. a chasm; gap. Hexagon. Hibernal (hi-ber'nal) a. pertaining to winter. Hibernate (hi-ber'nat) v.i. to pass the winter in a torpid state. (torpor or close quarters. Hibernation (hī-ber-na/shun) n. wintering in Hibernian (hī-ber'ni-an) n. a native of Ireland;— [torpor or close quarters.

a. belonging to Ireland.

Hiccough, Hiccup (hik'up) n. a spasmodic affection of the stomach;—v.i. to have a hiccough. Also

written Hickup. Hickory (hik'u-ri) n. a walnut-tree. Hidalgo (hi-dal'gō) n. a man of noble birth.

Hidden (hid'n) a. not seen or known.

Hide (hid) v.t. or i. [pret. Hid; pp. Hid, Hidden]

to conceal; cover; keep close;—n. the skin of
a beast; an old measure of land.

[tight. a ceast; an old measure of land. (Light. Hidebound (hid'bound) a having the skin too Hideous (hid'e-ns) a shocking to the eye or ear; very ugly; discordant. Hie (hil va. to go in haste; repair to. Hierarch (h'e-rark) a the chief of a socred order. Hierarchical (hie-rarki-kal) a, pertaining to charch averagner.

church government.

Hierarchy (hi'e-rar-ki) n. dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings. Hieroglyphic (hi'e-ru-glif'k) n. a mystical symbol in ancient writings;—a. expressive of meaning

by symbols.

Hierographic (hi-e-ru-graf'ik) a. pertaining to sacred writings.

Hierography (hie-rog'ra-fi) n. sacred writing. Hierography (hie-ru-fant) n. a chief priest. Higgle (hig'i) v.t. to carry provisions about for sale; dispute and be hard in bargaining. Higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di) ad. in utter

confusion

contusion. Higher n. one who higgles. High (hi) a. elevated; lofty; eminent; loud; severe; difficult; costly; intense; sharp; remote; vivid; tainted; sacred;—ad. aloft; eminently; profoundly;—a. an elevated place. High-born (hi'born) a. being of noble extraction. High-fier (hi'fili-er) n. one of extravagant opinions. High-flown (hi'fion) a. elevated; turgid; ex-

travagant.

High-handed (hi'han-ded) α. overbearing; arbi-Highland (hi'land) n. a mountainous country. Highlander (hi'lan-der) n. a Scotch mountaineer. Highly (hi'li) ad. in a great degree. Highness (hi'nes) n. altitude; a title of honour.

High-pressure (hī'presh-ūr) n. pressure exceeding

that of atmosphere. That of atmosphere that of atmosphere that of atmosphere. Bigh-priest (hi'prest) n. the chief priest. Bigh-road (hi'rod) n. a public road; highway. High-seas (hi'se) n.pl. the open ocean. Bigh-seas consider the first of the chief and bigh-seasoned (hi'se'arnd) a. made rich and

piquant with spices, etc.

High-spirited (hi'spir-i-ted) a. full of natural spirit; daring; irritable.

spirit; daring; irritable. High-water (ih-waw-ter) n. highest state of the High-way (hi'wa) n. a public road. High-wrought (hi'rawt) a. neatly finished wrought (hi'rawt) a. neatly finished High-wrought (hi'rawt) a. matly finished high-wrought (hi'rawt) a. mithrul; jovial; jolly. Hilarity (hi'lariti) n. mithrul; gaiety. Hill (hil) n. an elevation of land;—at. to draw

earth around.
Hillock (hil'uk) n. a small eminence.

Hill-side (hil'sid) n. the sloping face of a hill. Hilly (hil'i) a. abounding with hills. Hilt (hil') n, the handle of a sword, etc. Him (him) objective case of He.

Himself (him-self) pron. the emphatic form of He. Hind (hind) a. backward; back;—n. a she-stag;

a rustic.

Hinder (hin'der) a. on the rear.

Hinder (hin'der) v.t. to impede progress; keep
back; interrupt; check; retard; -v.t. to raise

Hinderance (hin'der-ans) n. act of hindering; that which hinders; obstruction; obstacle. Also Hindrance.

Hindermost (hin'der-most) a. behind all others.
Alsowritten Hindmost.
Hindu (hin'doo, hin-doo') n. a native of Hindostan.

Hindustanee (hin-doo-sta'ni) n, the language of

the Hindus. Hinge (hinj) n. the joint on which a door turns; that on which anything depends; -v.t. or i. to

hang, turn, or depend upon. Hint (hint) v.t. to suggest; -v.i. to allude to; -n.

slight allusion.

Hip (hip) n, joint of the thigh;—n. fruit of the brier or wild dog-rose. Hippocampus (hip o-kam-pus) n. (t) a genus of fishes about tive and a half inches in length, with head and neck something like that of a high control of the control of th (3) One of two eminences upon the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hippodrome (hip'u-drom) n. a circus for horse-[horse.

races, etc.

Hippopotamus (hip-u-pot'a-mus) n. the riverHire (hir) v.t. to engage for pay; bribe;—n. wages;

[for wages.

Fewhru Hireling) n. a mercenary; a. serving His (his) pron. possessive of He. Hiss (his) et. to a to make a sibilant sound; condemn by hissing i—n. a sibilant noise; expression of disapprobation.

Histing (his ring) n. noise of a hiss; expression of dislike or condemnation; object of scorn. Hist (hist) 'nter. hust; be silent. Histology (his-tol'o-ji) n. the science that treats

of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.

Historian (his-tō'ri-an) n. a writer or compiler Historical (his-tō'ri-ka) a. pertaining to history; containing history.

Historiographer (his-tō-ri-og'ra-figr) n. a writer Historiography (his-tō-ri-og'ra-figr) n. the writing

of history. History history in a continuous narrative of past events; narration; description.

Historice (his-tri-on'ik) a. pertaining to the

Hit (hit) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Hit] to strike, reach, or touch a given point; suit; succeed;—n. a stroke or blow; lucky chance; happy

thought or expression. Atthe thought or expression.

Hitch (hich) u.t. to hook; catch;—u.t. to move by jerks; be caught;—n. a catch or hook; sudden halt; defect or break; knot or noose in a rope; [bent knot; coil.

Hitching (hich'ing) n. fastening in a harness; Hither (hirm'er) ad. to this place;—a. nearest to

the speaker. Hithermost hinrier-most) a nearest this way. Hitherto (hirrier-too) ad, to this time. Hitherward (hirrier-ward) ad, this way. Hitter ditier) a one who hits. Hive (hir) a box for bees; a swarm of bees;—at, or a to collect into a hive; lay up in store; dwell in company.

Hives (hīvs) n. a term frequently used to denote such skin diseases as nettlerash. It is applied

also to laryngitis.

Hoar (hōr) a. gray with age; white.

Hoard (hōrd) v.t. to collect; amass;—n. a store laid up; a treasure.

Hoar-frost (hör frost) m. dew frozen.

Hoarhoud. See Horehound.

Hoarhound. See horehound.

Hoarhouses (hör i-nes) n. state of being hoary.

Hoarse (hors) a. having the voice roug

Hoarseness (hors'nes) n. state of being hoarse.

Hoary (hōr'i) a. gray; white. Hoax (hōks) n. deception for sport;—u.t. to

deceive; impose on. Hob (hob) n, the nave of a wheel; side of a grate;

a clown; a fairy.

Hobble (hob'l) v.i. to walk lamely; -v.t. to tie the legs together; clog:-n. a halting walk.

Hobbledehoy (hob'l-de-hoi) n. a lad between man

and boy.

Hobby (hob'i) n. a strong nag; a kind of hawk; a favourite plan or pursuit; a child's horse.

Hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin) n. apparition.

Hobnall (hob'nal) n. a bhick-headed nail; a clown.

Hobnal (hob'nal) n. b hick-headed nail; a clown.

Hobat (hob'nal) n. a funt between the knee and fetbock; a fichenish wine.

Hockey (hok'i) n. a game played with a ball and Hocus-poeus (hok'us-po'kus) n. a juggler, or juggler's trick.

Hod'(hod) n. a bricklayer's tray for mortar.

Hodg-podge (hoj'po) n. a mixed mass. Also written Hotch-potch.

[cut with a hoe.

written Hotch-potch.

Nodes podge (hoj'poj) n. a mixed mass. Also written Rotch potch.

Grownitten Rotch potch.

Grownitten Rotch potch.

Hog (hoj) n. a garden tool for weeds, etc.;—n.t. to Bog (hog) n. a swhne; a sheep of a year old; a gluttonous fellow.

Hogsish (hog'shi) n. leather tanned from the Rogshead (hog'shei) n. a measure of 63 gallons.

Hogsish (hog'skin) n. leather tanned from the skin of swine.

Hog's-lard (hog'zlard) n. the fat of swine used as Roiden, Hoyden (hoi'dm) n. a bold girl; a romp.

Hoist (hoist) n.t. to raise; lift;—n. act of raising up; a machine for raising or lowering persons or goods; height of a sail.

Hotty-toty (hoi'ti-to'ti) ex. noting surprise or Hoid (hoid) n.t. [pret. and pp. Held] to stop; restrain; grasp; receive; keep;—u.t. to endure; refrain;—n. catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.

or a snip.

Holder (hōl'der) n. one who or that which holds;

tenant; clip; clasp.

Holdfast (hōld'fast) n. an iron hook.

Holdast (bild'sast) n. an iron hook.

Holding (bild'ing) n. tenure; influence; farm
held of a superior.

Role (bill) n. a hollow place; a perforation; cell;
—n.t. or i. to perforate; drive or go into a hole.

Holdasy hol'l-dis, n. a festival day.

Holiness (hö'li-nes) n. perfect rectitude; moral
purity; sanctity; title of the Pope.

Holland (hol'and) n. a fine kind of linen.

Hollands (hol'and) n. gin made in Holland.

Hollow (hol'o) a. empty; deceitful; low; deep;—
n. a low place; a hole;—n.t to make hollow.

Hollowness (hol'o-nes) n. state of being hollow;

insincerite.

insincerity.

Holly (hol'i) n. an evergreen tree.

Hollyhock (hol'i-hok) n. a tall garden plant bear-

ing flowers of various colours.

Holm (hōm) n. evergreen oak; low, flat, rich land, Holograph (hol'u-graf) n. a deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

own nand. Holographic (hol-u-graf'ik) a. written wholly by the author or testator. Holometer (hol-lom'e-ter) n. an instrument for taking all kinds of measurements. Holster (hūl'ster) n. a horseman's case for pistols, Holy (hū'li) a. perfectly pure; consecrated; pious achiev as arged godly; sacred.

godly; sacred.

Homage (hom'ij) n. reverence; worship; respect.

Home (hōm) n. one's dwelling-house; one's country
a charitable institution;—a. domestic; close
severe; poignant;—ad. to the point.

Home-bred (hōm'bred) a native; domestic; plain

Home-felt (hōm'felt) a. telt inwardly.

Worstaus (hōm'det) a. without a home.

Home-lest Homerost a. Het inwardly. Homeless (höm'les) a. without a home. Homeluness (höm'li-nes) a. plainness. Homely (höm'li) a. plainj coarse. Home-made (höm'mäd) a. made at home. Home-path'de (bb-me-u-path'de) a. pertaining to

Homeopathy (hō-me-op'a-thi) n. a theory founded on the principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease. [Greek poet. Homeric (hō-mer'ik) a. relating to Homer, the Home-rule (hōm'rool) n. claim in Ireland for a separate parliament for local and internal

ansars.

Homesick (höm/sik) a. longing after home.

Homespun (höm/spun) a. made in the family.

Homestead (höm/sted) a. place of the mansion.

Homesward (höm/sward) ad. toward home.

Homeidal (hom/s-i-da) a. pertaining to homicide;

murderous. [another; a manslayer. Homicide (hom'i-sid) n. the killing of one man by

Homilist (hom'i-list) n. one who preaches homilies or sermons.

Homily (hom'i-li) n. a familiar religious discourse. Homogeneity (ho-mu-je-në'i-ti) n. participation of the same principles or nature; similitude in

Homogeneous (hō-mu-jē'ne-us) a. of the same Homologate (ho-mol'u-gāt) v.t. to confirm by assent; approve; confirm.

Homologous (ho-mol'u-gus) a. corresponding in

nomologous (no-moi u-gus) a. corresponding in position, structure, etc.

Homologues (hō'mō-lōgz) a. corresponding parts or organs, as the arm of a man, the foreleg of a horse, and the wing of a bird.

Homology (hō-mol'u-ji) n. affinity in structure, but not in form or use.

Hone  $(h\bar{o}n)$  n. a whetstone for sharpening; -v.t. to

Hone (hön) n. a whetstone for sharpening;—v.t. to sharpen on a hone.

Honest (on'est) a. upright in dealing; just; sincere; decent; chaste; honourable.

Honestly (on'est-il) a.d. uprightly; sincerely.

Honestly (on'est-il) a. integrity; uprightness; candour; plain dealing.

Honey (hun'i) n. sweet juice collected by best Honey (hun'i) n. sweet juice collected by honey.

Honeycomb (hun'i-kom) n. cells of wax for holding Honeycombed (hun'i-komd) a. perforated; full of

flaws or holes.

Honeyed (hun'id) a. covered with honey; sweet Honeymoon (hun'i-moon) n. first month after

Hong (hong) n. a Chinese warehouse; the warehouse of a foreigner in China.

Honorarium (on-u-rā/ri-um) n. a volunt extra fee tendered to a professional man. a voluntary or

Honorary (on'ur-ar-i) a. conferring honour.

Honor (on'ur) n. esteem paid to worth; reputation; a title;—v.i. to esteem; exalt; accept and

Honourable (on'ur-q-bl) a actuated by noble motives; illustrious; a title of distinction. Hood (hood) a a covering for the head.

Hoodwink (hood'wingk)

t. to blind; cover;

Hoof (hoof) n. the horny part of a beast's foot.

Hoofed (hooft) a.

nished with hoofs.

nished with hoofs.

Hook (hook) n. a bent
piece of iron; -v.t. to fix
on a hook; eatch with
a hook; steal; -v.t. to
be curved; bend.
Hooligan (hool'i-gan) n.
one of a band of young

street roughs.

Hooliganism (hool'i-ga-nizm) n. the disorderly or

Hood.

riminal practices of hooligans.

Hoop (hoop) n. a band of wood or iron for a cask;

-v.t. to fasten with hoops; -v.i. to cry out;

Hooping-cough (hôo'ping-kof) n. a convulsive cough; chin-coughs. Also Whooping-cough. Hoopoe (hoo'poo) n. a bird with a large crest. Hop (hop) n.t. to leap on one leg;—n a leap on one leg;—n. a bitter plant used in brewing;—

v.i. to gather hops.

Hope (hop) n. desire of good joined with expectation; -n.t. or i. to desire with expectation. Hopeful (hop/fool) a. full of hope. Hopefully (hop/fool') ad, with hope. Hopefully (hop/fool') ad, with hope; despending; desperate. Hopelessly (hop/fes.li) ad. without hope. Hopelessness (hop/les-nes) n. destitution of hope;

Hopper (hop'er) n. one who hops; a funnel or trough by which grain passes into a mill; a steam barge for removing the mud raised by a

steam barge for removing one mudication by a dredging machine.

Horde (hörd) n. a migratory tribe. [plant. Horehound (hör hound) n. a bitter medicinal Horizon (ho-rī'zun) n. the apparent line or circle between the earth and the sky.

Horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal) a. parallel to the horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal) a.

zon; level. Horizontally (hor-i-zon'tal-i) ad. in a horizontal Horn (horn) n. a hard-pointed substance on an animal's head; wind instrument; drinking cup;

powder flask; symbol of strength. Horned (hornd) a. furnished with horns.

Hornet (hornet) n. a species of wasp, so named from its possession of antennæ, or horns.

Hornless (horn'les) a. having no horns. Hornpipe (horn'pip) n. a tune; dance. Horny (hor'ni) a. made of or like horn. Horography (ho-rog'ra-fi) n. art of constructing dials; an account of the hours.

Horologe (hor'ū-lōj) n. a clock; any instrument

Rorologe (hor 0.16] n. a clock; any instrument that tells the hours.

Rorology (hor 0.16;1) n. art of measuring time.

Horoscope (hor 1.48Gp) n. aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

Horrible (hor 1.48Gp) n. aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

Horrible (hor 1.40 n. a. frightfull).

Horrible (hor 1.40 n. a. frightfull).

Horridly (hor 1.41 n. d. frightfull).

Horridly (hor 1.41 n. d. to shockingly.

Horrific (hor 1.41 n. d. to strike with horror.

Horror (hor ur) n. a shuddering with fear; terror.

Horror (hor n. a. a shuddering with fear; terror.

Horse (hors) n. a quadrupd; cavalry; a wooden

Horror (hor'ur) n. a shuddering with fear; terror. Horse (hors) n. a quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame; a foot rope;—n.t. to mount; sit astride; carry on the back; provide with a horse. Horseback (hors'bak) n. back of a horse. Horse-breaker (hors'bri-key) n. tamer of horses. Horse-chestnut (hors'ches-nut) n. a flowering tree. Horsehir (hors'hai) n. the hair of horses. Horse-leech (hors'leeh) n. a large leech that bites horses.

horse [borne between borses.

Horse-litter (hors'lit-er) n. a carriage on poles Horseman (hors'man) n. one skilled in riding. Horsemanship (hors'man-ship) n. art of riding and training horses.

Horseplay (hors'pla) n. rough, rude play.

Horsepay (nots pint h. rough, rune pity, Horsepay (nots pute); n. power of a horse or its equivalent; power which will raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot per minute—used to express the power of a steam-engine Borsesahoe (hors'shôo) n. a shoe for a horse,

Horsewhip (hors'whip) n. a whip for driving

horses; -v.t. to lash.

Hortation (hor-tā'shun) n. act of advising.

Hortative (hor'ta-tiv) a. giving advice; -n. an

norteave (nor to-tay) a. giving advice;—a. an encouraging advice or precept.

Hortatory (hor'ta-tu-i) a. giving advice or encouragement; inciting.

Horticultural (hor-ti-kul'tūr-al) a. pertaining to a lorticultural (hor'ti-kul-tūr) a. culture of a

Horticulturist (hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist) n. one skilled in

Horticulturist (hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist) n. One skilled in Hosanna (hō-zan'a) n. praise to food.
Hosa (hōz) n. stockings; coverings for the legs; a leathern tube;—pl. Hose.

Hosier (hō'zher) n. one who deals in stockings and underclothing.
Hosiery (hō'zher-i) n. hose in general.
Hospitable (hos'pi-ta-bl) a. kind to strangers or guests; generous; liberal.
Hospitably (hos'pi-ta-bli) ad. in a hospitable manner.

Humpback

Hospital (hos'pi-tal) n. a building for the sick. aged, or insane.

Hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti) n. entertainment of strangers and guests.

Hospitaller (hos'pi-tal-er) n. one of a religious

brotherhood for the care of the sick; a knight of St. John.

Hospodar (hos-pu-dar') n. a prince or governor.

Host (host) n. one who entertains others; an

\_army; sacrifice of the mass.

army; sacrince or the mass.

Hostage hostiji m. a person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

Hostel (hos'tel) m. an old term for an inn or lodging; now Hotel.

Rostals (hos'ten) m. a female host; a landlady.

Hostellity (hostel') m. emmity; active oppositions of the lost of the l

Hostility (hos-tir)-ti) n. enmity; active opposition;—pf. acts of warfare.

Hostier (os ler) n. one who has the care of horses.

Hothed: having heat; eager; fiery. [glass.]

Hothed (hot'bed) n. a garden-bed covered with

Hot-blast hot blast n. a current of heated air

blown into a funnec to increase the heat.

Hot-blooded (hot'blud-ed) a. high-spirited; irri-

table.

Hotel (hō-tel') n. an inn for travellers. Hot-headed (hot'hed-ed) a. passionate; violent; [shelter plants.

Hothouse (hot/hous) n. a house kept warm to Hothy (hot/i) ad. violently; keenly. Hothess (hot/nes) n. violence; vehemence; fury. Hot-pressed (hot/prest) a. pressed while heat is

applied. [of early pea. Hotspur (hot'spur) n. a violent, rash man; a kind Hottentot (hot'n-tot) n. a native of South Africa.

Houdah (hou'da) n. a seat fixed on an elephant's

back.

Hough, Hoh (hok) n. the ham; -v.t. to hamstring.

Hound (hound) n. a dog for hunting; -v.t. to set
on; hunt; incite. [ticular time.

on; hunt; incite.

Hour jour, n. twenty-fourth part of a day; parHour glass (our glas) n. a glass to measure time
by the running of sand from one glass to another.

Hour-hand (our hand) n. the hand of a clock or
watch that points to the hour.

Hour-hoor-i, hour i) n. a nympl of the Mohamlour hour ii) n. done every hour [ad. every hour.

Hourly (our ii) n. done every hour frequent;—

House (hous) n. a place of abode; a family; branch
of the legislature; a quorum.

Houseboat (hous böt) n. a covered boat.

Houseboater (hous braker) n. one who breaks

Housebreaker (hous'bra-ker) n. one who breaks into a house feloniously.

Housebreaking (hous'bra-king) n. the act of breaking into a house. breaking into a house. [housekeeping. Housecraft (hous kraft) n. the science and art of

Household (hous hold) n. a family living together;
—a. domestic; belonging to the family.

Householder (hous holder) n. one who occupies a

house.

Housekeeper (hous'kë-per) n. one who keeps a house; a superior female servant.

Houseless hous'les) a. destitute of a house.

Housemald (hous'mād) n. a female servant.

Housewite (hous'wif, huz'if) n. mistress of a family; female economist; a little case holding sawiter meteriale.

sewing materials.

Housewifery (hous'wif-ri, huz'if-ri) [n. female

domestic economy, no builder of houses, [ing, Housing hou zing n. a saddle-cloth;—a. shelter-Hovel (hov'el) n. a shed; a small, mean dwelling. Hover (hov'e) va. to flap the wings; hang futter-

nover (nov er) v. to hap the wings; hang fluttering; move about and near.

How (hou) ad, in what manner.

Howbett (hou-be't) ad, nevertheless.

However (hou-ev) ad, nevertheless.

Howitzer (hou'it-ey) n, a kind of mortar or

How! (hou) v. t. to cry as a dog or wolf; -n. the cry of a dog or wolf.

Howlet (hou'let) n. a bird of the owl kind.

Rowsever (hou-sō-ev'er) ad. in whatever manner;
notwithstanding.

Hoy (hoi) n. a small coasting vessel;—ex. ho! stop! Hub (hub) n. the nave of a wheel. Hubble-bubble (hub'l-bub'l) n. a tobacco pipe in

which the smoke is drawn through water.

Hubbub (hub'ub) n. uproar; tumult.

Huckaback (huk'a-bak) n. a kind of linen with
raised figures, used for tablecloths and towels. Huckster (huk'ster) n. a retailer of small articles; hawker.

Huddle (hud'l) v.t. or i. to crowd together;-n. a

crowd without order; confusion.

Hudibrastic (hu-di-bras'tik) a. pertaining to
Hudibras or to doggerel poetry.

Hue (hu) n. colour; dye; a clamour.
Huff (huf) n. a swell of anger;—n.t. or i. to swell
up; take offence; bluster.

[humour.]

Huffines (huff-ines) n. petulance; sulky ill Huffish (huff-ines) n. petulance; sulky ill Huffish (huff-ine) arrogant. Huff (huff) a. swelled; petulant. Hug (hug) v.t. to embrace closely or fondly; take pride hr, sail close to;—n. a close embrace;

clasp or gripe.

Huge (hūj) a. bulky; vast.

Hugeness (hūj'nes) n. enormous bulk; vastness. Hugger mugger (hug'ger mug'ger) n. secrecy; slovenly confusion;—a. sly; confused; slovenly. Huguenot (hu'ge-not, hu'ge-nō) n. a Protestant

in France, formerly, and a received in France, formerly, Hulk (hulk) n. the body of an old ship.
Hull (hull) n. the outer covering of a nut; frame of a ship;—n.t. to strip; husk; hit or pierce the

Hum (hum) v.t. or i. to sing low;—n. a buzzing Human (hū'man) a. belonging to mankind; not divine.

aivine.

Rumane (hū-mān') a. benevolent; kind.

Rumanely (hū-mān'i) ad. with kindness.

Rumanise (hū'man-is) a.t. to render humane.

Rumanise (hū'man-isi) n. student of human

nature, or of the humanities.

Rumanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'n-i-an) n. one who holds

thet (Lingth was menulus men).

that Christ was merely a man.

Humanities (hū-mari-tiz) n.pl. polite literature; study of the classics, poetry, etc. Humanity (hū-mari-ti) n. the nature of man; kind disposition.

Humankind (hū'man-kīnd) n. the human race.

Humanly (human-li) ad. after the manner of men. Humble (hum'bl) a. low in feelings or condition; lowly; modest; unassuming; meek; -v.t. to make humble; bring low; abase.

Humble-bee (hum'bl-bē) n. a large black hairy bee

with orange bands. Humbly (hum'bli) ad. without pride.

Humbug (hum'bug) n. an imposition;—v.t. to impose upon.

Humdrum (hum'drum) a. commonplace; dull; monotonous;—n. a droning tone; a stupid fellow

Humid (hū'mid) a. moist; damp. Humidity (hū-mid'i-ti) n. moisture; dampness. Also Humidness. [abase.

Humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt) v.t. to humble; depress; Humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā/shun) n. act of humbling;

Humiliation internet and indesey, state of being abased. In lowliness of mind; Humility fluming n. noise of bees or flies. Humming (huming) n. noise of bees or flies. Humming bird (huming-berd) n. a tropical bird humours.

Humming-bird (hum'ing-bgru) n. b. tropess one with brilliant plumage. Humorrs, (the humours, Humorral, (na'mur-al), a. pertaining to Humorist (hu'mur-ist, u'mur-ist) n. a playful of fanciful writer; a wag. [pleasant; playful, Humorous (hu'mur-us, u'mur-us, a. jocular; Humorously (hu'mur-us-li, u'mur-us-li) ad. with fold.

pleasantry

| Local Humorsome (hu'mur-sum, u'mur-sum) a peevish; |
| Humorsome (hu'mur, u'mur) n moisture; any animal |
| fluid; a rash; temper; caprice; mood; petu| lance; pleasantry; wit; -n.t. to gratify; in| dulge by compliance. |
| fance. |

Hump (hump) n. a swelling, as of flesh; protuber-Humpback (hump'bak) n. a crooked back; one having such; a kind of whale

Han (hun) n. (1) the name of a powerful, low-built, savage race, probably of Mongolian origin, who, moving westward across Europe, drove the Goths before them. They were noted for their, terrible savagery. (2) A mame applied to the Germans, partly of their own choice, and partly bestowed on them for their cruel devastation of Belgium on them for their cruel devastation of beignum in the European War. Hunch (hunsh) n. a protuberance;—v.t. to push with the elbow; crook the back. Hunchback (hunsh/bak) n. one having a hunch or

hump on his back. [back.]
Hunchbacked (hunsh'bakt) a. deformed in the Hundred (hun'dred) a. ten times ten;—n. the sum

Hundred (hun'dred) a. ten times ten;—n. the sum of ten times ten.

[as much. Hundredfold (hun'dred-fold) n. a hundred times Hundredth (hun'dred-fold) a. the ordinal of a hundred hun'dredth) a. the ordinal of a hundredweight (hun'dred-wat) n. a weight of 112 pounds avoirdupois—written Gwt.

Hungre (hung'gen) n. a desire or craving for food;—v.i. to crave food; long for;—v.i. to famish.

Hungry (hung'gn) a. feeling pain from want of food;

Hunt (hunt) v.t. to chase, as game; search for; pursue; -v.i. to follow the chase; -n. chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds; body of hunts-

Hunter (hun'ter) n. one who hunts; a hunting

horse or dog; a kind of watch.

Huntress (hunt'res) n, a female hunter.

Huntsman (hunts'man) n. a man who hunts.

Hundle (hur'dl' n. a texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge; movable fence.
Hun'd hur'dl' n. a texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge; movable fence.
Hun'd hur'd n. a texture of twigs; a crate; a fluid hur'd now with role; blay at ball; -m. cast; throw; drive; of the control of the

Hurling (hur/ling) n. throwing with force; a game of throwing a ball.

Hurly-burly (hur'li-bur'li) n. tumult; bustle. Hurra (hu-ra') ex. of joy, triumph, or applause.

Also written Hurrah.

Hurricane (hur'i-kān) n. a storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind.

Hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek) n. the uppermost deck in steamboats.

deck in steamboars.

Hurry (hur') v.t. to hasten;—v.t. to move hastily;

Hurt (hur') v.t. harm; mischief; wound or bruise;

injury; damage;—v.t. to injure; wound; harm.

Hurtful (hurt'fool) a. injurious; mischievous;

harmful. [harm. Hurtfulness (hurt/fool-nes) n. quality of doing Hurtle (hur'tl) v.t. or i. to push or whirl forcibly;

clash; jost-band) na married manage frugally.

Susband (huz'band) n. a married manage frugally.

Susbandman (huz'band-man) n. a farmet.

Susbandman (huz'band-man) n. a farmet.

Susbandmy (huz'band-ri) n. tillage; domestic

economy; thrift.

Bush (hush), a still silent; calm; -u.t.|tosilence;

Hush-money (hush'mun-i) n. a bribe to induce

Buck (busk) n. the covering of certain fruits;— \*\*Duskliy (hask is in ad. dryly; roughly.\*\* \*\*Buskliy (hask is in ad. dryly; roughly.\*\* \*\*Busky (hask is a abounding with husks; harsh; the in advertised in a state of the sta rough in sound.

Hussar (hoo-zar') n. a light-armed horse-soldier.

Hussar (noc-zar) n. a ngn-armed norse-soluter. Hussr (huz'i) n. a pert, frollesome girl. Hustings (hus'tings) n.pl. a temporary stage for speakers.

Hustle (hus'l) n.t. or s. to shake or push together;

Hut (hut) n. a small mean house; a wooden tent;

-v.t. or s. to lodge or be lodged in huts, as

troops.

troops.

Hutch (huch) n. a corn-chest; a rabbit-box.

Huzza (hoo-za') n. a shout of joy;—n.i. to shout in joy.

Huzza (hoo-za') n. a flust flust y a gen; jacinth.

Byacinth (h'q-sinth) n. a flowering bulbous plant;

Hyacinthine (hi-q-sin'thin) a resembling hyacinth;

dark auburn or brown.

Hyadine (h'q-lin) a. Ike glass.

Hybrid (hi'brid) a. of different species; mongrel; -n. an animal or plant produced from two different species; a word compounded of different languages.

Hydra (hī'dra) n. a monster with many heads. Hydrant (hī'drant) n. a machine for raising water;

a fire-plug.

Hydraulic (hi-draw'lik) a. relating to hydraulics.

Hydraulic (hi-draw'liks) n.pl. the science which

treats of fluids in motion.

(the n. the science

Hydrodynamics (hī-dru-dī-nam'iks) n. the science

of the motive power or pressure of fluids.

Hydrogen (h'dru-len) n. a gas which is one of
the elements of water.

Hydrogenous (h'droje-nus) a. peraining to
Hydrogenous (h'droj'ra-igr) n. one who makes

sea-charts.

Rydrographic (hi-dru-graf'ik) a relating to hydrography (hi-drog ra-fi) n. description and representation by charts of seas, rivers, etc.

Rydroggy (hi-drof'o-fi) n. selence of water.

Rydrometer (hi-drom'e-tep 'n. an instrument for determining the specific gravities, and thence the strength of liquids. [hydropathy (hi-drop'a-thi) n. he water cure.

Rydropathy (hi-drop'a-thi) n. the water cure.

Rydropathola (hi-dru-fo'bi-a) n. dread of water; canine madness.

[canine madness.] sea-charts.

Hydrophobic (hi-dru-fō'bik) a. pertaining to Hydroplane (hi'dru-plān) n. an aeroplane which can be made to float on the surface of water.

Hydroscope (hi'dru-skop) n. an instrument measure the moisture in air or gases. A

Hygroscope,
Hydrostatic (hi-dru-stat/ik) 'a. relating to hydroHydrostatics (hi-dru-stat/iks) n. the science which
treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hydrous (hī'drus) a. watery. Hyemal (hī'e-mal) a. pertaining to winter.

Hyena (hī-ē'na) n. a savage carnivorous quadruped

of the dog family.

Hygiene (h'ji-en) n science of, or medical treatment for, the preservation of health.

Hygrometer (htgrom'e-ter) n, an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture in the atmos-

phere, or its relative humidity.

Hymen (hi'men) n. the god of marriage Hymeneal (hī-me-nē'al) a. pertaining to marriage;

-n. a marriage song. songs.

—n. a marriage song. Eymm (him) n. a song of praise;—v.t. to praise in Hymmic (him'nik) a. relating to hymns. Hymmologis (him-no!'0-jist) n. a writer of hymns. Hymmology (him-no!'0-jii) n. a collection of hymns. Hyperbola (hi-per'bu-ja) n. one of the conic

Hyperbole (hi-per'bu-le) n. a rhe-

Hyperbolical (hi-pgr-bol'i-kal) a. exaggerating or exceeding the truth.

Hyperbolise (hi-pgr-bol'i-kal) a. exaggerating or exceeding the truth.

Hyperbolise (hi-pgr-bu-liz) v.t. or t. to represent or speak with exag-geration.

hyperbolism (hi-per'bu-lizm) n. use of, or a, hyperbolical expression.

Hyperborean (hi-per-bö're-an) a.

northern;—n. an inhabitant of the extreme north.

Hypercritic (hi-per-krit'ik) n. a Hyperbola. critic exact beyond reason.

Hypercritical (hi-per-krit'i-kal) a. critical beyond use or reason.

use or reason.

Hyphen (hi'fen) m. the mark (-) between syllables and compound words.

Hypnote (hip-not'kl) a. causing sleep; soporific.

Hypnotism (hip'nu-tizm) m. a kind of mesmeric sleep.

[sion of spirits

sleep.
Hypochondria (hip-u-kon'dri-a), gloomy depresHypochondriac (hip-u-kon'dri-ak), n. one affected
with low spirits. [choly; dajected.
Hypochondriacal (hip-u-kon'dri-a-kal) a, melanHypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si) n. dissimulation; deceitini appearance. [pretender.

ful appearance. [pretender. Hypocrite (hip'u-krit) n. a dissembler; false

Hypocritical (hip-u-krit/i-kal) a, insincere; dis-

Hypodermic (hi-pu-der'mik) a. pertaining to parts underlying the skin;—n. a medicine introduced under the skin.

Hypotenuse (hī-pot'e-nūs) n. longest side of a right-angled triangle. Also written Hypothe-

Hypothec (hi-poth'ek) n. legal security for debt, which a landlord or creditor has over crops, effects, goods, etc.

Hypothecate (hi-poth'e-kāt) v.t. to pledge for the

security of a creditor.

Hypothesis (hi-poth'e-sis) n. supposition; pro-

position assumed.

Hypothetical (hi-pu-thet/i-kal) a. supposed.

Hypothetically (hi-pu-thet/i-kal-i) ad. upon sup-

Hyson (hi'sun) n. a fine kind of green tea.

Hyssop (his'up) n. an aromatic plant. Hysterical (his-ter'i-kal) a. pertaining to hysteria; affected with fits of a certain kind.

Hysterics (his-ter'iks) n. a nervous affection peculiar to women. Also written Hysteria.

I (i) pron. used by a speaker or writer when mentioning his individual self.

Iambie (i-am'bik) a. pertaining to the Iambus.

Iambus (i-am'bus) n. a poetic foot of a long and a

short syllable.

Therian (i.be'ri-an) n. one of the original inhabitants of the Spanish peninsula, of whom the Basques are believed to be a remnant;—a.

Ibex (i'beks) n. an animal of the goat kind.
Ibidem (i-bi'dem) ad. in the same place. Usually

Ibis (l'bis) n. a wading bird resembling the stork. Icarian (l-kā'ri-an) a. soaring in flight; too ad-

Ice (is) n. water congealed to hardness; concreted sugar; -v.t. to cover with ice or concreted

Iceberg (is'berg) n. a floating mountain of ice. Ice-bound (is'bound) a. totally surrounded with

Ice-cream (is'krēm) n. cream flavoured and frozen. Ice-floe (is'flō) n. a field or large sheet of floating

10c. house (is hous) n. a place for keeping ice. Ice-house (is hous) n. a pail containing ice and used for the purpose of cooling wine.

In thyosaurus (ik-thi-o-sawrus) n. one of a class of extinct marine reptiles of gigantic size, and possessing characteristics of both Fishes and Reptiles.

Icide (f'si-kl) n. a pendant mass of ice. Icily (f'si-li) ad. in a cold manner; frigidly. Icon (f'kon) n. a figure in painting or mosaic representing the Saviour or one of the saints, especially used in the Eastern (Greek) Church. Also Ikon

Iconoclasm (i-kon'u-klazm) n. the act of breaking

Iconoclast (ī-kon'u-klast) n. a breaker of images. Iconoclastic (ī-kon-u-klas'tik) a. breaking idols or

rimages.

Iconography (i-ko-nog'ra-fi) n. description of connegraphy (i-ko-nog'ra-fi) n. deecription of treats of images, and especially in regard to their employment in worship.

Ictorio (ic-ler'ikl. n. affected with jaundice;—n. a gylable.

Ictus (ik'tus) n. stress of voice on an accented Icy (i'si) a. abounding with ice; cold.

Idea (i-de'a) n. mental image; conception;

thought; notion. Ideal (i-de'al)  $\alpha$ . existing in idea or in fancy; vision-

ary; imaginary;—a. the conception of a thing in its most perfect state. [existence, Idealism [i-de'a-lizm) n. the doctrine of ideal Ideality [i-de-a'/i-ti) n. capacity for imaginary

ideally (i-de'al-i) ad. in imagination.

Identical (i-den'ti-kal) a. the same.

Identically (i-den'ti-kal-i) ad. in the same way or

form; exactly.

Identify (i-den'ti-fi) n.t. or i. to prove to be the same; recognise; combine with.
Identity (i-den'ti-ti) n. sameness.
Ideography (i-de-ogra-fi) n. the representation of words and things by pictures of them, instead of by sound-symbols, i.e. letters.
Ides (idz) n. the 18th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 18th of the other months.
Idiocy (id'i-u-si) n. defect of understanding; inbecility.
Idiomatic (id-i-u-ma'tik) n. peculiar to a language.
Idiomatic (id-i-u-ma'tik) n. peculiar to a language.
Idiomatic (id-i-u-ma'tik) n. a peculiar to a language.
Idiomatic (id-i-u-ma'tik) n. a peculiar to a language.
Idiomatic (id-i-u-ma'tik) n. a peculiar to a language.

constitution, mind, or character. Idiot (id'i-ut) n. a natural fool. Idiotic (id-i-ot/ik) a. like an idiot.

Idiotic (id-iot'ik) a. like an idiot. Idiotism (id'io-tizm) n. an idiom; idiocy. Idie (i'dl) a. empty; vain; moccupied; lazy; useless; trifing; vacant;—v.t. or i. to spend or waste in inaction. Idleness (i'dl-nes) m. indolence. Idier (id'ler) n. a lazy person. Idiy (id'il) ad. sluggishly; vainly. Idol (i'dul) n. an image worshipped. Idolator (i-dol'a-ter) n. a worshipper of idols. Idolatores (i-do'l-a-trus) a. given to idolator. Idolatrously (i-dol'a-trus-li) ad. in an idolatrous manner. excessive attachment.

manner. [excessive attachment. Idolatry (i-dol'a-tri) n. the worship of idols; Idolise (i-dul'iz) v.t. to love to excess or adoration. Idyl (i'dil) n. a short pastoral poem. Also Idyll. Idyllic (i-dil'ik) a. belonging to idyls; pastoral. (if) conj. in case that; granting or supposing

Igneous (ig'ne-us) a. consisting of fire.

Igneous (ig'ne-us) a. consisting of fire.
Ignis-fature (ig'nis-fatu'u-us) n. a kind of meteor
in the night; a delusion.
Ignit (ig'nit) n.t. or to kindle.
Ignitible (ig-nit't-bl) a. capable of being ignited.
Ignition (ig-nish'un) n. the act of taking fire.
Ignoble (ig-no'bl) a. of low birth; mean.

Ignobly (ig-nō'bli) ad. meanly; basely.
Ignominious (ig-nu-min'i-us) a. very shameful;

dishonourable. [gracefully. Ignominiously (ig-nu-min'i-us-li) ad. meanly; dis-

Ignominy (ig'nu-min-i) n, disgrace; infamy, Ignoramus (ig-nu-rā/mus) n, an ignorant person, Ignorance (ig'nu-rans) n, want of knowledge.

Ignorance iig'nu-rans) n. want of knowledge. Ignorant ig'nu-rant Ja. wanting knowledge. Ignorantly ig'nu-rant Ja. wanting knowledge. Ignorantly ig'nu-rant-li) ad. without knowledge. Ignor iig. nor') n.t. to leave out of account; disregard; throw out or reject.

If iil) pref. for in, not, before adjectives, etc., as il-legal, il-legible, il-licit, il-logical; in, into, or upon, before verbs, etc. Also inn, ir; as impend. impede, impale, ir-riquate.

Ill (ill) a. bad; evil; unfortunate; sick; diseased; improper; incorrect; cross;—n. evil; wickedness; misfortune;—ad. not well; not rightly; with difficulty,

Hillation (i-la'shun) n, an inference.

Histive (il-a'tiv) a. that may be inferred.

Ill-bred (il'bred) a. impolite.

Ill-bred (il'bred) a. impolite.

Ill-bred (il'bred) a. impolite.

Ill-gall (i-le'gall) a. to render unlawful.

Illegalli (i-le'gall) a. to render unlawful.

Illegalli (i-le'gall) a. that cannot be read.

Illegalli (i-le'ji-lbi) a. so that it cannot be read.

Illegibly (i-le'ji-lbi) a. so that it cannot be read.

Illegibly (i-le'ji-lbi) a. so that it cannot be read.

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Illegibly (i-le'ji-lbi) a. a. to that cannot be read.

Illegible (i-li'lb'-rai) a. not generous; mean; not parsimony.

candid.

candid. (1-lib e-ral) d. not generous; mean; not candid. (1-lib e-ral) t-ti) n. narrowness of mind; miberally (1-lib e-ral) ad. ungenerously; undartiably; parsimoniously. [lawful. liliotity d. in d. allowed; unlicensed; unliliotity d. isi t-li) d. unlawfully; lawlessly. Illimitable limi-1-a-bi) d. that cannot be bounded ar limited.

r limited. [culture or grace.

or imited.

Iliterate (i-lit'e-rat) a. unlearned; wanting

Illiterateness (i-lit'e-rat-nes) n. want of learning.

Ill-judged (il'jujd) a. badly devised; likely to fail;

injudicious.

Ill-nature (il-nā'tūr) n. habitual badness

temper Ill-natured (il-na'/tūrd) a. cross; peevish. Illness (il'nes) n, indisposition; sickness; wicked-

ness, ness, logical (i-loj'i-kal) a. not according to logic. Ill-starred (if'stard) a. fated to be unfortunate. Illude (i-lud') v.t. to make bright; enlighten; adorn. Also Illumine.

Ill-tempered (il-tem'perd) a. cross; peevish; fret-

ful. [trate. Illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt) vt. to enlighten; illumination (i-lū-mi-nā'shun) n. act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions. Illusion (i-lū'zhun) n. false show; error. Illusionist (i-lū'zhun-ist) n. one given to Illusion. Illusive (i-lū'sīv) a. deceiving by false show. Illustrate (i-lūs'trāt, lī'us-trāt) vt. to explain; make clear; elucidate. Illustration (il-us-trā'shun) n. explanation. Illustration (il-us-trā'shun) p. explanation. Illustratious (i-lūs'trā-ti) a. shining; brilliant; conferring honour; renowned; distinguished. Illustriously (i-lūs'trā-us-li) ad. in an illustrious manner.

manner.
Ill-will (il-wil') n. unkind or hostile feeling.
Image (im'ij) n. a likeness; statue; idol; idea;—
n.t. to form a likeness in idea. [of speech,
Imagery (im'ij-er-i) n. lively description; figures
Image-worship (im'ij-wur-ship) n. honour paid in
worship to graven or painted images as representing powers and principles of good or evil.
Imaginable (i-maj'i-na-bl) n. possible to be concaived. [manner.

[manner. Imaginably (i-maj'i-na-bli) ad. in an imaginable
Imaginary (i-maj'i-na-ri) a. existing only in
imagination; unreal; fanciful.

Imagination (i-maj-i-nā/shun) n. faculty of form-ing mental images; conception; idea. Imaginative (i-maj'i-nā-tiv) a. sifted with or pertaining to imagination.

Imaginativeness (i-maj'i-nā-tiv-nes) n. high de-

gree of fancy or invention.

Imagine (i-maj'in) v.t. or i. to think; conceive; contrive; devise.

Imbecile (im'be-sel) a. weak in mind or body;

n. a weak or impotent man.

Imbedlity (im-be-sil'i-ti) n. weakness of body or
Imbed (im-bed') n.t. to sink or cover, as in a bed.

Imbibe (im-bib') n.t. to drink in; receive and

Imbitter (im-bit'er) v.t. to make bitter or more severe; exasperate. Also Embitter. Imbosom (im-boo'zum) v.t. to embrace or hold in

the bosom. Also written Embosom.

Imbricate (im'bri-kat) v.t. to place so as to overlap, like tiles on a roof. [other, as tiles. Imbricated (im'bri-kā-ted) a. laid one under an-Imbrication (im-bri-kā/shun) n. overlapping of the edges; a concave indenture.

Imbrown (im-broun') v.t. to make brown.
Imbrue (im-broot') v.t. to steep; wet.
Imbrue (im-broot') v.t. and v. to bring down to
the level or state of a brute.

[with; instil. 

Imitation (ini-i-ta/shun) n. act of imitating; a copy; forged resemblance. [likeness. Imitative (ini-i-ta-tiv) a. tending to or aiming at Imitator (ini-i-ta-ter) n. one who imitates. Immaculate (i-mak'u-lat) a. without blemish; morally spotless. Immanency (ini-a'nen-si) n. internal dwelling. Immanent (ini'a-inen-i a. inherent; having permanent existence. [tion of the Saviour, Immanel (i-man'u-e) n. God with us—an appella-Immanerial (in-a-te'ri-al) a. not consisting of matter; unimportant. matter; unimportant.

Immaterialism (im-a-te'ri-al-izm) n. doctrine of spiritual existence.

spirtum enseence.
Immateriality (im.-te-ri-al'i-ti) n. quality of being distinct from matter.
Immaterially (im.-a-te'ri-al-i) ad. to an unimportant degree; without matter.
Immature (im.-a-tur') a unripe; umseasonable.

Immaturity (m-a-tur'i-ti) n. unripeness; incompleteness. Also Immatureness.
Immeasurable (i-mezh'ūr-a-bl) a. that cannot be

measured. [measure Immeasurably (i-mezh'ūr-a-bli) ad. beyond all

Immediate (i-mē'di-q' ur a-bil) ad. beyond all immediate (i-mē'di-q') a without a medium; instant; direct; near at hand [instantly. Immediately (i-mē'di-at-li) ad. closely; directly; Immemorial (im-ē-mō'ri-al) a. beyond memory, record, or tradition; out of mind. Immemorially (im-ē-mō'ri-al-i) ad. from a past time beyond memory, Immense (i-mens') a. vast in extent; without becam limit, by a common of the control of the cont

Immense (i-mens') a. vast in extent; without known limit; huge; enormous.

Immensely (i-mens'i) ad. vastly.

Immensely (i-mens'i) and inimited extension;

Immerse (i-mens') at to put into a finid; engage

Immerse (i-mens') at to put into a finid; engage

Immersion (i-mens') and the act of immersing,

or state of being immersed.

Immigrant (immi; grant) a, one who immigrantes.

Immigrate (im'i-grat) v.i. to remove into a country for residence. for restance:
[Immigration (im-i-grā/shun) n. removal into a Imminence (im'i-nens) n. impending evil or danger.
[Imminent (im'i-nent) a. impending; threatening.
[Imminently (im'i-nent-li) ad. in a threatening.

Immobile (im-mōb'il) α. not mobile; fixed.

Immobility (im-ō-bil'i-ti) n. resistance to motion; immovableness.

immovableness.

Immoderate (i-mod'e-rat) α. excessive; exorbi[degree.]

Immoderate (-mod'e-rat) a. excessive; exortant; intemperate. Introderately (i-mod'e-rat-li) ad, in an excessive Immodest (i-mod'est al, indecent; indelicate. Immodestly (i-mod'est-li) ad, without reserve. Immodestly (i-mod'est) m, want of modestly. Immolate (im'o-lat) v.t. to sacrifice.

Immolate (im'ō-lāt) v.t. to sacrince. Immolation (im-ō-lā'shun) n. act of sacrificing; a [fice.

Immolator (im'ō-lā-ter) n. one who offers in sacri-Immoral (i-mor'al) a. evil; wicked. Immoralty (im-u-ral'-ti) n. any act that is con-trary to the divine law.

Immorally (i-mor'al-i) ad. viciously.
Immortal (i-mor'tal) a. never-dying; everlasting:

Immortalise (i-mor'tal-īz) v.t. to make immortal. Immortality (im-or-tal'i-ti) n. immortal exist-

Immortally (i-mor'tal-i) ad. with exemption from

immovability (i-moo-va-bil'i-ti immovable; steadfastness.

novable (i-moo'va-bl) a. that cannot be moved. Immovably (i-moo'va-bli) ad. firmly; unchangeably. Immune (i-mūn') a. exempt; free.

Immunity (i-mū'ni-ti) n. exemption from duty,

tax, office, or the like; preservation from. Immure (i-mūr') v.t. to enclose within walls. Immutability (i-mu-ta-bil'i-ti) n. unchangeable-

Immutable (i-mū'ta-bl) a. that cannot be changed;

Immutably (i-mū'ta-bli) ad. unchangeably. Imp (imp) n. offspring; a little devil; mischjevous child;—v.t. to graft; extend or strengthen

by addition.

Impact (im-pakt') v.t. to drive close;—(im'pakt) n.
a forcible touch; stroke or shock of two bodies in collision

in collision.

Impair (im'pār') v.f. to make worse; injure; weaken;—v.i. to grow worse; decrease.

Impale (im-pal') v.f. to fix on a stake.

Impalement (im-pāl'ment) n. act of impaling.

Impalpablity (im-pal-pa-bl'd-ti) n. quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.

Impalpable (im-pal-pa-bl) n. that cannot be felt or averaged of the perceived.

apprehended. [felt or perceived Impalpably (im-pal'pa-bli) ad. in a way not readily Imparity (im-par'i-ti) n. inequality. [disclose. Impart (im-part') v.t. to grant; bestow on another; Impartial (im-par'shal) a. free from bias;

unprejudiced; equitable.

Impartiality (im-par-shi-al'i-ti) n. freedom from bias; countableness. [prejudice. Impartially (im-par'shal-i) ad. without bias or Impassable (im-pas'a-bl) a. that cannot be passed;

impervious. [passage. Impassably (im-pas'a-bli) ad. so as to prevent Impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti) n. exemption from suffering or pain.

Impassible (im-pas'i-bl) a. incapable of passion or Impassion (im-pash'un) v.t. to affect with passion. Impassionate (im-pash'un-at) v.t. to affect power-

fully; a. powerfully affected; without passion or feeling. [feeling or emotion. Impassioned (im-pash'und) a. expressive of strong

Impassive (im-pas'iv) a. not susceptible of pain; not exhibiting feeling. [to pain. not exhibiting feeling. [to pain. Impassively (im-pas'iv-li) ad. without sensibility Impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes) n. insensibility. Also Impassivity.

Impatience (im-pa'shens) n. uneasiness under suffering, delay, etc.; restlessness. Impatient (im-pa'shent) a. not able to endure or to wait; fretful; restless; eager for. Impatiently (im-pa'shent-li) ad., with uneasiness

Impeach (im-pech') v.t. to charge with crime, especially to charge a high official; call in question; disparage.

Impeachable (im-pē'chā-bl) a liable to impeach-

Impeachment (im-pech'ment) n. accusation of a public officer; discredit or disparagement of one's rectitude, motives, etc.

Impearl (im-perl') v.t. to adorn with pearls.

Impeccability (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of

not being liable to sin.

Impeccable (im-pek'a-bl) a. not liable to sin.

Impeccancy (im-pek'an-si) n. freedom from sin or

failure; impeccability.

Impeccant (im-pek'ant) a. sinless. Impecunious (im-pe-kū'ni-us) a. not having money;

Impede (im-ped') v.t. to hinder; obstruct. Impediment (im-ped'i-ment) n. obstruction; hindrance in speech.

Impel (im-pel') v.t. to urge forward

Imped (im-pel') v.t. to urge forward.
Impend (im-pen'd ju.t. to hang over.
Impending (im-pen'ding) a. hanging over; immiImpenstrability (im-pen-cirg-bil'i-ti) a. quality
of not being penetrable.
E Impenstrable (im-pen'cirg-bil) a. that cannot

Impenetrably (im-pen'e-tra-bli) ad. so as not to be ness of heart. Impenitence (im-pen'i-tent) n. obduracy; hard-Impenitent (im-pen'i-tent) a. not repenting of sin. Impenitently (im-pen'i-tent-li) ad. without re-

Impennate: (im-pen'āt) a. wingless, or having wings, like those of the ostrich, too short for flight.

Imperative (im-per'a-tiv) a. expressive of command;—n. mood of a verb which orders, ex-

horts. etc.

Imperatively (im-per'a-tiv-li) ad. with command. Imperceptible (im-per-sep'ti-bl) a. not to be perof not being perceptible. [of not being perceptible.]
Imperceptibleness (im-per-sep'ti-bl-nes) n. quality
Imperceptibly (im-per-sep'ti-bli) ad. so as not to
be perceived.

De perceived.
Imperfect (im-perfekt) a. not perfect; defective; weak; frail;—n. a past tense. [blemish. Imperfection (im-per-fek/shun n. defect; want; Imperfectly (im-perfek/shun d. not fully. Imperial (im-perfek) a. belonging to an empero; noting a standard measure or a harmaging of the perfection of the perfect of the

or an elliptor, noting a sandard lineaure or a large size of paper;—m. a case for luggage on the top of a coach; a tuff of hair on a maris lower lip. large size of the large size of the large size Imperialism (im-perialism) m. the spirit of Imperialist (im-perialist) m. an advocate of

imperial government.

Imperil (im-per'il) v.t. to bring into danger. Imperious (im-pe'ri-us) a. commanding; haughty;

dictatorial; urgent.

Imperiously (im-pe'ri-us-li) ad. insolently.

Imperiousness (im-pe'ri-us-nes) n. dictatorial

manner; arrogance. [perish. Imperishable (im-peri-sha-bl)  $\alpha$ , not liable to Imperishableness (im-peri-sha-bl-nes) n, inde-

structibility. [of not being permeable. Impermeability (im-per-me-a-bil'i-ti) n. quality Impermeable (im-per me-a-bl) a. that cannot be

passed through.

Impersonal (im-per'sun-al) a. not personal; individual; noting verbs used only in the third person with it for a nominative.

individuality; anonymous character.

Impersonally (im-per'sun-al-i) ad. without a

personal nominative. personal formative:
Impersonate (im-per'sun-āt) v.t. to personify;
Impertinence (im-per'ti-nens) n. rudeness.
Impertinent (im-per'ti-nent) a. irrelevant; med-

dling; intrusive; rude.

dhing; intrusive; race.
Impertinently (impertinent-li) ad. officiously;
Imperturbability (impertur-bg-bil'i-ti) n. coolness of mind and temper; self-possession.
Imperturbable (im-per-tur-bg-bil) a. not to be

disturbed. Impervious (im-per'vi-us) a. not to be penetrated. Imperviously (im-per'vi-us-li) ad. impenetrably. without entrance or passage. [mence;

mithout entrance of passage. (Inches; without entrance of passage. Impetuous (im-pet-ū-us) a. rushing with violence; rapid; hasty; vehement; passionate. Impetuously (im-pet-ū-us-li) ad. furiously impetus (im-pet-us-li) ad. furiously impetus-us-li) ad. furious-us-li) ad. furious-li) ad. f

tendency or inclination.

Impiety (im-pi'e-ti) n. ungodliness.
Impinge (im-pinj') v.t. to dash against; touch

upon; infringe.
Impious (im'pi-us) a. irreverent towards God; profane; scoffing.

Inner, sconing. If ad. with irreverence; pro-laplicability (im'pi-us-li) ad. with irreverence; pro-laplicability (im-pia-ka-bil'i-ti) n. quality or state of being implacable. a. not to be appeased; Implacable (im-piak'a-bil n. not to be appeased; inexorable; stubborn. iemity.

Implacably (im-plak'a-bli) ad. with unappeasable

Implant (im-plant') v.t. to insert; infix. Implantation (implantation n. act of implant-Implement (implantation n. act of implant-Implement implement) n. a tool or instrument; utensil;—v.t. to fulfil a contract or engagement.

Impletion (im-ple'shun) n. act of filling; state of being full.

nplicate (im'pli-kāt) v.t. to involve; connect with.
nplication (im-pli-kā'shun) n. act of involving;

implication (m-pi)-ka'shun) n. act of involving; entanglement; inference.
Implicative (in'pli-ka-tiv, im-plik'a-tiv) a having impliet (im-plis'ib a tacitly implied; unreserved; relying entirely.
Implicitly (im-plis'ib a tacitly implied; unreserved; relying entirely.
Implicitly (im-plis') a tacitly implication.
Implore (im-plis') v. at ocal unon in supplication.

tion; beseech.

tion; besecon.

Implorer (im-plör'er) n. one who implores.

Imploringly (im-plör'ing-li) ad, with earnest entreaty.

[signify; mean.]

Imply (im-pli') v.t. to contain by inference; Impolicy (im-pol'i-si) m inexpedience. Impolite (im-pō-lit') a. not having politeness; uncivil: rude.

Impolitely (im-pō-līt'li) ad. uncivilly.

Impoliteness (im-pō-līt'nes) n. want of manners; Impolitic (im-pol'i-tik) a. not politic; inexpedient; Imponderable (im-pon'der-a-bl) a. that cannot be weighed.

Import (im-port') v.t. to bring from another country or port; imply; signify;—(im'port) n. thing imported; signification; moment.

Importable (im-porta-bl) a. that may be imported.
Importance (im-portans) n. weight; consequence. Important (im-por tant) a. weighty; momentous. Importantly (im-por tant-li) ad, with importance. Importation (im-por tax) n. act of importing; commodities imported.

commodities imported. [from abroad. Importer (im-porter) n. one who brings goods Importunate (im-por'tū-nāt) a. earnest in request or demand; exacting; overpressing.

Importunately (im-por'tū-nat-li) ad. with urgent

solicitation.

Importune (im-portun', im-por'tun) v.t. to solicit earnestly and frequently; dun;—a. w. seasonable. [peated request.

Importunity (im-por'tū'ni-ti) n. urgent and re-Imposable (im-pō'za-bl) n. that may be laid on. Impose (im-pōz') v.t. to put or lay on; enjoin or command; pass off; palm.

Imposing (im-pō'zing) a. impressive: commanding. Imposingly (im-pō'zing-li) ad. as if by authority. Imposition (im-pu-zish'un) n. act of laying on;

Impossibility (im-pos-i-bil'i-ti) n. that which can Impossible (im-pos'i-bl) a. that cannot be, or be

Impost (im'post) n. a tax or duty, especially upon imports; the part of a pillar or pier on which the weight of the arch rests.

Impostor (im-pos'ter) n. a deceiver.

Imposter (im-pos'tur) n. imposition.
Impotence (im'pu-tens) n. weakness; imbecility.
Impotent (im'pu-tent) a. weak; wanting com-

petent power.

Impotently (im'pu-tent-li) ad. weakly.

Impound (im-pound') v.t. to confine in a pound

or enclosure. [as cattle. Impoundage (im-poun'dij) n. act of impounding, Impounder (im-poun'der) n. one who impounds. Impoverish (im-pov'gr-ish) v.t. to make poor;

exhaust fertility. exhaust fertility.

Impoverisher (im-pov'gr-ish-er) n. one who makes
poor; that which impairs fertility.

Impoverishment (im-pov'gr-ish-ment) n. reduction
to poverty; exhaustion.

Impracticability (im-prak-ti-ka-bil'1-ti) n. state
or quality of being not practicable.

Impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bil a. that cannot
be done; impossible; stubborn.

Impracticably (im-prak'ti-ka-bil) ad. in an imImpracticably imprak'ti-ka-bil) ad.

Invacticably manner.

practicable manner.
Impractical (im-prak'ti-kal) a. [visionary. practical; not

Imprecate (im'pre-kat) v.t. to invoke a curse on [curse; execration. Imprecation (im-pre-kā'shun) n. prayer for evil; Imprecatory (im'pre-kā-tur-i) a. containing a curse; maledictory. [taken; invincible. Impregnable (im-preg'ng-bl) a. that cannot be

Impregnability (im-preg-ne-bil'i-ti) n. state of being invincible or unattainable. Impregnably (im-preg'na-bil) ad. in a manner to defy force. [infuse; imbue.

Impregnate (im-preg'nat) v.t. to make pregnant;

Impregnation (im-preg-nā'shun) n. the act of

impregnating. Impress (im-pres') v.t. to stamp; print; force into

service as seamen; fix in the mind; inculcate; —(im'pres) n. mark; stamp; likeness; device. Impressibility (im-pres-i-bil'i-ti) n. susceptibility of impressions. [impression.

Impressible (im-pres'i-bl) a. that may receive Impressibly (im-pres'i-bli) ad. in a manner to leave an impression.

Impression (im-presh'un) n. stamp; edition; in-

fluence; effect; faint notion. a producing effect; maint notion. Impressive (im-pressive). Impressive (im-pressive). Impressively (im-pressivel) ad. so as to make impressment (im-pressivent) at the act of forcing

men into service. Impressure (im-presh'ūr) n. mark by pressure. Imprimatur (im-prī-mā'tur) n. a licence to print

Imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tur) n. a licence to print and publish; a mark of approval.

Imprimis (im-pri'mis) ad. in the first place.

Imprimis (im-pri'mis) ad. in the first place.

Imprimis (im-pri'm) v. t. to mark by pressure; to fix deep;—(im'print) n. the publisher's name, with date and place of publication. [fine.

Imprison (im-pri'n) v.t. to put in a prison; comprisonment (im-pri'n-ment) n. confinement.

Improbability (im-prob-a-bil'i-ti) n. unlikelihood.

Improbable (im-prob'a-bil) and tikely.

Improbably (im-prob'a-bil) and in a manner not likely.

likely

Improbity (im-prob'i-ti) n. dishonesty. Impromptu (im-promp'tu) a. or ad. without previous study; offhand.

Improper (im-prop'gr) a. not proper. [fitly. Improperly (im-prop'gr-li) ad, unsuitably; not impropriety (im-prop'gr-li) n. unsuitableness to time, place, or character; any unbecoming

Improvable (im-pròo'va-bl) a. that may be im-Improvableness (im-pròo'va-bl-nes) susceptibility

Improvableness (im-proo'va-bl-nes) susceptanting of improvement. Also Improvability. Improve (im-proo'va-bl-nes) susceptanting of improvement. Also Improvement im-proof went) a progress from one condition to a better; instruction;—pl. alight.

posing extemporaneously.

Improvise (im-prō-viz') v.i. to compose extem-Improviso (im-prō-vī'zō) ad. offhand. Imprudence (im-proo'dens) n. want of prudence:

rashness; a rash act.

Imprudent (im-proo'dent) α. wanting prudence;

[poraneously.

inconsiderate; injudicious,

mconsiderate; injudicious, indiscreetly. Impudente (im-prō-dent); ind. indiscreetly. Impudence (im-prō-dent); n. shameless effrontery. Impudent (im-prō-dent); n. shameless (effrontery. shamelessly bold. [effrontery. Impudently (im-prō-dent-li); nd. with shameless Impugn (im-prō-dent-li); nd. with shameless (im-pro-dent-li); nd. with shameless (im-pro-dent-li);

[in question. dict. [in question. Impugnable (im-pu'na-bl) a. that may be called Impugner (im-pu'ner) a. one who impugns. Impulse (im'puls) a. force communicated; influence; motive; instigation. Impulsion (im-pul'shun) a. act of impelling. Impulsive (im-pul'siv) a. communicating force;

Impulsive (im-pul'siv) to con-acting from impulse. ad. with sudden Impulsively (im-pul'siv-ls) ad. with sudden Impulsiveness (im-pul'siv-ls) a, quality of acting or being moved to act hastily. Impunity (im-pu'ni-ti) n. exemption from punish-cunholy; unchaste.

Impure (im-pur) a. not pure; mixed; unclean;

Impurity (im-pū'ri-ti) n. foulness; anything impure in thought, act, or word.

Imputable (im-pū'ta-bl) a. that may be imputed.

Imputation (im-pū-tā/shun) n. act of imputing;

impussion (im-picta simily h. act of imputing; charge; attribution.
Imputative (im-picta-tiv) a. that may be imputed.
Impute (im-picta-tiv) a. one who imputed.
Impute (im-picta) n. one who imputes.
In (in) prep. within; on behalf of; on account of;
by; through; because;—ad. inside; closely;—
L pref. meaning not before adjectives and ad-

verbs, and in or into before verbs.

Inability (in-a-bil'i-ti) n. want of power, means, skill, etc.

Inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti) n. the quality

of being beyond reach. [reached. Inaccessible (in-ak-ses'i-bl) α. that cannot be Inaccuracy (in-ak'ū-ra-si) n. want of accuracy; a [erroneous.

Inaccurate (in-ak'ū-rat) a. not exact or correct; Inaccurately (in-ak'ū-rat-li) ad. not correctly;

erroneously. [rest; idleness. Inaction (in-ak'shun) n. want of action; state of Inactive (in-ak'tiv) a. not active; inert; indolent;

idle. [employment. Inactively (in-ak'tiv-li) ad. without effort or Inactivity (in-ak-tiv'i-ti) n. want of activity;

Inadequacy (in-ad'e-kwa-si) n. insufficiency.
Inadequate (in-ad'e-kwa+) a. not equal to the
purpose; insufficient; defective.
Inadequately (in-ad'e-kwa+1i) ad. not fully or

sufficiently. [inequality. Inadequateness (in-ad'e-kwat-nes) n. insufficiency; sufficiently.

Inadhesion (in-ad-he'zhun) n, want of adhesion, Inadhesive (in-ad-he'siv)  $\alpha$ , not adhering.

Inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being inadmissible.

Inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl) a. not proper to be

admitted or allowed.

Inadvertence (in-ad-ver'tens) n. negligence; over-sight. Also Inadvertency. Inadvertent (in-ad-ver'tent) a. heedless; inatten-

tive; absent in mind. gence. Inadvertently (in-ad-ver'tent-li) ad. with negli-Inalienable (in-al'yen-a-bl) a. that cannot be alienated or transferred.

Inalienably (in-al'yen-a-bli) ad. in a way to pre-

vent transference. [one is in love. Inamorata (in-am-or-a'ta) n. a woman with whom Inane (in-an') a. void; empty; wanting sense;n. empty space

Inanimate (in-an'i-mat) a. void of life. Inanimation (in-an-i-mā'shun) n. want of spirit;

Inanition (in-a-nish'un) n. want of fullness;

emptiness; exhaustion from want of food.

emptiness; exhaustion from want of rood.

lananty (in-amptiness; vanity.

lanppeasable (in-a-pë/za-bl) a. not to be appeased.

lanapplicablity (in-ap-li-ka-bli'ti') n quality of
not being applicable. [applied; unfit.

lanapplicable (in-ap'li-ka-bl) a. that may not be
lanapplication (in-ap-li-ka'shun) n. want of application (in-ap-li-ka'shun) n. [estimated]

ration; indolence. [estimated. Inappreciable (in-a-pre'shi-a-bl) a. not to be Inapprehensive (in-a-pre-hen'siv) a. not appre-

hensive; regardless

nemive; regardness.
Inappropriate (in-a-provpri-at) a. unsuitable.
Inapt (in-apt') a. not apt; unsuited; unit.
Inaptitude (in-apt'i-du) n. unitines; a scion to
a stock without separating it from its parent

Inarticulate (in-ar-tik'ū-lat) a. not uttered with

articulation; not jointed.

Inarticulately (in-ar-tik'a-lat-li) ad. not with distinct syllables.

Iness of utterance.

Inarticulation (in-ar-tik-u-la'shun) n. indistinct-

Inartificial (in-ar-ti-fish'al) a. not done by art; artless; simple.

Inasmuch (in-az-much') ad. since; seeing that;
this being the fact.

Inattention (in-a-ten'shun) n. neglect.

Inattentively (in-a-ten'tiv-li) ad. carelessly.
Inaudible (in-aw'di-bl) a. that cannot be heard;

making no sound.

Inaudibly (in-aw'di-bli) ad. so as not to be heard.

Inaugural (in-aw'gū-ral) a. relating to installation. Inaugurate (in-aw'gū-rāt) v.t. institute formally:

exhibit; invest with office.

Inauguration (in-aw-gd-ra'shun) n. act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.

Inauspicious (in-aw-spish'us) a. unfortunate; un-

favourable.

Inauspiciously (in-aw-spish'us-li) ad. with ill Inauspiciousness (in-aw-spish'us-nes) n. unluckiness; unfavourableness.

Inbeing (in'be-ing) n. inherent existence.
Inborn (in'born) a. implanted by nature.
Inbreathe (in-bren') n.t. to infuse by breathing.
Inbred (in'bred) a. bred within; natural.

Inca (ing'ka) n. the native prince of ancient Peru. Incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl) a. that cannot be calculated

Incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli) ad. beyond reckoning; inconceivably.

Incandescence (in-kan-des'ens) n. a white heat.

Incandescent (in-kan-des'ent) a. glowing with [enchantment. Incantation (in-kan-tā/shun) n. magical charm:

Incapability (in-kā-pa-bil'i-ti) n. incapacity; want of qualifications. Incapable (in-kā/pa-bl) a. wanting power; dis-

qualified.

Incapably (in-kā/pa-bli) ad. in an incapable manner.

Incapacious (in-ka-pā'shus) a. not capacious.
Incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tāt) v.t. to deprive of power. [inability; incompetency. power. [inability; incompetency. Incapacity (in-ka-pas'i-ti) n. want of capacity; Incarcerate (in-kar'se-rat) v.t. to imprison.

Incarceration (in-kar-se-ra/shun) n. imprison-

[v.t. to dye red or flesh colour. men.

[2.t. to dye red of nesh colour.

Incarnadine (in-kar'nat) a. clothed in flesh.

Incarnato (in-kar'nat) a. clothed in flesh.

Incarnation (in-karnat'shun) n. act of clothing with flesh; assumption of a human body; striking exemplification.

Incarnative (in-kar'na-tiy) a. generating flesh.

Incase (in-kās') v.t. to enclose in a case.

Incasement (in-kās'ment) n. act of enclosing;

any enclosing substance.

Incautious (in-kaw'shus) a. unwary.

Incautiously (in-kaw'shus-li) ad. without caution;

Incautiousness (in-kaw'shus-nes) n. heedlessness. Incendiarism (in-sen'dya-rizm) n. crime of houseburning

Incendiary (in-sen'dya-ri) n. one who maliciously burns a house or foments strife:—a. inflammatory; seditious.

Incense (in sens) n. perfume exhaled by fire;—v.t. to perfume with incense or odours. Incense (in-sens') v.t. to kindle: inflame with

anger; enrage.

Incentive (in-sen'tiv) a. inciting; encouraging;—

n. that which encourages; motive or spur. Inception (in-sep'shun) n. a beginning. Inceptive (in-sep'tiv) a. beginning. [manner, Inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li) ad. in an inceptive Incertitude (in-sep'ti-tud) n. uncertainty.

Incessancy (in-ses'an-si) n, unintermitted con-

Incessant (in-ses'ant) a. unceasing. [sion. Incessantly (in-ses'ant-li) ad. without intermistancest (in'sest) a. cohalitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.

Incestuous (in-ses'tū-us) a. consisting in or guilty Incestuously (in-ses'tū-us-li) ad. in an incestuous

manner Incestuousness (in-ses'tū-us-nes) n. state or quality

of being incestuous. [island. Inch (insh) n, the twelfth part of a foot; a small Inchoate (in'kō-āt) a. begun.

Incidence (in'si-dens) n. the direction in which a body, ray of light, etc., falls on any surface.

Incident (in'si-dent) a. falling on ;-n. that which happens; event; fact; cumstance Incidental (in-si-den'tal) a.

accidental. Incidentally (in-si-den'tal-i)

ad. by accident.

Incinerate (in-sin'e-rat) 5 v.t. to burn to ashes.

ncineration (in-sin-er-a'- ABF, angle of inci-shun) n. the reduction of dence; CBF, angle Incineration (in-sin-er-ā'anything to ashes by combustion.

Incidence of reflection.

Incipiency (in-sip'i-en-si) n. beginning.

Incipient (in-sip't-ent) a. commencing.
Incipiently (in-sip't-ent-li) ad. at first.
Incise (in-sip't-ent-li) ad. at first.
Incise (in-siz') a. t. to cut in; to carve; to engrave.
Incision (in-siz') un) a. a cut; gash; a would,
Incisive (in-cutting; sharp; biting; trenchant.

Incisor (in-si'ser) n. a cutter; a fore-tooth. Incisory (in-si'su-ri) a. having the quality of

cutting. Incisure (in-sīzh'ūr) n. a cut.

Incitant (in'si-tant) n. that which incites to Incitation (in-si-ta'shun) n. act of inciting; that Incite (in-sit') v.t. to move or rouse to action.
Incitement (in-sit'ment) n. that which moves the

mind; motive; inciting cause.

Incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti) n. want of civility; dis-

respect; rudeness.

Inclemency (in-klem'en-si) n. severity.

Inclement (in-klem'ent) a. severe, as applied to weather; rough; boisterous; stormy; cold. Inclinable (in-kli'na-bl) a. leaning or tending to. Inclination (in-kli-na'shun) n. a leaning; ten-dency; disposition.

deticy; usposition.

Incline in, kilin') v.t. or i. to lean; bend; dispose; feel disposed;—(in'klin) an ascent or descent; a grade; a slope. [or envelope. Inclose (in-klöz') v.t. to surround; put in a case Incloser (in-klöz') v.t. one or that which encloses. Inclosure (in-klöz') n. act of enclosing; place

or thing enclosed; fence.

Include (in-klood) v.t. to comprehend; comprise.

Inclusion (in-klood) v.t. to comprehend; comprise.

Inclusion (in-klood) v.t. to comprehend; comprise.

Inclusive (in-kloo'siv) a. comprehending; en-

closing Inclusively (in-kloo'siv-li) ad. so as to include.

Incognisable (in-kog'ni-za-bl, in-kon'i-za-bl) a.

that cannot be recognised, known, or distin-

Incognito (in-kog'ni-tō) a. or ad. in disguise; in

Incoherence (in-kō-hēr'ens) n. want of connection.

Incoherent (in-kō-hēr'ent) a. not connected.
Incoherently (in-kō-hēr'ent-li) ad. without coher-

ence. [of being incombustible. Incombustiblity (in-kum-bus-ti-bil'i-ti) n. quality Incombustible (in-kum-bus'ti-bil) a. that will not [terest, etc. Income (in'kum) n. rent; revenue; profits, in-

Incommensurable (in-ku-men'sū-ra-bl) a. having no common standard of comparison.

Incommensurate (in-ku-men'sū-rat) a. not of Incommode (in-ku-mod') v.t. to give inconveni-Incommode (in-ku-mo'/ v.t. to give inconvenient; unsuitable. [ferable; unspeakable. Incommunicable (in-ku-mū'ni-ka-bl) a. not trans-

Incommunicative (in-ku-mū'ni-kā-tiv) a. not free

or disposed to impart.

or disposed to impart.
Incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl) a. that admits no comparison; matchless.
Incomparably (in-kom'pa-ra-bli) ad. beyond com-Incompatibility (in-kum-pat-i-bli'i-ti) n. inconsistency; inherent difference.
Incompatible (in-kum-pat-i-bl) a. inconsistent.

of means or of legal power; incapability.

Incompetent (in-kom'pe-tent) a. not competent;

improper; unfit. [quately; unsuitably, Incompetently (in-kom'pe-tent-li) ad. inade-Incomplete (in-kum-plet') a not finished. Incompletely (in-kum-plet'li) ad. imperfectly; partially.

Incompleteness (in-kum-plet'nes) n. unfinished.
Incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl) a. that
cannot be understood. [tensive; limited. Incomprehensive (in-kom-pre-hen'siv) a. not ex-Incompressibility (in-kum-pres-i-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being able to resist compression.

Incompressible (in-kum-pres'i-bl) a. that cannot be reduced into a smaller compass.

Incomputable (in-kum-pū'ta-bl) a. that cannot be reckond; incalculable. [conceived. Inconceivable (in-kun-se'va-bl) a. that cannot be Inconclusive (in-kun-kloo'siv) a. not determining a question

Incongruent (in-kong'gróð-ent) a. inconsistent. Incongruity (in-kung-gróð'i-ti) n. unsuitableness.

Incongruous (in-kong groo-us) a. not consistent: Incongruous (in-kong grob-us) a. not consistent; unfit; inappropriate. (the premises; illogical. Inconsequent (in-kon'se-kwent) a. not following Inconsiderable (in-kun-sid'er-abl) a. of small' amount or importance; trifling. Icareless, Inconsiderate (in-kun-sid'er-atl) ad. heedlessly; without thought. [consideration (in-kun-sid-er-a'shun) a. want of reconsideration (in-kun-sid-er-a'shun) a. want of reconsiderate (in-kun-sid-er-a'shun) a. want of reconsideration (in-kun-sid-er-a'shun) a. want of reconsiderate (in-kun-sid-er-a'shun) a.

Inconsistency (in-kun-sis'ten-si) n. want of agreement; incongruity. [suitable. Inconsistent (in-kun-sis'tent) a. incongruous; un-

Inconsistently (in-kun-sis'tent-li) ad. incongru-

Inconsolable (in-kun-sō'la-bl) a. not admitting Inconsolably (in-kon-sō'la-bli) ad. so as not to admit comfort. [ous. Inconspicuous (in-kun-spik'ū-us) a. not conspicu-

Inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si) n. changeableness in temper or affection

Inconstant (in-kon'stant) a. subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform; variable; [variably. Inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li) ad. not steadily; Incontestable (in-kun-tes'ta-bl) a. that cannot be

Incontestably (in-kun-tes'ta-bli) ad. beyond dis-Incontinence (in-kon'ti-nens) n. want of restraint;

unchastity. Incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent) a. not restraining the passions or the natural discharges.

Incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li) ad. without due restraint; immediately.

Incontrovertible (in-kon-tru-ver'ti-bl)

cannot be disputed. In-Role-tru-ver ti-bil addispute. Incontrovertibly (in-kon-tru-ver ti-bil) add beyond Inconvenience (in-kun-ven vens) a. want of convenience; anything unsway; hinder or trouble. Inconvenient (in-kun-vēn'yent) a. unsuitable:

unfit; giving trouble or annoyance. Incorporate (in-kor'po-rat) v.t. or i. to form into a

body; unite;—a. immaterial; mixed; associated. Incorporation (in-kor-pō-rā'shun) n. act of in-

corporating; embodiment; the body or association formed. matter; not material. Incorporeal (in-kor-pō'rē-al) a. not consisting of Incorrect (in-ku-rekt') a. inaccurate; containing faults.

Incorrectly (in-ku-rekt'li) ad, inaccurately. Incorrectness (in-ku-rekt'nes) n, want of accuracy. Incorrigible (in-kor'i-ji-bl) a, that cannot be cor-

Incorrigibly (in-kor'i-ji-bli) ad. beyond hope of Incorrupt (in-ku-rupt') a. free from corruption;

honest; pure.
Incorruptibility (in-ku-rup-ti-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being incorruptible.

[corrupted.] Incorruptible (in-ku-rup'ti-bl) a. that cannot be

Incorruptness (in-ku-rupt'nes) n. purity; integ-Incrassate (in-kras'āt) v.t. to make thick. Incrassation (in-kra-sā'shun) n. act of making

thick; state of being thickened.

Increase (in-krēs') v.i. to grow; -v.t. to cause to

grow; advance; extend.

Increase (in'krēs) n. augmentation; produce.
Increasingly (in-krē'sing-li) ad. in a growing manner or degree. Incredibility (in-kred-i-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being Incredible (in-kred'i-bi) a. that cannot be believed. Incredibly (in-kred'i-bil) ad. so as not to deserve

Incredulity (in-kre-dū'li-ti) n. indisposition to be-

Incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus) a. not believing. Increment (in'kre-ment) n. increase.

Incriminate (in-krim'i-nāt) v.t. to charge with a crime or fault. [with crime. crime or fault.
Incriminatory (in-krim'i-nā-tu-ri) a. charging Incrust (in-krust') v.t. to cover with a crust or hard coat. [ing; a hard coat. Incrustation (in-krus-tā'shun) n. act of encrust-

Incubate (in' $k\bar{u}$ - $b\bar{a}t$ ) v.i. to sit on, as eggs. Incubation (in- $k\bar{u}$ - $b\bar{a}$ 'shun) n. act of sitting on [hatching eggs.

Incubator (in'kū-bā-ter) n, an apparatus for Incubus (in'kū-bus) n, the nightmare.

Inculate (in  $ku^{1/k}$ āt) v.t. the inginalize. Inculate (in- $ku^{1/k}$ āt) v.t. to enforce or urge. Inculation (in- $ku^{1/k}$ ā'shun) v. act of inculating. Inculpable (in- $ku^{1/k}$ a-bl) v. not blamable; with-

Inculpate (in-kul'pāt) v.t. to censure. [an office. Incumbency (in-kum'ben-si) n. the possession of Incumbent (in-kum'bent) n. one who has a benefice or an office; -a. imposed as a duty; lying

Incunabula (in-kūn-a'būl-a) n.pl. books printed

before 1500, i.e. when the art was in its infancy. Incur (in-kur') - u. to become liable to.

Heurable (in-kūr' a-bl) a. that cannot be cured.

Hacurably (in-kūr' a-bl) i ad. so as to be incurable.

Hacurable (in-kūr' a-bl) a. not having curiosity.

Incursion (in-kur'shun) n. an inroad; invasion. Incursive (in-kur'siv) a. making attack; aggressive. [bent or curved inward or upward. Incurvate (in-kur'vat) v.t. to make crooked :-a.

Incurve (in-kur vat) v.t. to make crooked;—v. Incurve (in-kurv) v.t. to bend. Indebted (in-det'ed) a. being in debt. Indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes) n. state of being in Indecency (in-de'sen-si) n. that which is unbe-

coming in manner or language; immodesty.

Indecent (in-de'sent) a. offensive to delicacy. Indecently (in-de'sent-li) ad. so as to delicac

Indecipherable (in-de-si'fer-a-bl) a. that cannot be Indecision (in de sizh'un) n, want of decision. Indecisive (in-de-si'siy) a, not decisive.

Indeclinable (in-de-kli'na-bl) a, not varied in termination

Indecorous (in-de-kō'rus, in-dek'u-rus) a. violating

good manners; unbecoming; indecent. [duct. Indecorum (in-de-ko'rum) n. impropriety of con-Indeed (in-de-fat/i-ga-bl) a. not yielding to

fatigue; unremitting. [weariness. Indefatigably (in-de-fat'i-ga-bli) ad. without Indefeasibility (in-de-fe-zi-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being indefeasible Indefeasible (in-de-fē'zi-bl) a. that cannot be de-

Indefensible (in-de-fen'si-bl) a. that cannot be Indefinable (in-de-fi'na-bl) a. that cannot be de-Indefinite (in-def'i-nit) a. not precise; unlimited;

Indefinitely (in-def'i-nit-li) ad. without limita-Indefiniteness (in-def'i-nit-nes) n. quality of being Indelible (in-del'i-bl) a. that cannot be blotted

Indelibly (in-del'i-bi) aa, that cannot be blotted Indelibly (in-del'i-bi) aa, so as not to be effaced. Indelicacy (in-del'i-ka-si) n, want of delicacy. Indelicate (in-del'i-kāt) a, offensive to purity.

Indemnification (in-dem-ni-fi-kā/shun) n. act of

indemnifying; that which indemnifies.

Indemnify (in-dem'ni-fi) v.t. to secure against loss; make good.

Indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti) n. security against loss or penalty; compensation.

Indent (in-dent') v.t. to notch; bind to service;—

n. a notch in the margin.

Indentation (in-den-tā/shun) n. a cut; notch.

Indenture (in-den'tür) n. a written contract or agreement; -v.t. to bind by con-

Independence (in-de-pen'dens) n. exemption from control. Independent (in-de-pen'dent)

a. not relying on others; not subject to control;—n. a congregationalist.



Independently (in-de-pen'dent-li) ad. without de-Indescribable (in-des-kri'ba-bl) a. that cannot be Indescriptive (in-di-skrip'tiv) a. not containing description destroyed.

Indestructible (in-de-struk'ti-bl) a. that cannot be Indeterminable (in-de-ter'mi-na-bl) α. that cannot be determined.

Indeterminate (in-de-ter'mi-nāt) a. indefinite; not fixed; uncertain. Indeterminately (in-de-ter'mi-nāt-li) ad. without Indetermination (in-de-ter-mi-nā/shun) n. waver-

ing or unsettled state of mind.

Index (in'deks) n. something that points; table of contents;—pl. Indexes or Indices.

Indexer (in'dek-ser) n. maker of an index.

India (in'di-a) n. a country in Asia, so named from the River Indus. [India trade. India trade.

India an (in'di-a-man) n. a large ship in the
Indiana (in'di-a-man) n. a large ship in the
Indian (in'di-a-man) n. a pertaining to the India;—n.

Indian (in'di-a-man) n. a species of maize,
Indian in (in'di-a-man) n. a large ship in the

of lamp black and animal glue. India-paper (in'di-a-pā'per) n. a fine paper used

india-paper (in di-a-pa per) n. a nne paper used for first proofs of engravings.

India-rubber (in di-a-rub er) n. caoutchouc, used for rubbing out pencil-marks, etc.

Indicate (in'di-kant) a. showing.
Indicate (in'di-kat) v.t. to show; point to.
Indication (in-di-kā/shun) n. anything indicative;

[positive mood of a verb.

token. [positive mood of a verb. Indicative (in-dik'a-tiv) a. pointing out;—n. the Indicator (in'di.kā-ter) n. he or that which shows. Indicatory (in'di.kā-tu-ri) a. serving to point out. Indict (in-dit') n. to charge and summon for trial. Indictable (in-dit'a-bi) a. subject to indictment. Indiction (in-dik'shun) n. declaration; a cycle of

fifteen years.

Indictive (in-dik'tiy) a. proclaimed.

Indictive (in-dik'tiy) a. proclaimed.

Indictment (in-dit'ment) n. accusation by a grand jury; any formal charge. [cernedness. Indifference (in-difference) n. impartiality; uncon-Indifferent (in-dif'e-rent) a. impartial; not good;

middling; neutral; unconcerned.

Indifferently (in-dif'e-rent-li) ad. tolerably.

Indigence (in'di-jens) n. state of destitution; poverty; want: need. Indigenous (in-di)'e-nus) a. native to a country. Indigent (in'di-jent) a. needy; poor. Indigentibe (in-di-jest't-bl) a. that cannot be

Indigestion (in-di-jest/yun) n. want of digestive Indignant (in-dignant) a. affected with anger; feeling wrath and scorn.

Indignation (in-dig-na'shun) n. anger with con-Indignity (in-dig'ni-ti) n. insult; contemptuous

Indigo (in'di-gō) n. an Indian plant used in dyeing Indiminishable (in'di-min-ish-a-bl) a. that cannot be lessened or reduced.

Indirect (in-di-rekt') a. not direct; circuitous; inferential; unfair. [means. Indirection (in-di-rek'shun) n. oblique course or Indirectly (in-di-rekt'li) ad. not directly.

Indirectuses (in-di-rekt'nes) n. obliquity.
Indiscernible (in-di-zer'ni-bl) a. that is not visible.
Indiscernibly (in-di-zer'ni-bli) ad. so as not to be seen or discovered. [discretion.

Indiscreet (in-dis-krēt') a. injudicious; wanting Indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt'li) ad, without prudence, Indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'un) a. imprudence; an

fdistinction. Indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt) a. not making a Indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li) ad. without

of distinction. Indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā/shun) n. want Indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl) a. not to be dis-

Indispensable [In-dispen'sq-bi] & not to be dispensed with; necessary.

Indispensableness (in-dispen'sq-bl-nes) n. state of being absolutely necessary.

Indispensably (in-dispen'sq-bi] ad. necessarily.

Indispensably (in-dispen'sq-bi] n.t. to render unfit or unfavourable; disquality; disorder.

Indisposed (in-dispozd') a. not inclined; slightly unwall.

Indisputable (in-dis'pū-ta-bl) a. that cannot be Indisputably (in-dis'pū-ta-bli) ad. without ques-

tion. [nature of being separated. Indissociable (in-dis-sō'shi-a-bl) n. incapable by Indissoluble (in-dis'o-lu-bl) a. not capable of being melted; binding.
Indissolubly (in-dis'o-lū-bli) ad. so as not to be

Indissolvable (in-di-zol'va-bl) a. that cannot be Indistinct (in-dis-tingkt') a. confused; obscure;

faint. [equality in rank or condition. Indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shun) n. confusion; Indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li) ad. not clearly; ob-

scurely. [tinctness or clearness. Indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes) n. want of dis-Indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) a. that cannot be distinguished.

Indite (in-dit') vt. to compose in writing; dictate.

Inditer\_i(in-di'ter) n. one who indites.

Inditement (in-dit'ment) n. act of inditing.

Individual (in-di-vid'0-al) a. single; numerically one;—n. a single person or thing.

Individualize (in-di-vid'0-al'iz) n. to single rot

and distinguish one from others. Also Individuate.

Individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm) n. exclusive re-

Individualism (in-di-vid'o-al-izm) n. exclusive regard to one's personal interest.
Individuality (in-di-vid-a-al'i-ti) n. separate existence; distinctive character.
Individuality (in-di-vid-a-al-i) ad. by its [rately. Individually (in-di-viz-1-bil'1-ti) n. property of being indivisible.
Indivisible (in-di-viz'i-bil) ad. so as not to be capable or division.

capable of division.

Indocile (in-dō'sil) a. not teachable.

Indoctrinate (in-dok'trin-at) v.t. to give instruction in any doctrine; to cause to imbibe any

opinion.

Indolence (in'du-lens) n. habitual idleness.

Indoent (in'du-lent) a. habitually idle or lazy.
Indoently (in'du-lent-ii) ad. listlessly.
Indomitable (in'dom-i-ta-bl) a. that cannot be subdued; intermable. Idomestic. Indoor (in'dor) a. being within the house; Indorse (in-dors') v.t. to write on the back of a

paper; assign by indorsement. [indorsed. Indorsee (in-dorse') n. one to whom a note is Indorsement (in-dors'ment) n. a writing on the back of a note. [or bill. Indorser (in-dor'ser) n. one who indorses a note Indubious (in-dū'bi-us) a. not doubtful; not

doubting.

Indubitable (in-du'bi-ta-bl) a. admitting no doubt.

Indubitably (in-du'bi-ta-bli) ad. certainly.

Induce (in-dus') at. to lead by persuasion; actuate;
cause; produce.

Induces.

Inducement (in-dus'ment) a. anything which

inducible (in-du'si-bl) a. that may be induced.

Inductible (in-div-sl-bl) a that may be induced. Induct (in-diukt) n.t. to put in possession of a benefice or office; instal. Inductile (in-dukt'il) a not capable of being Inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti) n. incapacity of being Inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti) n. incapacity of being inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti) n. incapacity of being Induction (in-duk'shum) n. introduction; inferduction-cold (in-duk'shum) n. introduction; inferduction-cold (in-duk'shom-koill) n. an electrical machine consisting of two coils of wire—an inner (primary) and an outer (secondary), in which every variation of the primary coil induces a current in the secondary coil. duces a current in the secondary coil.

Inductive (in-duk'tiv) a. leading to inference; drawing conclusions.

Inductively (in-duk'tiv-li) ad. by induction or inference.

Inductor (in-duk'ter) n. one who introduces to

indue (in-du') v.t. to invest; clothe.
Indulge (in-dulj') v.t. or i. to gratify; humour;

permit; enjoy.

perint; enjoy.
Indulgence (in-dul'jens) n. forbearance of restraint; favour; liberty; fond kindness.
Indulgent (in-dul'jent) a. yielding to wishes.
Indulgently (in-dul'jent-li) ad. with indulgence.
Indurate (in'du-rat) v.t. or i. to harden; grow hard; a. hard-hearted; callous.
Induration (in-du-ra'shun) n. act of hardening.
Induration (in-du-ra'shun) n. act of hardening.

Industrial (in-dus'tri-al) a. consisting in industry. Industrious (in-dus'tri-us) a. habitually diligent;

assiduous; laborious. Industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li) ad. diligently. Industry (in'dus-tri) n. constant diligence; assid-

Indwell (in'dwel) v.t. or i. to abide in; occupy.
Indweller (in'dwel-er) n. one who lives in a place;

inhabitant. [n. residence within. Indwelling (in'dwelling) a. abiding in the heart;— Inebriant (in-e bri-ant) a. intoxicating;—n. anything that intoxicates.

Inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt) v.t. to make drunk;-n. an habitual drunkard.

an habitual drunkard.

Inebriation (in-e-bri-a'shun) n. drunkenness; intoxication. Also Inebriety.

Inedited (in-ed'i-ted) a. not edited. [speakable.

Ineffable (in-ef'a-bl) a. not to be expressed; unIneffable (in-ef'a-bl) a. dinexpressibly.

Ineffaceable (in-e-fa'sa-bl) a. that cannot be

efficed [uneless.] [uneless.]
Ineffective (in-e-fek'tiv-a. producing no effect;
Ineffectual (in-e-fek'tiv-al) a. not producing effect.
Ineffectually (ine-fek'tiv-al-i) ad, without effect.
Ineffectually (ine-fek'tiv-al-i) ad, without effect.
Inefficacjous (in-ef-i-kū'shus) a. not producing
effect. [duce the desired effect.
Inefficacy (in-e-fish'en-si) n. want of power to produce the effect.
Inefficient (in-e-fish'ent) a. not efficient; not
Inefficiently (in-e-fish'ent-li) ad, without effect.
Inelastic (in-e-las'tis', not elastic.
Inelasticity (in-e-las'tis'-ti) n. want of elastic
Inelegance (in-e'le-gans) m. want of elegance. [useless.

Inelasticity (in-e-lasticiti) n. want of elastic Inelegance (in-elegancs) n. want of elegance. Inelegant (in-elegant) a. wanting elegance. Inelegantly (in-elegant) a. wanting elegance. Ineligibility (in-el-ji-bil'i-ti) n. incapacity of being elected to office.

Ineligible (in-el'-ji-bil) a. not capable of being elected interecliant)

elected; inexpedient.

elected; ine-pt') a unfit; useless.
Ineptitude (in-ept'id) a unfit; useless.
Ineptitude (in-ept'id) a unfit); unsuitably.
Inequality (in-e-kwol'i-ti) a want of equality.
Inequality (in-e-kwol'a-b) a not equitable.
Ineradicable (in-ek'wi-k-b) a that cannot be

rooted out.

Inearable (in-gr'a-bl) a that cannot err; infallible.

Ineart (in-grt') a. sluggish; inactive; slothful.

Inearta (in-gr'shia) a. inactivity; sluggishness.

Ineartly (in-ert'li) ad. sluggishly.

Inearthes (in-grt'nes) a. quality of being ineat.

Ineatmable (in-es't-ma-bl) a that is above priog; it was handly.

Inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bli) ad, so as not to be

Inevitably (in-ev'i-ta-bli) ad. unavoidably.

Inexact (in-eg-zakt') a. not exact; incorrect.
Inexactness (in-eg-zakt'nes) n. want of exactness.
Inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl) a. that cannot be excused or justified.

Inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes) n. quality of not being excusable. [excusable. [excusable. Inexcusably (in-eks-ku'za-bil) ad. so as not to be Inexausted (in-eg-zaws'tel) a. not emptied. Inexhaustible (in-eg-zaws'ti-bl) a. that cannot

be exhausted. [hausted or spent. hexhausted. Inexhausted of spen. Hexhausted of spen. Hexhaustive (in-eg-zaws'tiv) a. not to be ex-Inexorable (in-ek'su-ra-bl) a, not to be moved by entreaty; inflexible; unyielding; relentless. Inexorably (in-ek'su-ra-bli) ad, so as not to be

moved by entreaty.

Inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si) n. want of fitness.

Inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent) a. not suitable Inexperience (in-eks-pë'ri-ens) n. want of perience. [experience; unskilled. Inexperienced (in-eks-pē/ri-enst) a. not having

Inexpert (in-eks-pert') a. unskilful. [ment. Inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl) a. admitting no atone-Inexplicable (in-eks'pi-ka-bl) a. that cannot be

explained. [be explained. Inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli) ad. so as not to Inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it) a. not clear or precise. Inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl) a. unutterable.

Inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli) ad. in an unutter-Inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv) a. not expressive.

In extenso (in eks-ten's $\bar{s}$ ) ad. at full length. Inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl) a. that mexing immass (interst-ing wisin-a-bi) a. that cannot be extinguished. [entangled. Inextricably (in-eks'tri-ka-bi) a. not to be dislike the control of the c

Infallibly (in-fal'i-bli) ad. certainly. [able. Infamous (in'fa-mus) a. notoriously bad; detest-Infamously (in'fa-mus-li) ad. most vilely.

Infamy (in'fa-mi) n. public disgrace.
Infancy (in'fan-si) n. the first part of life; the [to infants.

Infant (in'fant) n. a young cuild:—a. pertaining Infanta (in-fan'ta) n. in Spain and Portugal, a princess of the blood royal. Infanticide (in-fan'ti-sid) n. the murder or murderer of an infant. [Also Infantine.

murderer of an infant. Infantile (in'fan-til) a. pertaining to infants.

Infantry (in'fan-tri) n. foot-soldiers.

Infatuate (in-fat'u-at) v.t. to affect with folly.

Infatuation (in-fat-u-a'shun) n. deprivation of

Infect (in-fekt') v.t. to taint with disease; cor-

Infection (in-fek'shun), n. propagation of disease by contact; a prevailing disease; that which [disease. taints or corrupts.

Infectious (in-fek'shus) a. that may communicate Infectiously (in-fek'shus-li) ad. by infection. Infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes) n. quality of being

Infelicitous (in-fe-lis'i-tus) a. not felicitous; un-Infelicity (in-fe-lis'i-ti) n. unhappiness.
Infer (in-fer') v.t. to deduce as a fact or conse-

Inferable (in-fer'a-bl) a, that may be inferred. Inference (in'fer-ens) n, deduction from premises. Inferential (in-fe-ren'shal) a, deducible by in-

[inference. Inferences.

Inferencially (in-fe-ren'shal-i) ad. by way of Inferior (in-fe'ri-er) a. lower in age, place, or value;—a. one who is lower in age or place, or the control of the control of

Infertility (in-fer-til'i-ti) n. unfruitful. Infertility (in-fer-til'i-ti) n. unf. Infest (infest') v.t. to disturb; annoy. Tharrenness. unfruitfulness: Infestation (in-fes-tā/shun) n. molestation Infester (in-fes'ter) n. one who or that which

Infestered (in-fes'terd) a. rankling; inveterate.
Infidel (in'fi-del) n. not believing the Scriptures;

unbelieving; -n. one who denies the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.

Infidelity (in-fi-de/'i-ti) n. disbelief of Christianity; atheism; breach of trust; unfaithfulness in

married persons.

Infiltrate (in-fil'trat) v.t. to enter by the pores.
Infiltration (in-fil-tra/shun) n. act of entering

Infinite (in'fi-nit) a. unlimited in time, space, power, excellence, etc.; indefinitely great or extensive. Infinitely (in-fi-nit'li) ad. without limit or end. Infiniteness (in'fi-nit-nes) n. boundless extent.

Infinitesimal (in-fi-ni-tes'i-mal) a, infinitely small. Infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv) a. without limitation of

person or number. Infinitude (in-fin'i-tud) n. infinity.

Infinity (in-fin'i-ti) n, unlimited extent or number. (in-ferm') a. weak; sickly; irresolute; able. [nurse the sick. unstable.

unstable, Inurse the steet infirmary (in-fer'ma-ri) n. a place to lodge and Inirmity (in-fer'mi-ti) n. weakness; failing; defect; inbeclity.

Infirmity (in-ferm'll) ad. in a weak manner or Infix (in-fix\*) v.t. to fix deep; implant. [exoite. Infiama (in-fiam') v.t. to set on fire; provoke; Infiamamability (in-fiam-p-bil'i-ti) n-succeptibility (in-fiam-p-bil'i-ti) n-succeptibility

of taking fire.

Inflammable (in-flam'a-bl)  $\alpha$ . easily set on fire. Inflammation (in-fla-mā/shun) n, a setting on fire:

a redness and swelling.

a redness and swelling.
Inflammatory (in-flam'a-tu-ri) a. showing inflammation; tending to excite.
Inflate (in-flat') v.t. to swell; puff up. [Inflated.
Inflate (in-flat') a. distended; bombastic. Also Inflation (in-fla'shun) n. a swelling with wind

or vanity. Inflatus (in-flatus) n. breathing into; inspiration. Inflect (in-flekt') v.t. to bend; decline; conjugate;

Inflection (in-flek'shun) n, act of bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.

Inflectional (in-flek'shun-al) a. pertaining to inflection.

Inflective (in-flek'tiv) a, able to bend.

Inflex (in-fleks') v.t. to bend; make crooked.

Inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil'i-ti) n. unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.
Inflexible (in-flek'si-bl) a. that cannot be bent;

unyielding; firm in purpose, Infactibly (in-flek'si-bil) ad. with firmness. Inflict (in-flik') at. to lay or bring on. Infliction (in-flik'shun) a. the act of inflicting;

Inflictive (in-flik'tiv) a. tending to inflict.

Inflorescence (in-flo-res'ens) n. mode of flowering.
Inflow (in-flo') v.i. to flow in;—n. act of flowing
into; that which flows in.

Influence (in'floo-ens) n. moving or directing
power; -v.t. to move by moral power; persuade;

act upon. [influences. Influencer (in'floo-ens-er) n, one who or that which Influential (in-floo-en'shal) a, exerting influence fence or direct or power

Influentially (in-floo-en'shal-i) ad. so as to influ-Influenza (in-floo-en'shal-i) ad. so as to influ-Influenza (in-floo-en'shal-i) a. an epidemic catarrh. Influx (in'fluks) n. act of flowing in; importation

in abundance. Influxion (in-fluk'shun) n. infusion; intromission.

Infold (in-fold') v.t. to inwrap; enclose; embrace.

Inform (in-form') v.t. to give shape to; animate; acquaint with; apprise; instruct;-a. without

form; shapeless.
Informal (in-for'mal) α. wanting form; irregular. Informality (in-for-mal'i-ti) n. want of

Informally (in-for'mal-i) ad. without the usual Informant (in-for'mant) n. one who tells.

Information (in-for-mā'shun) n. notice given; intelligence; knowledge. Informer (in-for'mer) n. one who prefers accusa-

tions against others.

Infraction (in-frak'shun) n. breach; violation.

Infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl) a. that cannot be

Trarity. Infrequency (in-fre'kwen-si) n. uncommonness; Infrequent (in-fre'kwent) a. not usual; rare.
Infringe (in-frinj') v.t. to break, as contracts;

Infringement (in-frinj'ment) n. violation.
Infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt) v.t. to enrage;—(in-fū'ri-āt) a like a vivy. to pour in; steep in liquor; Infuse (in-fuz') to pour in; steep in liquor; Infuse (in-fuz') to pour in; steep in liquor; Infusion (in-fuz') to fusion.

Infusible (in-fuz') to fusion.

Infusible (in-fuz') to fusion (in-fuz') to fusi

made by infusion.

Infusoria (in-fus-o'ri-a) n.pl. a term applied to several classes of Protozoa, some of which appear in stagnant infusions of vegetable matter, as, for example, in an infusion of hay.

Ingathering (in-garh'er-ing) n. collecting and

securing the harvest

securing the narvest.
Ingenious (in-jen'yus) a. possessed of genius;
inventive; curious in contrivance.
Ingeniously (in-jen'yus-nes) m. ingenuity.
Ingenious (in-jen'yus-nes) m. ingenuity.
Ingenity (in-jen'ii) m. ready invention;
clever or curious skill in contriving, adapt-

Ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us) a. free from reserve or dissimulation; frank; artless; noble; honour-

Ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li) ad. openly; frankly.

Ingenuousness (in-jen'u-us-nes) n. openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

Ingestion (in-jest'yun) n. act of throwing into. Ingle (ing'gl) n. a fire, or fireplace.

Inglorious (in-glo'ri-us) a. bringing no glory; dis-

Ingloriously (in-glori-us-li) ad. without glory. Ingoing (in'gō-ing) a. entering in or upor

Ingot (in-graft) n. a bar or wedge of metal.

Ingraft (in-graft) v.t. to insert a scion in a stock.

Also written Ingraff.

Ingraftment (in-graft'ment) n. act of ingrafting Ingrain (in-gran') v.t. to dye in the raw state; fix

deeply: imbue.
Ingrate (in'grat) n. an ungrateful person. Ingratiate (in-grā'shi-at) v.t. to get oneself into

[favours. Ingratitude (in-grat'i-tūd) n. want of a sense of Ingredient (in-gred'yent) n. a component part.

Ingress (in'gres) n. entrance.

Ingression (in-gresh'un) n. act of entering. Inguinal (ing gwi-nal) a. pertaining to the groin.
Ingurgitate (in-gur'ji-tāt) v.t. to swallow greedily;

drink largely. (dwell or abide. Inhabit (in-hab'it) v.t. to occupy; live in;—v.i. to Inhabitable (in-hab'i-ta-bl) a, that may be in-

Inhabitancy (in-hab'it-an-si) n. legal residence.

Also Inhabitance. [Inhabiter.

Also Inhabitance. (Inhabitar, Inhabitant (in-hab'i-tant) n. a dweller. Also Inhabitation (in-hab-i-ta'shun) n. act of residence. Inhabitation (in-hab-i-ta'shun) n. act of residence. Inhalation (in-hā-lā'shun) n. act of drawing in

with the breath.

Inhale (in-hā'ler) n. a machine for inhaling

Littourdent

Inharmonious (in-har-mö'ni-us) a. unmusical; Inhere (in-hēr') v.i. to be fixed in. [else. Inherence (in-hēr'ens) n. existence in something

Inherent (in-hēr'ent) a. existing in something;

Inherently (in-hēr'ent-li) ad. by inheritance.

Inherit (in-her'it) v.t. or i. to receive or possess by nature of birth.

[herited. Inheritable (in-her'i-ta-bl) a. that may be inInheritance (in-her'i tans) n. a hereditary estate; any valuable possession or blessing.

Inheritor (in-her'i-ter) n. a man who inherits.

Inheritrix (in-her'i-triks) n. a female who inherits.

Inhesion (in-he'zhun) n. state of inhering.

Inhibit (in-hib'it) v.t. to restrain: forbid: inter-

Inhibition (in-hi-bish'un) n. act of prohibiting; restraint; writ of interdict. (dicting. Inhibitory (in-hib'-tu-ri) a. prohibiting or inter-Inhospitable (in-hos'pi-ta-bl) a. not disposed to

entertain strangers; affording no shelter or means of subsistence. Istrangers.

Inhospitably (in-hos pi-ta-bli) ad. unkindly to Inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal'i-ti) n. want of hospi-

Inhuman (in-hu'man) a. barbarous; cruel.
Inhumanty (in-hu-man'i-ti) n. want of human
feeling; any cold or cruel deed.
Inhumanty (in-hu'man-li) ad. barbarously.
Inhumanty (in-im'i-ka) a. unfriendly; adverse;

[manner. Inimically (i-nim'i-kal-i) ad. in an unfriendly Inimitability (in-im-i-ta-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being inimitable. quality of limitated.

Imintable (in-im'i-ta-bl) a. that cannot be Inimitably (in-im'i-ta-bli) ad. beyond imitation. Iniquity (i-nik'wi-ti) n. injustice; crime; deprayity.

Initial (i-nish'al) a. placed at the beginning; commencing;—n. the first letter of a word.

Initiate (i-nish'i-āt) v.t. to instruct in rudiments;

introduce. [principles: Initiation (i-nish-i-ā/shun) n. instruction in first

Initiative (i-nish'i-ā-tiv)  $\alpha$ . serving to initiate;— n. first step or essay; right to lead or originate.

Initiatory (i-nish'i-ā-tu-ri)  $\alpha$ . introductory; serving to initiate.

Inject (in-jekt') v.t. to throw in.
Injection (in-jek'shun) n. act of throwing in; a Injudicial (in-joo-dish'al)  $\alpha$ , not in the forms Injudicious (in-joo-dish'us)  $\alpha$ , not wise.

Injudiciously (in-joo-dish'us-li) ad. without judg-

Injudiciousness (in-joo-dish'us-nes) n. want of

judgment; indiscretion.
Injunction (in-jungk'shun) n. command; order; a legal writ or process.

Injure (in'jôo'r) u.t. to hurt; damage.
Injurious (in-jôo'ri-us) a. hurtful.
Injuriously (in-jôo'ri-us-li) ad. hurtfully. Injuriousness (in-joo'ri-us-nes) n. quality of being injurious.

Injury (in'joo-ri) n. hurt; detriment; damage; wrong. [right and due to others.] Injustice (in-jus'tis) n. any violation of what is Ink (ingk) n. a liquor used in writing and print-

ing; -v.t. to mark with ink.

Inkhorn (ingk'horn) n. vessel for holding ink.

Inklines (fing ki-nes) n. state of being inky.
Inkling (ingk ling) n. a hint; desire.
Inkstand (ingk'stand) n. a vessel for holding ink.
Inky (ing ki) a. made of or resembling ink.
Inland (ing ki) a. made of or the sea;—n. the

interior of a country. [interior. Inlander (in'lan-der) n. one who lives in the Inlay (in.la') n.t. to diversify with other substances;—(in'lā) n. pieces of wood, ivory, etc.,

Inlayer (in-la'er) n. one who inlays.

Inlet (in'let) n. passage: means of entrance; a small bay, creek, or channel. [secret. Inly (in'll) ad. internally; secretly;—a. inward; Inmate (in'māt) n. one who lives in the same

Inmost (in'm $\bar{o}$ st) a. deepest within.

Immost (in'most) a. deepest within.
Inn (in) n. a house of entertainment for travellers.
Innate (in'nāt, in-nāt') a. inborn; natural.
Innately (in'nāt-li ad naturally.
Innateness (in'nāt-nes) n. the quality of being
Inner (in'ep' a. interior; farther inward.
In. Innermost (in'er-most) a. deepest or farthest with-

Inning (in'ing) n. ingathering of corn; -pl. the turn for using the bat in cricket; lands recovered from the sea. [harmlessness.

Innocence (in'u-sens) n. freedom from guilt; Innocent (in'u-sent) a. free from guilt; pure; harmless;—n. an imbecile.

Innocently (in'u-sent-li) ad. harmlessly. Innocuous (i-nok'ū-us) a. harmless. Innocuous (i-nok'u-us) a. narmiess. [enecis. Innocuously (i-nok'u-us-li) ad. without injurious Innominate (i-nom'i-nat) a. having no name. Innovate (in'u-vāt) v.t. or i. to introduce novelties

Innovation (in-u-va'shun) a. introduction of

novelties; any change in custom, etc.

Innovator (in'u-vā-ter) n. one who innovates.

Innoxious (i-nok'shus) a. harmless; innocent. Innoxiously (i-nok'shus-li) ad. harmlessly. Innuendo (in-ū-en'dō) n. a distant hint; indirect

insinuation.

Innuent (in u-ent) a. conveying a hint; significant.

Innuentability (i-nu-me-ra-bil'i-ti) n. state of being innumerable.

[numbered.] Innumerable (i-nū'me-ra-bl) a. that cannot be Innumerably (i-nū'me-ra-bli) ad. beyond number. Innutrition (in-ū-trish'un) n. want of nourish-

Innutritious (in-ū-trish'us) a. not nourishing.

Inobservance (in-ub-zer'vans) n. disregard: negligence.

Inobtrusive (in-ob-tróó/siv) a. not obtrusive.

Inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt) v.t. to insert a scion in a stock; communicate disease by inserting infectious matter; imbue with; -v.i. to practise

vaccination Inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā'shun) n. act of inoculating.

Inoculation (in-ok-u-la-form) w. actor incentaring, in-ok-u-la-form) a. one who inoculates. Inodorous (in-o'du-rus) a. destitute of smell. Inofonsive (in-u-fen'siv-li) a.d., harmlessly; without offence.

Inoperative (in-op'e-ra-tiv) α. inactive.

Inopportune (in-op'ur-tun) a, not seasonable.
Inopportunely (in-op'ur-tun) a, not seasonably.
Inoplancy (in-or'di-na-si) a, want of moderation.
Inordinate (in-or'di-na-si) a, immoderate,
Inordinate (in-or'di-na-si) a, immoderately;

Inorganic (in-or-gan'ik) a. void of organs.
Inquest (in'kwest) n. judicial inquiry.
Inquietude (in-kwi'e-tūd) n. a restless state of

mind; uneasiness.
Inquire (in-kwir') v.L. or i. to ask questions; seek
or search for; investigate.
Inquire (in-kwir'e) n. one who inquires.
Inquiringly (in-kwir'i) n.d. by way of inquiry.
Inquiry (in-kwir'i) n. act of inquiring; a question;
examination; research
inquisition (in-kwi-zish'n) n. judicial inquiry;
inquisition (in-kwi-zish'n) n. judicial inquiry;

a popish tribunal for sifting out of heresy Inquisitional (in-kwi-zish'un-al) a. pertaining to

inquiry. [curious. Inquistive (in-kwiz'i-tiv) a. given to inquiry; Inquistively (in-kwiz'i-tiv-li) ad. with curiosity. Inquisitiveness (in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes) n. busy curi-

[Inquisition. Inquisitor (in-kwiz'i-ter) n. a member of the Inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to inquisition

Incod (in'rôd) n. sudden invasion.

Insalubrious (in-sa-lu'bri-us) n. unhealthy.

Insalubrity (in-sa-lu'bri-ti) n. unwholesomeness.

Insalutary (in-sal'u-tạ-ri) n. unfavourable to health

heatth.

Insane (in-sān') a. unsound in mind.

Insanely (in-sān'ili ad. madly; foolishly.

Insanty (in-san't-in, d. derangement of intellect.

Insatiable (in-sā'sha-bl) a. that cannot be satisfied.

Insatiable ness (in-sā'sha-bl-nes) n. insatiable greediness. Also Insatiablity.

Insatiable (in-sā'sha-bl) ad. with greediness not to be satisfied.

Insatiable (in-sā'shl-sāt) a. not to be satisfied.

Insatiable (in-sā'shl-sāt) n. insatiableness.

Inscribable (in-skri'ba-bl) a. that may be inscribed Inscribe (in-skrib') v.t. to write on; address;

Inscriber (in-skri'ber) n, one who inscribes.
Inscription (in-skrip'shun) n, that which is written on something; title; address.
Inscriptive (in-skrip'tiv) a, of the nature of an

inscription of the nature of an inscription of the inscription of the

Inscrutably (in-skróó'ta-bli) ad. beyond finding Inseam (in-sēm') v.t. to impress or mark with

a seam Insect (in'sekt) n. a word applied to small creatures such as flies, whose bodies are divided into segments, or appear to be cut in the middle. Insectlle (in-sek'til) a. having the nature of

Insection (in-sek'shun) n. a cutting in; incision.
Insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'u-rus) a. feeding on

insects, Insecure (in-se-kūr') a unsafe; not confident of Insecurely (in-se-kūr') a unsafe; not confident of Insecurely (in-se-kūr'i-i) n. want of safety. Insensate (in-sen'styl a senseless; stupid. Insensibility (in-sen'st) a senseless; stupid. Insensibility (in-sen'st-bil'i-ti) n. want of emotion or affection.

or affection.

Insensible (in-sen'si-bl) a. destitute of feeling; Insensibly gradually. (in-sen'si-bli) ad. imperceptibly

Insentient (in-sen'shi-ent) a. not having perception or sensibility. [joined. Inseparable (in-sep'a-ra-bl)  $\alpha$ , that cannot be dis-Inseparableness (in-sep'a-ra-bl-nes) n, quality of

being inseparable. Inseparably (in-sep'a-ra-bli) ad. with indissoluble Insert (in-sept') v.t. to set in or among; introduce. Insertion (in-sep'shun) n, act of inserting; thing

inserted.

Insessores (in-se-sō'rēz) n.pl. an order of birds whose feet are formed for perching. Insheathe (in-shēth') v.t. to cover with a sheath. Inshore (in'shōr) ad. by or along the shore.

Inside (in suor | aa. vy or atong the snore. Inside (in sid) n. the inner part or place. [artful. Insidious (in-sid'i-us) a. lying in wait; designing; Insidiously (in-sid')-us-li) ad. deceitfully. Insight in sid | a. sight of the interior; clear persections will be a sight of the interior; clear persections will be a sight of the interior;

ception; full knowledge.

Insignia (in-sig'ni-a) n.pl. badges of distinction.

Insignificance (in-sig-nif'i-kans) n. want of mean-

ing; unimportance.
Insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kant) α. void of meaning;

Insignificant (in-sig-nifi-kant) a. void of meaning; without weight of character; small; trivial. Insincere (in-sin-ser) a. hypocritical; false. Insincerely (in-sin-ser) a. hypocritically. Insincerity (in-sin-ser) a. deceitfulness. Insincerity (in-sin-ser) b. deceitfulness. Insincerity (in-sin-ser) b. t. or. t. to introduce gently; instil; hint; wind or work into. Insincation (in-sin-a-k)shun) a. act of insinuating;

a hint

Insimator (in-sin'u-ā-tor) n. one who insimates.
Insipid (in-sip'id) a. void of taste; vapid.
Insipidity (in-si-pid'i-ti) n. want of taste; want of life and spirit.

Insipidly (in-sip'id-li) ad. without taste. Insipience (in-sip'i-ens) n. want of wisdom.

Insist (in-sist') v.i. to persist in urging; dwell on in discourse.

Insnare (in-snār') v.t. to entangle.
Insobriety (in-sō-bri'i-ti) n. intemperance.
Insolate (in'su-lāt) v.t. to expose to the sun's rays. Insolence (in'su-lens) n. overbearing pride; any rude, offensive speech or act.

Insolent (in'su-lent) a. haughty and contemptu-

misoient in su-lent) a. haughtly and contemptuous; insulting; abusive.
Insolently (in su-lent-li) ad. haughtly.
Insolubility (in-sol-q-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being insoluble.
Insoluble (in-sol'η-bil) a. that cannot be dissolved Insolvable (in-sol'vq-bil) a. that cannot be solved or explained.

Insolvent (in-solvent) a, unable to pay debts:-n. a bankrupt

Insomnia (in-som'ni-a) n. sleeplessness.
Insomuch (in-sō-much') ad. so that.
Insouciant (in-sòo'si-ant, ang-soo'syang') a. unconcerned; careless.

Inspan (in span) v.t. to yoke horses, or more generally oxen, to a wagon or other vehicle.

Inspect (in.spekt') a.t. to examine; superintend.

Inspection (in.spek'shun) n. examination; view. Inspector (in-spek'ter) n. an examiner; a super-

Inspectorship (in-spek'tur-ship) n. office or dis-

trict of an inspector. Also Inspectorate.

Inspirable (in-spir'a-bl) a. that may be inspired Inspiration (in-spi-ra'shun) n, act of drawing in the breath; divine infusion into the mind.

Inspire (in-spir') v.t. to draw in breath:—v.t. to breathe into; infuse; animate supernaturally.

Inspirit (in-spir'it) v.t. to animate.

Inspissate (in-spis'āt) v.t. to thicken, as liquids.
Inspissation (in-spi-sā'shun) n. the act thickening

Instability (in-sta-bil'i-ti) n, inconstancy. Instable (in-stā'bl) a, inconstant; unsteady. Install (in-stawl') v.t. to invest with office. Installation (in-staw-la'shun) n. the giving posses-

sion of an office. [payment of part. Instalment (in-stawl'ment) n. act of installing; Instance (in'stans) n. solicitation; example; case occurring ;-v.t. or i. to produce an example. Instant (in'stant) n. a moment; -a. present; instant.

Instantaneous (in-stan-tā'ne-us)  $\alpha$ . done in an Instantaneously (in-stan-tā'ne-us-li)  $\alpha d$ . in an

Instanter (in-stan'ter) ad. instantly.

Instantly (in'stant-il) ad. immediately.

Instate (in-stat') v.t. to place in a condition.

Instead (in-sted') ad. in place of.

Insteg (in'step) n. the upper part of the foot.
Instigate (in'sti-gat) v.t. to urge on; incite.
Instigation (in-sti-ga'shun) n. incitement to a

Instigator (in'sti-gā'ter) n. one who incites.
Instil (in-siil') v.t. to pour into by drops; infuse
by degrees, as truth into the mind.
Instillation (in-sti-lā'shun) n. act of instilling;

thing instilled. Also Instillment.
Instinct (in'stingkt) n. natural impulse; unreasoning or involuntary desire or aversion;—a, urged from within; animated with.

a. tirged from when it; animakes with a line in the finatinetive (in-stingk tive a prompted by instinct. Instinctively (in-stingk tive!) ad, by instinct. Instinctively (in-sti-du) e. to establish; commence; ordain;—a. established law; a literary or scientific body;—D. a book of elements or scientific body;—D. a book of elements or

[system established. Institution (in-sti-tu'shun) n. act of establishing;

Institution (in-sti-tū'shun) n. act of establishing; Institutional (in-sti-d'shun-al) a. instituted by authority; elementary. Also Institutionary. Instruct in-strukt' ph. to teach; direct. Instruction (in-struk' shun) n. act of teaching; information; direction; order. Instructive (in-struk'tiv) n. affording instruction. Instructiveness (in-struk'tiv) n. quality of furnishing instruction.

Instructor (in-struk'ter) n. one who teacher Instructress (in-struk'tres) n. a female teacher. Instrument (in'stroo-ment) n. a tool; machine; a

writing; an agent. [some end. Instrumental (in-stroo-men'tal) a. conducive to Instrumentalist (in-stroo-men'tal-ist) n. one who plays a musical instrument.

Instrumentality (in-stroo-men-tal'i-ti) n. subordinate agency; means or influence.

Insubjection (in-sub-jek'shun) n. state of dis-

[sive; unruly. Insubordinate (in-sub-or'di-nat) a. not submis-Insubordination (in-sub-or-di-nat/shun) n. dis-obedience to superior authority. [visionary. Insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shal) a. not real;

Insufferable (in-suffer-a-bl) a. not to be borne.
Insufficiency (in-su-fish'en-si) n. want of sufficiency. Insufficient (in-su-fish'ent) a. inadequate.

Insular (in'sū-lar) a. belonging to an island; sur-

rounded by water. Insularity (in-sū-lar'i-ti) n. state of being insular;

narrowness of view. Insulate (in'sū-lāt) v.t. to set detached; make an Insulation (in-sū-lā'shun) n. act of insulating;

state of being insulated. Insult (in'sult) n. sudden attack; gross abuse in word or action.

Insult (in-sult') v.t. to treat with abuse or insol-Insulting (in-sul'ting) a. containing gross abuse. Insultingly (in-sul'ting-li) ad. with insolent with insolent [overcome.

Insuperable (in-su'pe-ra-bl) a. that cannot be Insuperably (in-su'pe-ra-bli) ad. so as not to be surmounted.

Insupportable (in-su-pōr'ta-bl) a, that cannot be Insupportably (in-su-pōr'ta-bli) ad. beyond endurance Insuppressible (in-su-pres'i-bl) a. not to be sup-Insurable (in-shoor'a-bl) a. that may be insured.

Insurance (in-shoor a-bit at that hay be insured. Insurance (in-shoor ans) m act of insuring against loss; premium paid.

Insure (in-shoo'n) u.t. to make sure; contract for indemnity for loss of life or property;—u.t. to undertake insurances; underwrite.

Insurer (in-shoo'rer) m, one who insures.

Insurmountable (in-sur-moun'ta-bl) a. not to be overcome; insuperable. [ably. Insurmountably (in-sur-moun'ta-bli) ad. insuper-Insurrection (in-su-rek'shun) n. rising in opposi-

tion to lawful authority; rebellion. Insurrectionary (in-su-rek'shun-a-ri) a. relating

Insurrectionary (in-su-rec standard) to insurrection.

Insusceptible (in-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) n. want of Insusceptible (in-su-sep'ti-bil a. not capable of feeling or admitting. Also Insusceptive.

Intact (in-tat'y a. untouched; unhurt; entire.

Intaglio (in-tat'yo) n. a precious stone with a head intanglible.

engraved on it. Intangibility (in-tan-ji-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being Intangible (in-tan'ji-bl) a. that cannot be handled or dealt with.

Integer (in'te-jer) n, a whole number. [entire, Integral (in'te-gral) n, an entire thing ;—a, whole; Integrant (in'te-grant) a. necessary to constitute a thing.

Integrate (in'te-grāt) v.t. to form one whole; renew; give the sum total.

Integration (in-te-gra/shun) n. formation of a

whole; completion.

Integrity (in-teg'ri-ti) n. wholeness; uprightness; Intellect (in'te-lekt) n. thinking or reasoning faculty; understanding. [sion of ideas. Intellection (in-te-lek'shun) n. simple apprehen-Intellective (in-te-lek'tiv) a. pertaining to the in-

Intellectual (in-te-lek'tū-al) a. pertaining to the understanding; mental; rational.

Intellectuality (in-te-lek-tū-al'i-ti) a. mental

power. Intellectually (in-te-lek'th.al-i) ad. by means of Intelligence (in-tel'i-jens) n. understanding; in-formation; news; an intelligent being. Intelligent (in-tel'i-jent) a. knowing; instructed;

skilful. Intelligential (in-tel-i-jen'shal) a. consisting of Intelligible (in-tel'i-ji-bl) a. that may be compre-

Istood. Intelligibly (in-tel'i-ji-bli) ad. so as to be under-Intemperance (in-tem'per-ans) n. excess; drunken-

Intemperate (in-tem'pgr-at) a. excessive; addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; passionate. Intend (in-tend) nt. or t. to purpose. Intendancy (in-ten'dan-si) n. office or district of an attendant.

Intendant (in-ten'dant) n. an overseer.

Intendedly (in-ten'ded-li) ad. purposely.
Intense (in-tens') a. tightly drawn or stretched;

extreme in degree; severe; keen.

Intensely (in-tens'li) ad. to a high degree.

Intenseness (in-tens'nes) n. intensity.

Intensity (in-ten'si-fi) v.t. or i. to make or become more intense.

Intension (in-ten'shun) n. act of straining. Intensity (in-ten'si-ti) n. extreme degree of active

power, feeling, application, etc.
Intensive (in-ten'siv) a. giving force.
Intent (in-tent') a. using close application;—n.

purpose; aim. Intention (in-ten'shun) n. design; purpose. Intentional (in-ten'shun-al) a. designed.

Intentionally (in-ten'shun-al-i) ad. purposely. Intently (in-tent'li) ad. with close attention. Intentness (in-tent'nes) n. close application.

Inter (in-ter') v.t. to bury.

Inter (in-ter | v. t. to buly; Interact (in'ter-akt) n. performance between acts. Intercalary (in-ter'ka-la-ri) a. inserted; added. Intercalate (in-ter'ka-lat) v. t. to insert a day. Intercale (in-ter-sed') v. t. to interpose; plead for

Intercedent (in-ter-sed'ent) a. mediating. Interceding (in-ter-sed'ing) n. mediation.

Intercept (in-ter-sept') v.t. to seize on its passage; obstruct; cut off; cut short. ling

Interception (in-ter-sep'shun) n. act of intercept-

Interceptive (in-ter-septiv) a tending to obstruct. Intercession (in-ter-seal en) n. mediation. Intercessor (in-ter-sea up n. a mediator. Intercessor (in-ter-sea up n. a mediator. Intercessor) Also Intercessional.

Interchain (in-ter-chān) v.t. to link together.

Interchange (in-ter-chān)' v.t. to change by giving and receiving; -(in'ter-chanj) n. mutual ex-

change; barter.

Interchangeable (in-version) and taken mutually, given and taken mutually, given and taken mutually, the control of the contro mutual exchange. [that which intercepts. Intercipient (in-ter-sip'i-ent) a. intercepting;—n. Intercolonial (in-ter-ku-lō'ni-al) a. between between colonies.

Intercommunicate (in-ter-ku-mū'ni-kāt) v.i. to hold mutual communication.

Intercommunication (in-ter-ku-mū-ni-kā'shun) n. [communion.

Intercommunion (in-ter-ku-mun'yun) n. mutual Intercourse (in'ter-kōrs) n. mutual dealings; con-[n. a prohibition.

Interdict (in-ter-dikt') v.t. to forbid;—(in'ter-dikt) Interdiction (in-ter-dik'shun) n. act of prohibiting. Interdictory (in-ter-dik'tu-ri) a. serving to pro-

Interest (in'ter-est) v.t. to concern or relate to; affect;-n. concern; share; premium for the use of money

Interested (in'ter-es-ted) a. having an interest or share in; personally affected.

Interesting (in'ter-es-ting) a. exciting interest;

Interfere (in-ter-fer') v.i. to interpose; act recipro-[termeddling. cally; clash. [termeddling. Interference (in-ter-ferens) n. interposition; in-

Interfused (in-ter-fuzd') a. fused together. Interim (in'ter-im) n. the mean time.

Interior (in-te'ri-ur) n. internal; being within;n. the inward part

Interjacent (in-ter-ja'sent) a. lying between.
Interject (in-ter-jekt') v.t. to throw in between;

Interjection (in-ter-jek'shun) n. a word of exclama-Interlace (in-ter-las') v.t. to intermix; insert. Interlard (in-ter-lard') v.t. to intermix. Interlace (in-ter-lev') v.t. to insert leaves.

Interline (in-ter-lin') v.t. to write between lines. Interlinear (in-ter-lin'e-ar) a. written between [between lines.

Interlineation (in-ter-lin-e-ā/shun) n. a writing Interlock (in-ter-lok?) v.t. or i. to unite, flow, or communicate with each other.

Interlocutor (in-ter-lok'ū-ter) n. one who speaks in dialogue. In Luv, an intermediate act or decree before final judgment. [dialogue.

Interlocutory (in-ter-lok'u-tur-i) a, consisting of Interlope (in-ter-lop') v.t. to come between and forestall; interfere.

Interloper (in'ter-lō-per) n. an intruder. Interlude (in'ter-lūd) n. entertainment between

the acts of a play. Intermarriage (in-ter-mar'ij) n. the act of con-necting families or races by a marriage between

two of their members.

Intermarry (in-ter-mar'i) v.i. to become related

by marriages among their members, as families and clans. [affairs of others. Intermeddle (in-ter-med'l) v.i. to meddle in the Intermeddler (in-ter-med'ler) n. an officious

Intermediate (in-ter-mē'di-at) a. lying between. Intermediation (in-ter-me-di-a'shun) n. agency between; intervention. Intermediately (in-ter-me'di-at-li) ad. by way of Intermedium (in-ter-me'di-at-li) n. an intervening

agent or space.

Interment (in-ter'ment) n. a burying.

Intermezzo (in-ter-met'zō, in-ter-med'zō) n. an interlude; a light dramatic entertainment be-

tween the acts of a tragedy, grand opera, etc. Interminable (in-ter'mi-na-bl) a. admitting of no end; boundless; endless. [gether.

Intermingle (in-ter-ming'gl) v.t. to mingle to-Intermission (in-ter-mish'un) n. cessation for a

Intermissive (in-ter-mis'iv) a. coming at times. Intermit (in-ter-mit') v.t. or i. to cease for a time;

suspend. [vals :-a. a disease that intermits. Intermittent (in-ter-mit/ent) a. ceasing at inter-Intermix (in-ter-miks') v.t. or i. to mix together;

Intermixture (in-ter-miks'tūr) n. a mixture. Intern (in-tern') v.t. to send into the interior of a country; to hold in camp, as a prisoner of war in an enemy's country; to confine to a certain

district which must not be left without per-

mission. Internal (in-ter'nal) a. inward; interior; domestic. Internally (in-ter'nal-i) ad. inwardly. International (in-ter-nash'un-al) a. existing be-

tween nations. Internecine (in-ter-ne'sin) a. mutually destruc-Internuncio (in-ter-nun'shi-ō) a. a pope's repre-

Interpellation (in-ter-pe-la'shun) n. interposition; a question put to government during a debate. Interpenetrate (in-ter-pen'e-trāt) v.t. to penetrate

within or between. Interpenetration (in-ter-pen-e-tra/shun) n. the act of penetrating within or between.

Interpolate (in-ter'pu-lat) v.t. to insert, as spurious matter in writing.

Interpolation (in-ter-pu-lā/shun) n. the act of

Interpolation (in-ter-pu-la'snum) not each of inserting spurious words in a writing. Interposa (in-ter-po'za) n. act of interposing interpose (in-ter-po'z) v.t. to step in between; mediate;—v.t. to place between. Interposition (in-ter-pu-zish'um) n. being or

coming between; anything interposed.

coming between; anything interposed. Interpret (in-ter) rept v. to explain the meaning of; translate; decipher. Interpretable (in-ter) reta-bl) a. capable of interpretation (in-ter-pre-ta-shun) n. act of interpretation (explaining given; translation; power of explaining. Interpreter (in-ter-pre-ter) n. one who Interregulum (in-ter-pre-tum) n. the time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the

accession of his successor.

Interrogate (in-ter u-gat) v.t. to examine by question; —v.t. to ask questions.

Interrogation (in-ter-u-ga'shun) v. act of questioning; a question put; the point (?) denoting a question.

(tion.

Interrogative (in-te-rog'a-tiv) a. denoting a ques-

Interrogator (in-ter'u-gā-ter) n. one who asks Interrogatory (in-te-rog'a-tu-ri) n. a question :a. containing a question. [tween; divide. Interrupt (in-te-rupt') v.t. to break into or be-Interruption (in-te-rup'shun) n. interposition;

stop; hindrance. Interscapular (in-ter-skap'u-lar) a. pertaining to the region lying between the shoulder-blades.

Intersect (in-ter-sekt') v.t. to divide; cross;—v.i.

to meet and cross.

Intersection (in-ter-sek'shun) n. act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.

Interspace (in ter-spas) n. an intervening space. Intersperse (in ter-spers') v.t. to scatter among. Interspersion (in-ter-sper'shun) n. act of scatter-

Interspinous (in-ter-spi'nus) a, between the processes of the spine. Also Interspinal.

Interstellar (in-ter-stel'ar) a, being among the

Interstice (in-ter'stis) n. a space between things.

Intertice (in'ter-ti) n. a short timber framed between two upright posts to support them.

Intertropical (in-ter-trop'i-kal) a. between

within the tropics. [twining. Intertwine (in-ter-twin') v.t. or i. to unite by Interval (in'ter-val) n. a space between; time

between events. Intervene (in-ter-vēn') v.i. to come between

Intervention (in-ter-ven'shun) n. interposition. Interview (in'ter-vu) n. a formal meeting; conference; -v.t. to visit a public character, and

report what he says. [another. Interweave (in-ter-wev') v.t. to weave one into Intestable (in-tes'ta-bl)  $\alpha$ , not qualified to make

Intestate (in-tes'tat) a. dying without a will; -n, one who dies without leaving a will. [bowels. Intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal) a. pertaining to the Intestine (in-tes'tin) a. internal; domestic. Intestine (in-tes'tin) a. internal; domestic. Intestines (in-tes'tinz) n.pl. the bowels. Intenal. See Enthral.

Interial. See Enthral. close familiarity: friend-Intimate (in'ti-ma-si) n. close familiarity: friend-Intimate (in'ti-mat) v.t. to hint; suggest; point out;—a. immost; near;—n. a familiar associate Intimately (in'ti-mat-li) ad. closely; familiarly; Intimation (in-ti-mā'shun) n. a hint; suggestion;

notice; announcement. Intimidate (in-tim'i-dat) v.t. to make timid; dis-

hearten; deter. Intimidation (in-tim-i-dā'shun) n. the act of

intimidating.

Intituled (in-tit'uld) a. entitled; distinguished by a title or heading. Into (in'too) prep. denoting entrance or transition from one place or state to another.

Intolerable (in-tol'e-ra-bl) a. not to be borne or

endured Intolerably (in-tol'e-ra-bli) ad, beyond endurance.

Intolerant (in-tol'e-rans) n. want of toleration.

Intolerant (in-tol'e-rans) n. unable to bear; not suffering difference of opinion.

[manner.]

Intolerantly (in-tol'e-rant-li) ad. in an intolerant Intoleration (in-tol-e-ra'shun) n. refusal to give liberty to others in their opinions, worship, etc. Intenation (in- $t\bar{o}$ -nā'shun) n. manner of utterance;

[singing style. Intone (in-tōn') v.t. or i. to chant; read in a Intoxicate (in-tok'si-kāt) v.t. to inebriate; excite

greatly. Introduction (in-tok-si-ka'shun) n. \*state of Intractable (in-trak'ta-bl) a. unmanageable; obstinate; unruly. [manner. Intractably (in-trak'ta-bli) ad. in an ungovernable Intransigent (in-tran'si-jent) a. irreconcilable, restate to be bound by any understanding.

fusing to be bound by any understanding:-n one who refuses to be reconciled, or to be bound by any understanding

Intransigentism (in-tran'si-jent-izm) political tenets and practices of those who are intransigents.

Intransigentist (in-tran'si-jent-ist) n. an intransigent; one who refuses to be bound by any understanding with political opponents, more especially applied to the revolutionary party in Spain about 1873. The name is given also to a socialist party in France.
Intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv) a. expressing an action

Intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv) a. expressing an action or state that does not pass to an object.
Intrench (in-trensh') v.t. or i. to dig or fortify with a trench; encroach. Also Entrench.
Intrenchment (in-trensh'ment) n. a ditch and parapet for defence; encroachment.
Intrepid (in-trep'id) a. fearless; bold.
Intrepidity (in-tre-pid'-ti) n. undaunted bravery.
Intricacy (in'tri-ka-si) n. entanglement; per-

plexed state; obscurity.
Intricate (in'tri-kāt) a. entangled or involved; complex; complicated.
Intricately (in'tri-kāt-li) ad. with entanglement.

Intrigue (in-treg') n. stratagem; amour; -v.i. to carry on secret designs.

Intrinsic (in-trin'sik) a. internal; inherent; essential; real. [its real nature. essential; real. [its real nature. Intrinsically (in-trin'si-kal-i) ad. internally; in Introduce (in-tru-dus') v.t. to bring in; preface; make known to; present; bring into practice.

Introduction (in-tru-duk'shun) n. act of intro-

ducing; a preface.

Introductorily (in-tru-duk'tu-ri-li) ad. by way of

Introductory (in-tro-duk'tu-ri) a. serving to in-

troduce.

Introduction (in-tro-mish'un) n. act of sending in;

Intromit (in'tru-mit) n.t. to send in; admit; -n.t.

to deal with or manage the property of another.

Introspection (in-tru-spek shun) n, view of the inside; self-inspection.
Introvert (in-tru-yer') nt. to turn inward.
Intrude (in-trood') nt. to thrust or force in;—nt.

to enter uninvited or unwelcome.

Intrusion (in-tròo'zhun) n. entrance without right. Intrusive (in-troo'siv) a. apt to intrude. Intrusively (in-troo'siv-li) ad. forwardly.

Intrusiveness (in-troo'siv-nes) n. forward or impertinent spirit.

Intrust (in-trust') v.t. to commit to the care of.

Intuition (in-tu-ish'un) n. immediate perception;

a direct conception or notion

Intuitive (in-tu'i-tiv) a. perceived by the mind immediately.

Intuitively (in-tu'i-tiv-li) ad. by immediate per-Intuitively (in-tu'i-tiv-li) ad. by immediate per-Intwist (in-twist') v.t. to twist together. Inundate (in-un'dāt, in'un-dāt) v.t. to overflow;

Inundation (in-un-da'shun) n. an overflow of Inure (in-ur') n.t. or i. to accustom; harden by use. Inurement (in-ur'ment) n. practice; habit.

Inura (in-ura') v.t. to put in an ura.
Inutility (in-u-til'i-ti) n. uselessness.
Invade (in-vād') v.t. to enter in a hostile manner;

attack. Invader (in-vā'der) n. one who invades.

Invalid (in-val'id) a. weak; null; void; infirm; feeble;—(in'val-id, in-va-led') n, one disabled or

Invalidate (in-val'i-dāt) v.t. to make void; weaken.
Invalidity (in-va-lid'i-ti) n. weakness; want of want of [priceless. legal force. legar roce. (pricess. Invaluable (in-val'ū-q-bl) a. beyond valuation; Invariable (in-va'ri-q-bl) a. unchangeable. Invariableness (in-va'ri-q-bl-nes) n. unchangeable-

Invariably (in-va'ri-a-bli) ad. without change; Invasion (in-va'shun) n. hostile entrance; in-Invasive (in-va'siv) a entering with hostile pur-Invective (in-va'ctiv) m, a severe utterance of censure; sarcasm; satire.

Inveigh (in-vā') v.i. to rail against: reproach.

Inveigher (in-vā'er) n. one who inveighs.

Inveigle (in-vē'gh] v.t. to entice; wheedle; seduce.

Inveiglement (in-vē'gh-ment) n. an enticement;

one who seduces; a Inveigler (in-ve'gler) n.

Invent (in-vent') v.t. to devise something not known before; frame by imagination; contrive; fabricate.

Invention (in-ven'shun) n. act of finding out; that which is invented.

Inventive (in-ven'tiv) a. quick in contrivance;

ready with expedients. [invention. Inventively (in-ven'tiv-li) ad. by the power of Inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes) n. the faculty of Inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes) n. [invention. Contrives. inventing. Inventor (in ven'ter) n. one who finds out or Inventory (in'ven-tu-ri) n. list of articles; -v.t. to

make a list.

Inverse (in-vers') a. inverted; contrary.

Inversely (in-vers'li) ad. in a contrary order or or place. manner. inversion (in-ver'shun) n. change of order, time, Invert (in-vert') v.t. to turn upside down ; reverse.

Inverted (in-ver'ted) a. reversed.
Invertedly (in-ver'ted-li) ad. in an inverted order. Invest (in-vest') v.t. to clothe; endow; place in office; lay siege to; lay out money;—v.i. to

make an investment.

Investigate (in-ves'ti-gat) v.t. to search into; examine with care. Investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shun) n. a searching

for truth: examination. Investigator (in-ves'ti-gā-ter) n. one who searches

or examines with care.

Investiture (in-vest'in-tur) n. act of giving posses-Investment (in-vest'ment) n. act of investing; blockade; laying out of money; money in-

Investor (in-ves'ter) n. one who invests.
Investracy (in-ves'e-ra-si) n. long continuance;
obstinacy confirmed by time.

Inveterate (in-vet'erat) a, firmly established; habitual; obstinate. [ill will. Invidious (in-vid'i-us) a. likely to excite envy or Invidiously (in-vid'i-us-li) ad. enviously.

Invigorate (in-vig'u-rat) v.t. to strengthen.

Invigoration (in-vig-u-rā'shun) n. act of invigorat-Invincible (in-vin'si-bl) a. not to be conquered; insuperable; insurmountable.

Invincibly (in-vin-ia-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being
Inviolability (in-vin-ia-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being

inviolable. Also Inviolableness. Inviolable (in-vi'u-la-bl) a. that cannot or ought

[failure. not to be broken. Inviolably (in-vi'u-la-bli) ad. without breach or Inviolate (in-vi'u-lat) a not broken, injured, or

[invisible. Invisible (in-viz'i-bl) a. that cannot be seen.

Invisibly (in-viz'i-bl) a. so as not to be seen.

Invitation (in-vi-tā'shun) n. act of inviting; re-

quest to attend.

Invite (in-vit') v.t. to request the company of; allure: attract;—v.t. to ask to anything pleasing.
Invitingly (in-vi'ting-li) ad. so as to invite or [supplicate.

Invocate (in'vō-kāt) v.t. to invoke in prayer; Invocation (in-vō-kā'shun) n. act of invoking;

judicial order.

Invoice (in'vois) n. a bill of goods with the prices annexed (in-vols' n. 2 of the list of, with the prices.

Invoke (in-vok') v.t. to address in prayer; implore.

Involuntarily (in-vol'un-ta-ri-li) ad. without consent of the will.

Involuntary (in-vol'un-ta-ri) a. not done willingly; unwillingly; not affecting the will; [of curve

Involute (in'vu-lūt) a. rolled inward:—n. a kind Involution (in-vu-lū'shun) n. action of involving. Involve (in-volv) v.t. to envelop; infold; comprise; complicate; bring into debt or difficulty.

Invulnerability (in-vulnera-bil'i-ti) n. quality

or state of being invulnerable. [wounded. Invulnerable (in-vul'ne-ra-bl) a. that cannot be Invulnerably (in-vul'ne-ra-bli) ad, so as to be

secure from injury, etc.

Inward (in'ward) a. being within; -ad. within internal; in the heart or soul. [ternally. Inwardly (in'ward.)] ad. in the inner part; in-Inwards (in'ward.) n.pl. intestines.

Inweave (in-wev') v.t. [pret. Inwove; pp. Inwove, Inwoven] to weave together. [things. Inwrought (in-rawt') a. worked in or among other

Iodide (i'u-did) n. non-acid compound of iodine with other substance.

Iodine (i'u-din) n. an elementary body obtained

from the ashes of seaweeds. Ionic (i-on'ik) a. pertaining to Ionia; denoting the second of the Greek

architectural orders. Iota (î-ō'ta) n. a tittle; a

I.O.U. (1'o-u) n. a written acknowledgment of a

a'na) n an emetic obtained from the root of a Ipecacuanha South American plant.

Irascibility (i-ras-i-bil'i-ti)

n. quality of being easily

provoked.

Irascible (ī-ras'i-bl) a. irritable; easily provoked to anger. Ire (ir) n. anger; wrath.

Ireful (ir'fool) a. angry; wroth; furious with anger.

Iris (ī'ris) n. the rainbow; the coloured circle

round the pupil of the eye; a flower.

Irish (i'rish) a. pertaining to Ireland;—n. the
people of Ireland; the language of the Irish.

Irish-stew (i'rish-stu) n. a hash of meat and [(used impersonally).

Irk  $(\operatorname{erk})$  v.t. to weary; to give pain to; to distress Irksome  $(\operatorname{erk}'\operatorname{sum})$  a. tedious; tiresome. Irksomely  $(\operatorname{erk}'\operatorname{sum-li})$  ad. tediously; vexatiously.

Irksomeness (erk'sum-nes) n. tediousness.

Iron (i'ern) n, the most useful metal; an instrument or utensil made of iron; -a, made of or like iron; hard; stern; -pl. fetters; handcuffs; -v.t. to smooth with a hot iron; arm with iron plates; fetter.

Ironical (jern-klad) a covered with iron or steel, plates;—n. a vessel thus armed. Iron castings, Ironfounder (jern-founder) n. one who makes Ironical (i-roni-klad) a spoken in Irony. Ironically (i-roni-klad) a do by way, or by the use.

of irony

[minate Irradiate (i-rā'di-āt) v.t. or i. to emit rays; illu-Irradiation (i-rā-di-ā'shun) n. emission of rays.

Irrational (i-rash'un-al) a. void of reason. Irrationally (i-rash'un-al-i) ad. absurdly; without [reclaimed. Irreciaimable (ir-e-klā/ma-bl)  $\alpha$ . that cannot be Irreconcilable (i-rek-un-si/la-bl)  $\alpha$ . that cannot be

[recovered. reconciled Irrecoverable (ir-e-kuv'er-a-bl) a. that cannot be Irredeemable (ir-e-de'ma-bl) a. that cannot be re-

Irredeemable (re-de ma-bl) d. that cannot be redeemed.

Irredeemably (ir-e-de ma-bli) ad. beyond redempIrreducible (ir-e-da si-bl) a. that cannot be reduced.

[futed.]

Irrefragable (i-refra-ga-bl) a. that cannot be re-Irrefutable (ir-e-fu'ta-bl, i-ref'u-ta-bl) a. that can-

not be refuted Irregular (i-reg'ū-lar) a. not according to rule; immethodical;—n. a soldier not in the ordinary army service.

Irregularity (i-reg-ū-lar'i-ti) n. deviation from rule. Irregularly (i-reg'u-lar-li) ad. without method, rule, or order. (relevant. Irrelevancy (i-rel'e-van-si) n. state of being ir-



Irrelevant (i-rel'e-vant) a. not bearing on the matter in han

Irreligion (ir-e-lij'un) n. want of religion; impiety. Irreligious (ir-e-lij'us) a. ungodly; impious; pro-

Irremediable (ir-e-mēd'va-bl) a, that cannot be

Irremediably (ir-e-med'va-bli) ad, beyond remedy or correction.

Irreparable (i-rep'a-ra-bl) a. that cannot be re-

Irreparably (i-rep'a-ra-bli) ad. beyond cure or re-

Irreprehensible (i-rep-re-hen'si-bl) a. not to be Irrepressible (ir-e-pres'i-bl) a, that cannot be re-

Irrepressibly (ir-e-pres'i-bli) ad. in a way to pre-

clude repression.

Irreproachable (ir-e-pro/cha-bl) a. that cannot be

Irreproachably (ir-e-pro/cha-bli) ad. so as not to deserve reproach. Irreprovable (ir-e-proo'va-bl) a. that cannot be

justly reproved.

Irresistible (ir-e-zis'ti-bl) a. that cannot be re-

sisted with succes Irresistibly (ir-e-zis'ti-bli) ad, so as not to be re-

Tresolute (i-rez'u-lut) a. not firm in purpose; wanting decision; hesitating.

Irresolutely (i-rez'u-lut-li) ad. without firmness or

Irresolution (i-rez-u-lū'shun) n. want of firmness of mind; indecision. Also Irresoluteness.

Irrespective (ir-e-spek'tiv) a. not regarding cir-

cumstances or conditions. Irrespectively (ir-e-spek'tiv-li) ad. without regard

Irresponsible (ir-e-spon'si-bl) a. not responsible. Irretrievable (ir-e-tre'va-bl) a irrecoverable.

Irretrievably (ir-e-tre'va-bl) ad irrecoverably.

Irreverence (i-rev'e-rens) n want of reverence or

Irreverent (i-rev'e-rent) a. wanting in reverence. Irreverently (i-rev'e-rent-li) ad. in an irreverent Irreversible (ir-e-ver'si-bl) a. that cannot be re-

Irreversibly (ir-e-ver'si-bli) ad. beyond reversal or

repeal. Irrevocable (i-rev'u-ka-bl) a. that cannot be re-Irrevocably (i-rev'u-ka-bli) ad. so as not to admit

Irrigate (ir'i-gāt) v.t. to water, or wet. Irrigation (ir-i-gā/shun) n. act of watering.
Irritability (ir-i-ta-bil'i-ti) n. capacity of being

Irritable (ir'i-ta-bl) a. easily provoked Irritably (ir'i-ta-bli) ad. in an irritable manner.
Irritant (ir'i-tant) n. that which excites or irri-

Irritate (ir'i-tat) v.t. to excite heat or redness in

the skin; excite anger in; provoke.

Irritation (ir-i-tā/shun) n. act of exciting,—a. morbid sensation in the skin or nerves; pro-

vocation to ange Irritative (ir'i-ta-tiv) a. serving to excite action

or irritation.

Irritatory (ir'i-tā-tu-ri) a. producing irritation;

Irruption (i-rup'shun) n. sudden invasion; a
violent inroad. Irruptive (i-rup'tiv) a. rushing in or upon

Is (iz) third person singular of the verb To be.
Islam (iz'lam) n. the Mohammedan religion; the

people who profess it.

Island (i'land) n. land surrounded by water.

Islander (i'lan-der) n inhabitant of an island.

Isle (il) n. an island

Islet (i'let) n. a little island. Isobar (i'su-bar) n. a line on a map connecting places with the same mean barometric pressure.

**Isocheim** (i'so-kim) n. a line plotted on a map in such a way as to connect those places which have the same mean winter temperature.

Isocheimal (i-so-ki'mal) a. pertaining to an

isocheim; having the same mean winter temperature.

Isochromatic (i-so-kro-ma'tik) a. having the same colour; pertaining to a colour-sensitive photographic plate, by means of which the relative tone values of various colours can be correctly reproduced in monochrome.

Isohyetal (i-so-hi'e-tal) n. a line plotted on a map in such a way as to connect places which have an equal rainfall.

Isolate (ī-su-lāt) v.i. to place in a detached situa-

Isolation (ī-su-lā'shun) n. state of being alone.

Isoseismal (i-so-sīs'mal) n. a line plotted on a map in such a way as to connect points at which an earthquake shock has been felt with equal intensity Israelite (iz'rā-el-īt) n. a descendant of Israel; a

Issuable (ish'ū-a-bl) a. that may be issued.

Issue (ish'u) n. offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open; -v.i. to come or send out; result ;-v.t. to put in circulation.

suit;—v.t. to put in circulation. Isthmus (ist'mus, is'mus) n. a neck of land connecting larger portions of land. If (it) pron. that thing.
Italian (i-tal'yan) a. pertaining to Italy;—n. a native of Italy; language of Italy.
Italia (i-tal'ik) a. relating to Italy or to its letters.
Italicis (i-tal'isi) n.t. to print in italic letters.
Italicis (i-tal'isi) n.t. to print in italic letters.
Italias (i-tal-isi) n.t. to print in italic letters. v.i. to have

Itch (ich) n. a cutaneous disease;— irritation in the skin; to long for. Itchy (ich'i) α. affected with itch. Item (i'tem) n. a separate particular; -ad. also

v.t. to make a note of.

Iterate (it'e-rāt) v.t. to repeat.
Iteration (it-e-rāt/shun) n. act of repeating.
Itinerancy (ī-tin'e-ran-si) n. passing from place to

Itinerant (i-tin'e-rant) n. one who travels from

namerate (t-thre-rant) n, one who travels from place to place;—a, wandering; unsettled. Idinerary (t-tin'e-ra-ri) n, a book of travels;—a, travelling; done on a journey.
Idinerate (t-tin'e-rat) v. t. to travel. Itself (t-self) pron. the neuter reciprocal pronoun

applied to things.

Ivied (i'vid) a. covered with ivy.

Ivory (i'vu-ri) n. the tusk of an elephant;—a.

made of ivory. [plant. Ivy (i'vi) n. a parasitic creeping or climbing

Jabber (jab'er) v.i. to talk rapidly and indistinctly;—n. rapid talk.

Jabberer (jab'er-er) n. one who talks fast and inJack (jak) n. a saucy fellow; a playing card; a
sailor; a young pike; a leathern bottle; a contrivance for turning a spit or raising heavy
weights; a bowler's tee; a flag.

Jackal (jak'awl) n. a carnivorous animal allied to

Jackanapes (jak'a-nāps) n. a monkey; an ape. Jackass (jak'as) n. the male of the ass; a block-

Jackboots (jak'boots) n.pl. very large boots.

Jackdaw (jak'daw) n. a bird of the crow family.

Jack-tnife (jak'nln n. a large pocket-knife.

Jacobin (jak'u-bin) n. an opponent of constitu-

tional government.

Jacobinical (jak-u-bin'i-kal) a. pertaining to secret citis against government. It fitnes. Jacotinism (jak'u-bin-lzm) n. revolutionary doclarobte jak'u-bit ja pertaining to the adherents of Janes II. of England and the Stuarts. Jade (jäl) n. a tired horse; a worthless woman;—v.t. or i. to exhaust by labour; tire; become

Jag (jag) n a notch; -v.t. to notch; indent. Jaguar (jaz-wár') n. a carnivorous animal allied to the legard.

Jall (jall n. t prison.

Jailer (ja'ler n. one who keeps a jail. [artic.

Jalap (ja'lep n. a plant or drug used as a cath
Jam (jam) n. t conserve of fruits;—nt. to squeeze

closely; wedge in.

Jamb (jam) n. side piece of a chimney.

Jangle (jang'gl) n. to wrangle; quarrel;—n.

discordant sound; contention.

Jangler (jang'gle) n. a wrangler. Janitor (jan'i-ter) n. a doorkeeper. Janizary (jan'i-zari) n. a Turkish soldier of the

January (jan'ū-a-ri, n. the first month of the year.

Japan (ja-pan') n. varnish or varnished work;—
v.t. to varnish; black and gloss.

Japhetic (ja-fet'ik) a. pertaining to Japheth.

Jar jar v.t. to cause to shake; -v.t. to strike together slightly; interfere; -n. a shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel.

Jargon (jar'gun) n. confused talk. Jasmine (jas'min) n. a dimbing plant with white

fragrant flowers. Also Jessamine.

Jasper (jas'per) n. an opaque variety of quartz.
Jaundice (jan'dis) n. a disease in which the body becomes yellow. [prejudiced. Jaundiced (jan'dist) a. affected with jaundice;

Jaunt (jant) v.i. to make an excursion :- n, an excursion.

Jauntily (jan'ti-li) ad. airily; briskly. Also written Jantily. [Janty. written Jantly. [Janty. Janty da. airy; showy. Also written Jaunty (jan'ti) a. airy; showy. Also written Jauntiness (jan'ti-nes) n. airiness; sprightliness;

briskness

Javelin (jav'e-lin) n, a kind of spear.

Jaw (jaw) n, the bone in which the teeth are fixed;—v.t. to scold.

[plumage]

Jay (is) n. a chattering bird with beautiful Jealous (jel'us) a. suspicious. Jealous (jel'us-li) add with jealousy. Jealousy (jel'us-li) add with jealousy. Jealousy (jel'us-li) n. suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain. Jean (jan) n. a cotton cloth twilled. [taunt. Lear (jan) n. to geoff davida ... a sanding jest. Jean (jān) n. a cotton cloth twilled. Jeaning, Jest (jēr) w.t. to scoff; deride;—m. a scoffing jest: Jeeringly (jēring-il) ad. with scorn; in mockery. Jehovah (je-hō'va) n. the Hebrew name of God. Jejune (je-jōon'n a. empty; wanting interest. Jejuneness (je-jōon'nes) n. barrenness. Jelly (jel'j) n. any gelatinous substance; inspisated in the control of the control

sated juice of fruit.

sated fine of rank.

Jemmy (jim'i) n. a small crowbar used by burglars.

Jennet (jen'et) n. a small Spanish horse.

Jenny (jen'i) n. a machine for spinning cotton.

Jeopard (jep'ard) v.i. to put in danger; risk;

peril; endanger. Jeopardous (jep'ar-dus) a. hazardous.

Jeopardy (jep'ar-di) n. danger; peril.

Jerkfjerk) v.t. or i. to throw or pull with sudden motion;—n. a sudden thrust, or twitch, or spring.

Jerkin (jer'kin) n. a jacket or short coat. Jersey (jer'zi) n. a very fine wool; a woollen shirt.
Jess (jes) n. a short strap or ribbon used in

Jest (jest) v.i. to make sport;—n. a joke. Jester (jes'ter) n. one who jests; a buffoon. Jesting (jes'ting) n. talk to excite laughter.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it) n. one of a religious order; a crafty

person. Jesuitical (jez-ū-it'i-kal) a, designing; cunning. Jesuitically (jez-ū-it'i-kal-i) ad. craftily; cunningly. Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm) a, the principles of the Jesuits.

Jet (jet) n. a very black fossil; a spout of water; a gas branch with one opening; -v.i, to shoo

forward.

Jety job's a made of jet; black;—n a small

Jew job's a Hebrew or Israelite.

Jewel job'el n a precious stone;—v.t. to fit or

dress with jewels.

Jeweller job'el-ri) n, jewels in general; the art

or trade of a jeweller.

Jewish job'sh a. pertaining to the Jews.

Jib jib) n, foremost sail of a ship.

Jib jib) n, foremost sail of a ship.

Jib jib) n, a woman who trifles with her lover;

"t. or it to encourage and then reject; cocuet.

"t. or it to encourage and then reject; cocuet.

-v.t. or i.to encourage and then reject; coquet

Jingle (jije'gl) v.t. to cause to sound with a sharp, noise;—v.t. to clink; tinkle;—n. a sharp, clinking sound; a little rattle.

[as of bells.]

ing sount; a near rattle.
Jinging (jing'ging) n. a sharp, rattling sound,
Jingo (jing'gō) n. an oath; an advocate of a warlike policy: -pl. Jingoes.
Jinrikisha (jin-rik'1-sha) n. a small two-wheeled

Juntikusa (in-tik-sha) n. a small two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men.

Job (job) n. a piece of work; -n.t. or t. to do small work; deal in stocks; hire or let out for hire.

Jobber (job'er) n. a dealer in stocks; one who works by the job.

Jockey (jok'i) n. one who rides horses in a race; horse-dealer; -pl. Jockeys; -n.t. to jostle in riding; overreach; cheat.

Jockey (jok'in given to jecting.

riding; overreach; cheat.

Jocose [jo.kös\*] a given to jesting.

Jocosely [jo.kös\*] ad, in jest; merrily.

Jocular [jok.d-lar] a, locose; merry.

Jocularity [jok.d-lar] id, locosely; merrily.

Jocularity [jok.d-lar] id, jocosely; merrily.

Jocularity [jok.d-lar] id, jocosely; merrily.

Jog (jog) a, or a, to push with the chow; walk

slowly;—n, a push with the chow;

Jogte [jog] v.t. to shake slightly.

Jog-trot [jog\*trot) n. a slow regular pace;—a.

monotonous a, of t counte; unite; combine;

monotonous.

Join [join] vt. or i. to couple; unite; combine;
close; adhere; be in contact.

Joiner [joiner] n. an artisan in woodwork.

Joinery [joiner] n. a joiner's art.

Joint [joint] n. union of bones; knot:—vt. to
form into joints;—a. shared by two or more.

Jointed (join'ted) a. having joints.

Jointer (join'ter) n. a large plane.

Jointly (joint'li) ad. unitedly.

Joint-tenant (joint-ten'ant) n. one who holds by Joint-tre (join'tur) n. an estate settled on a wife; —v.t. to settle a jointure on.

Joist (joist) n. one of the timbers to which the flooring of a house is fastened.

Joke (jōk) n. a jest;—v.t. or i. to jest; banter.
Jollity (jol'i-ti) n. noisy mirth; galety; festivity.
Also Jolliness.

Also John 1988.
Jolly (jol') a. merry; gay; lively; plump; very
Jolt (jölt) v.t. or i. to shake with jerks;—n. a
sudden shake or shock.
Jonquil (jon'kwil) n. a bulbous plant of the genus
Narcissus, allied to the daffodil.
Joss (jos) n. a Chinesa idal

Joss (jos) n. a Chinese idol.

Jostle (jos'l) v.t. or i. to push or run against;

Jostle (108.1) v.t. or z. to pulsa of run against, move as in a crowd. Jot (jot) n. an iota; a tittle; -v.t. to write briefly; Jotting (jot'nig) n. a memorandum. Journal (jur'nal) n. an account of dally transactions; a diary. Journalise (jur'nal-is) v.t. to enter in a journal. Journalise (jur'nal-is) n. one who keeps a journal; writer in a newspaper or periodical.

writer in a newspaper or periodical.
Journey (jur'ni) n. travel;—b.t to travel from one
place to another;—pl. Journeys.
Journeyman (jur'ni-man) n. a hired workman.
Joust (joost) n. a tournament;—b.t to fight on
horseback; tilt.
Jove (jö'n n. Jupiter, the supreme deity of the
Jovial (jö'ni-al) n. merry; jolly; gay.
Joviality (jö.vi-al'i-ti) n. merriment; festivity.
Also Jovialness.

JOVIAILY

Joy (fot) n. gladness; happiness; exultation; -v.t.

Joy (fot) n. gladness; happiness; exultation; -v.t.

Joy (fot) n. gladness; happiness; exultation; -v.t.

Joyfully (joi fool) is d. with joy; gladl,

Joyfully (joi fool) and with joy; gladly,

Joyless (joi fool-nes) n. great joy.

Joyless (joi fles) a. void of joy.

Joylessaly (joi fles) is d. without joy.

Joylessaless (joi fles-nes) n. state of being joyless.

Joyous (joi us) is d. with joy or gladness.

Joyousness (joi us-nes) n. state of being joyous.

Jubilant (job bi-lant) a. uttering soms of triumph.

Jubilant (job bi-lant) a. uttering soms of triumph.

Jubilatton (job-bi-la'shum) n. joyfulness; exultation.

Jubilee (jóó'bi-lē) n. the fiftieth year, in which slaves and lands were released; any season of

public rejoicing.

Judaical (joo-da'-kai) a. pertaining to the Jews.

Judaism (joo'da-izm) n. the religion of the Jews.

Judge (juj) n. one authorised to determine causes

in court ;-v.t. or i. to hear and determine; try;

sentence; compare; distinguish; reckon.
sentence; compare; distinguish; reckon.
Judgeship (juj'ship) n. the office of a judge.
Judgment (juj'ment) n. act of judging; faculty
which judges; opinion formed; verdict; sentence; discernment; good taste; a special calamity.

Judicatory (joo'di-kā-tu-ri) n. a court of justice;

Judicatory (160'di-kh-tu-ri) n. a court or justice.

—a dispensing justice.
Judicature (560'di-kä-tur) n. power of distributing
Judicial (500-dish'al) n. pertaining to courts; inflicted as a penalty.
Judicially (500-dish'al-li) ad. in the forms of justice.
Judiciary (500-dish'a-ri) a. pertaining to law
courts; —n. the judges collectively.
Judicious (500-dish'us) a. prudent; acting with
Judgeson!

Judiciously (joô-dish'us-li) ad. wisely.

Jug (jug) n. a vessel for liquids; a pitcher; a

ewer; -v.t. to boil or stew, as in a jug; -v.t. to

ewer; --v.t. to boil or stew, as in a jug; --v.t. to utter a note or call, as the nightingale. Juggle (jug'l) v.t. to play tricks; conjure. Juggler (jug'ler) v. one who juggles. Jugglery (jug'ler) in sleight of hand. Juggling (jug'ling) n. act of playing tricks; im-

Jugular (jug'ū-lar) a. belonging to the throat. Juice (joos) n. the sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.

animal substances, Juiceless (joos-les) a. without juice. Juiceless (joos-les) n. succulence. Juicy (joos-la, null of juice. Juipub (joo-joob) n. a pulpy fruit; confection of sugar and gum; any fruity lozenge. Juley (joo-lep) n. a liquor or syrup. July (joo-li') n. seventh month of the year. Jumble (jum-bl) v.t. to mix;—n. a confused mixture: a small cake.

ture; a small cake.

Jump (jump) v.i. to spring by raising both feet;—v.t. to pass by a leap; skip over;—n. leap; bound; distance leapt; fault in strata.

Jumper (jum'per) n. a cheese mite; a long iron

chisel; one who jumps in religious service

Junction jungk'shun) n. act of joining; union; place where two lines of railway meet.
Juncture jungk'tur) n. a joining; point of time.
June joon) n. sixth month of the year.
Jungle jung'dl n. land covered with trees brush-

wood, etc.; a wooded swamp.
Junior (joon'yur) a. younger in years; lower in

position or practice; -n. one who is younger or lower.

Juniper (joo'ni-per) n. an evergreen shrub. Junk (jungk) n. a Chinese ship; old ripes; hard,

[or i. to feast.

Junket (jung'ket) n. a sweetmeat; a feast; —v.t.

Juno (joo'nō) n. a heathen goddess; one of the
smaller planets.

Sinder pinnets:
Sinder pinnets:
Junto (jun'to) n. a cabal; a faction
Jupiter (joo'pi-ter) n. the supreme deity of the
pagan world; the largest of the planets.
pagan world; the largest of the planets.
Jurisdiction (joo-ried'i-kall n. used incourts of justice.
Jurisdiction (joo-rie-dik'shun) n. legal authority. or the space over which it extends.

Jurisdictional (joo-ris-dik'shun-al) a. according to

Jurisprudent (joò-ris-pròo'dens) n. the science of Jurisprudent (joò-ris-pròo'dent) n. the science of Jurisprudent (joò-ris-pròo'dent) n. understanding law; -n. one versed in law.

Jurisprudential (joò-ris-pròo'den'sha) n. belong-

ing to jurisprudence. Jurist (joo'rist) n. a professor of the civil law; a Juror (jóó'rur) n. one who serves on a jury; a

juryman. Jury (joo'ri) n. persons empanelled and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.

uryman (jóó'ri-man) n. one who serves on a jury.

Juryman flov'ri-man) n. one who serves on a jury. Jurymant flov'ri-mast) n. a temporary mast set up in place of one carried away.

Just flust) n. lawful; true: upright; exact; righteous; full; fair; equitable;—ad. near at hand or in time; exactly; barely.

Justice flustis) n. the giving to every one his due; integrity; impartiality; desert; retribution; a judge; magistrate.

Justiciary flustish'a-rii n. one who administers justified; justifia-d-bill at hat can be justified.

Justifiably flustifia-bill at hat can be justified.

Justifiably flustifia-bill at hat can be justified.

Justifiably flustifia-bill at hat can be justified.

Justification (jus-ti-fi-kā'shun) n. act of justify-

ing; vindication.

Justifier (jus'ti-fi-er) n. one who justifies.

Justificatory (jus-ti-fi-kā'tu-ri) a. defensory; vin

dicatory.

Justify (jus'ti-fi) v.t. to prove to be just; vindicate; treat as righteous; space out in even Justly (just'li) ad. equitably; uprightly; accur-

Justness (just'nes) n. equity; fairness; propriety; Jut (jut) v.i. to shoot out or project; -n. a projec-

Jute (joot) n. a substance like hemp, from which a coarse kind of cloth is woven.

Juvenile (jóó've-nil) a. young; youthful. Juvenility (jóó-ve-nil'i-ti) n. youthfulness. Juxtaposition (juks-ta-pō-zish'un) n. placing or

being placed near; contiguity.

Kafir, Kaffir (kafer) n. one of a woolly-haired race

Kafir, Kaffir (kafer) n. one of a woolly-haired race inhabiting the eastern part of South Africa; the language of the Kafirs. [Kale. Kall (kal) n. a kind of cabbage. Also written Kaleidoscope (ka-li'du-skōp) n. an optical instrument which multiplies an object into an endless variety of coloured figures. [cloth. Kamptulicen (kamp-tvli-kun) n. a kind of floor-Kamparoo (kang-ga-roo') n. a marsupial quadruped of Australia.

of Australia

Kaolin (kā'u-lin) n. a fine kind of porcelain clay.
Kaw (kaw). See Caw.
Karoo, Karroo (ka-rōo') n. the name given to
immense clayey table-lands in South Africa.

Kea (ke'a) n. the sheep-killing parrot of New

Kedge (kcj) n. a small anchor;—v.t. to warp by means of a kedge.

means of a kedge.

Keel (kel) n. the lower timber of a ship.

Keel hall n. the lower timber of a ship.

Keen (ken) a. eager; sharp; piercine.

Keen (ken) a. eager; sharp; piercine.

Keen (ken) b. a. eager; sharp; piercine.

Keep (kep) n. tipnet. and pp. Kept) to preserve.

hold; watch; protect; observe; fulfil; conceal—n. to remain in; endure—n. a stronghold central tower; maintenance; cost of boarding.

Keeper (ke'per) n. one who preserves or guards.

Keeping (ke'ping) n. custody; care.

Keg (keg) n. a small cask.
Kelp (kelp) n. the calcined ashes of seaweed.

Kelt (kelt) n. a spent or spawned salmon. Kennel (ken'el) n. a cot for dogs; a

hounds; hole; gutter; -v.t. or i. to lodge in a

Kept (kept) pret and pp. of Keep. Kerb (kerb). See Curb-stone. Kerchief (kgr'chif) n. a cloth to cover the head.

Kernel (ker'ael) n. anything enclosed in a husk or shell; grain; seed; central part; gist; core;—v.i. to form a kernel.

Kerosene (keru-sen) n. a bituminous oil used for Kersey (ker'zi) n. a woollen cloth.

Kerseymere (kgrzi-mēr) n. a thin woollen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool.

Kestrel (kes'trel, n. a small slender hawk, of a

reddish-fawn colour. Ketch (kech) n. a vessel having two masts-a

main and a mizea.

Retchup (kech'up) 2. a sauce.

Retthup (kech'up) 2. a for bolling.

Rettle (ket'l) n. a vessel for bolling.

Rettledrum (ket'l-drum) n. a drum of metal
except the head.

Rey (ke) n. an instrument to fasten and open locks; middle stone of an arch; a small screw or lever; fundamental tone; solution; a book of answers to exercises

Keyed (kēd) a. furnished with keys. Keyhole (kē'hōl) n. hole in a lock or door which

receives the key.

Keystone (kē'stōn) n. the top stone of an arch.

Khaki (kā'kē) a, dust-coloured,

or gray;—n. a cloth of this colour, used for the uniforms of soldiers on active or foreign

Khedive (ke-dev') n. the title of

Keystone.

the ruler of Egypt since 1867.

Kick (kik) n. a blow with the foot; -v.t. or i. to strike with the foot.

Kid (kid) n. a young goat; leather made of its skin: a small wooden tub.

Kidnap (kid'nap) v.t. to steal, as persons.
Kidnapper (kid'nap-er) n. one who steals a human being.

Kidney (kid'ni) n. that part of the viscera which secretes the urine; -pl. Kidneys.

Kilderkin (kil'der-kin) n. a small barrel.

Kill (kil) v.t. to slay; quell.

Kiln (kil) n. an oven for drying or burning any-Kilogramme (kil'u-gram) n. a French measure of weight, equal to 2 20462 lb. avoir.

Weight, equat to 2 2005 10. avoir.

Kilt (kilt) n. a short plaited skirt worn by Highlanders, and especially by Highland soldiers.

Kilted (kil/ted) α. tucked up; shortened; dressed

in a kilt.

Kin (kin) n. kindred; relation.

Kind (kind) a. noting a humane disposition;
benevolent; gracious;—n. a genus; race; sort.

Kindergarten (kin-der-gar'tn) n. a school for the training of infants.

Kindle (kind'le) v.t. to set on fire;—v.t. to ignite.

Kindler (kind'ler) n. he or that which kindles.

Kindliness (kind'li-nes) n. affectionate disposition;

[favourable. benevoience. Kindy (kind'i) ad. with goodwill;—a. mild; Kinduess (kind'nes) n. sympathising benevolence; goodness; any friendly act.
Kindred (kin'dred) n. people related to each other; relatives;—a. allied by birth; congenial;

of like nature.

Kine (kin) n. old pl. of Cow.

Kine (kin) n. old pl. of Cow.

Kinematograph (kin-e-mat/u-graf) n. an instrument by means of which a series of photographs taken in rapid succession can be projected so as to reproduce to the eye the movements of the original scene

Kinetic (ki-net'ik) a. producing motion; -n.pl. the science of forces producing motion.

King (king) n. a monarch; a playing card; chief

piece in chess.

Kingdom (king'dum) n. the territory subject to a king; a region; a scientific division. Kingly (king'li) a. royal; like a king. Kinsfolk (kinz'fök) n. relations; kindred.

Kinsman (kinz'man) n. a relation.

Kipper (kip'er) n. salmon out of season; salmon, haddock, herring, etc., salted and dried;—v.t. to cure or preserve, as salmon.

Kipskin (kip'skin) n. leather prepared from the

skin of young cattle.

Kirk (kerk) n. the church, as in Scotland.

Kirtle (ker'tl) n. a short upper garment for women.

Kiss (kis) n. a salute with the lips;—n.t. to salute with the lips.

Kit (kit) n. a soldier's or sailor's outfit.

Kitchen (kich'en) n. a room for cooking.

Kite (kit) n. a rapacious bird of the hawk family;

a child's paper toy for flying; an accommodation bill

Kith (kith) n. a person or persons well known; Kitten (kit'n) n. the young of a cat. Kittiwake (kit'i-wāk) n. a gull common on British

coasts. [to steal. Kleptomania (klep-tu-mā/ni-a) n. a morbid desire Knack (nak) n. a toy; contrivance; dexterity.

Knap (nap) n. a protuberance; button;—v.t. or i.

to bite; strike with a sharp sound; snap. Knapsack (nap'sak) n. a soldier's sack.

Knave (nav) n. a rascal; a playing card. Knavery (naveri) n. dishonesty; trickery; mis-

chievous practices.

Knavish (nā/vish) a. dishonest.

Knead (nëd) v.t. to work and mix with the hands. Knea (në) n. the joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; a timber like a bent knee. Kneel (nël) v.t. to fall on the knees.

Kneepan (ne'pan) n. the round bone of the knee. Knell (nel) n. the sound of a bell;—v.t. to ring;

Knew (nu) pret. of Knew.

Knickerbockers (nik'er-bok'erz) n.pl. loose;trousers

gathered in at the knee.

Knick-knack (nik'nak) n. a trifle or toy.

Knife (nif) n. an instrument for cutting;—71.

Knives. Knight (nīt) n. a title of honour; champion; a

Knight (nit) n. a title of honour; champion; a piece in chess;—b. to create a knight.
Knight-errant (nit-er'ant) n. a roving knight.
Knight-errant (nit-er'ant) n. a roving knight;
the body of knights.
Knightly (nit (nit) n. bed gainty of a knight;
the body of knights.
Knightly (nit'll) a. pertaining to or becoming a
Knit (nit) v.f. [pref. and pp. Knit, Knitted] to
unite, as threads with needles; join closely;—
t. to interweave; grow together. [for knitting.
Knitting-needle (nit'ing-ne-dl) n. a needle used

Knob (nob) n. a knot; a protuberance. Knobby (nob'i) a. full of knots; hard.

Knock (nok) v.t. or i. to hit; strike; dash;-n. 9

Anock (nok) v.t. or a to hit; strike; dash; -n. a blow; a dashing; a rap.

Knocker (nok'er) n. a hammer on a doop.

Knol (nōl) n. a little hill.

Knop (nop) n. a knob; button; round bunch of knot (not) n. a tie; joint of a plant; bond of union; cluster; group; epaulette; a nautical mile; a porter's pad; -n.t. to form knots.

Knotty (not'i) a. full of knots; intricate.

ment. Stand: perceive; recognise. Know (no) v.t. [pret. Knew; pp. Known] to under-Knowingly (no'ing-li) ad. with knowledge; deliberately.

Knowledge (nol'ej) n. clear perception; information; instruction; practical acquaintance.

Knuckle (nuk'l) n. a joint of the fingers, etc.;—v.i.

to submit to in contest. of faith.

Koran (kō-ran', kō'ran) n. the Mohammedan book Kraal (kral) n, a Hottentot hut or village. Kreutzer (kroit'zer) n. an old German coin, equal

to ld.; a modern Austrian coin, value about a farthing. Kyanise (ki'an-īz) v.t. to preserve timber from the dry rot by the use of corrosive sublimate.

Kyloes (kī'loz) n.pl. Highland cattle.

La (la) n. a note in music. La (law) inter. look. [ment. Laager (lager) n. in South Africa, an encamp-Label (label) n. a slip of paper, etc., containing a name or title, tied to anything;—n.t. to affix a label. letter uttered by the lips.

label. [latter uttered by the lips. — a Labial (lab'bi-al) a. pertaining to the lips. — n. a Laboratory (lab'ur-a-tu-ri, la-bor'a-tu-ri) n. a place for chemical operations. — ing labour. Laborious (la-bo'ri-us) a. diligent in work; requir-Laborious (la-bo'ri-us) a. diligent in work; requir-Laborious (la-bur) n. work; toil; travail;—u.t. or t.

to work; toil. Labourer (la'bur-er) n. a workman

Laburnum (la-bur'num) n. a small tree bearing beautiful clusters of yellow flowers. Labyrinth (lab'i-rinth) n. a place full of windings;

maze; any perplexing difficulty.

Labyrinthian (lab-i-rinth'i-an) a. winding; intri-

cate. Also Labyrinthine.

Lac (lak) n. a resinous substance; in India, 100,000. Lace (las) n. work composed of fine threads; a plaited string ;-v.t. to fasten or trim with lace;

Lacerate (las'er-āt) v.t. to rend; tear; wound Laceration (las-er-ā'shun) n. act of tearing; a rent. Lacerative (las'er-ā-tiv) a. tending to tear. Lachrymose (lak'ri-mös) a. generating or shedding tears; mourstal tears: mournful.

Lacing (la'sing) n. fastening with a cord through eyelet holes; the cord itself.

Lack (lak) v.t. or i. to be in want; be wanting; n. want or need of. [sive. Lackadaisical [lak-a-dā/zi-kal] a. affectedly pen-Lackaday [lak-a-di/xz. alas! the day. Lackady [lak-di/xz. alas! the day.

wait upon with servility

Laconic (la-kon'ik) a. pertaining to Lacedemonia,

Sparta, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants; brief; pithy; concise.
Laconically; (la-kon'l-kal-i) ad. concisely.
Laconism (lak'u-nism) n. a pithy phrase or ex-

[varnish.

Lacquer (lak'er) v.t. to varnish;—n. a yellow Lactation (lak-tā/shun) n. suckling or time of suckling.

Lad (lad) n. a boy; a young man. [gradual rise. Ladder (lad'er) n. a frame with round steps; Lade (lad) v.t. [pret. Laded; pp. Laded, Laden] to

load; throw out with a dipper.
Lading [la'ding) n. load; cargo.
Ladie (la'di) n. a dipper with a handle.

Lady (la'di) n. mistress of a house; wife; a title

For respect.

Lag (lag) v.t. to move slowly; stay behind; loiter;

Lag (lag) v.t. to move slowly; stay behind; loiter;

—a. tardy; late;—a. the last; fag-end.

Lager-beer [lager-ber) n. a strong German beer,

Lagoon [lager-ber] n. a shallow pond; a lake in a

Laic (13'ik) n. a layman ;—a. belonging to the laity. Also Laical.

Lair (lar) n. couch of a wild beast.

Laird (lard) n. a landowner; lord of a manor.

Laity (lard) n. the people, as distinct from the

clergy, a body of water surrounded by land; Lake (lak) n. a body of water surrounded by land; Lakelet (lak'let) n. a little lake; pond.

Lama (la'ma) n. a Buddhist priest in Tibet.

Lamb (lam) n. a young sheep; -v.t. or i. to bring forth lambs. flickering Lambent (lam'bent) a. playing over the surface; Lambkin (lam'kin) n. a young lamb. Lame (lam) a. unsound in limb;—n.t. to make

Lamella (la-mel'a) n. a very thin plate or scale. Lamellar (la-mel'ar) a. formed in thin plates.

Lamely (lām'li) ad. like a cripple; imperfectly. Lameness (lam'nes) n. the state of a cripple; weakness. Ideplore; regret. Lament (la-ment') v.t. or i. to weep or mourn for; Lamentable (lam'en-ta-bl) a. deserving or ex-

pressing sorrow.

Lamentably (lam'en-ta-bli) ad. pitifully; de-

spicably.

Lamentation (lam-en-ta/shun) \*\*next spicably.

Lamentation (lam-en-ta/shun) \*\*next spicably.

Lamia (la mi-a) \*\*next spicably.

Lamia (lamia) \*\*next spicably.

Lamia (

Lamish (lām'ish) a. somewhat lame: halting.
Laminas (lam'ins) n. the first day of August.
Laminas (lam'ins) n. the first day of August.
Laminas (lam'ins) n. the first day of hearded valuure inhabiting the mountains of Asia,
Laminas (lam'ins) n. Laminas (lam'ins

smoke of resinous substances.

Lamplighter (lamp'lī-ter) n. one who lights street [abuse with satire.

lamps.

Lampoon (lam-poòn') n. a personal satire;—n.t. to

Lampooner (lam-poòn') n. a personal satire;—n.t. to

Lampooner (lam-poòn') n. one who lampoons.

Lamprey (lam') n. n. a fish like an eel.

Lancasterian (lang-kas-te'ri-an) a. pertaining to

the educational method of Joseph Lancaster, by

which the younger pupils in elementary schools

were taught by more advanced pupils, to whom

the name monitors was applied.

Lancastrian (lang-kas' trian) an calbarrate of

Lancastrian (lang-kas'tri-an) n. an adherent of the House of Lancaster during the Wars of the Roses;  $-\alpha$ . pertaining to the House of Lancaster. Lance (lans) n. a long spear: -v.t. to pierce; open with a lancet; throw or dart.

Lancer (lan'ser) n. a light cavalry soldier;

kind of dance. Lancet (lan'set) n. a surgical instrument to let Land (land) n. ground; country; region; soil; an estate;—v.t. to put on shore;—v.t. to come on shore. Triage.

Landau (lan'daw) n. a kind of four-wheeled car-Land-court (land'kort) n. a court held to arrange

Landing (lan'ding) n. a place for going on shore; Landing (lan'ding) n. a place for going on shore; level part of a staircase between the flights. Landlady (land'la-di) n. a female who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn. Landless (land'les) n. having no land. Landlock (land'lock) n. to enclose by land. Landlock (land'lord) n. the lord of land; master

sailor. Landlubber (land'lub-er) n. any one who is not a Landmark (land'mark) n. mark of bounds to land; an elevated object.

Land-office (land'of-is) n. office for the disposal of Landscape (land'skap) n. the aspect or a picture

of a portion of country.

Landslip (land/slip) n. a portion of land sliding [first time at sea down a mountain.

Landsman (landz'man) n. a sailor serving for the Landsturm (lant'stoorm) n. the last line of re-serves in Germany, only levied in time of national emergency.

Landward (land'ward) ad. towards land.

Landwehr (lant'var) n. reserve military forces in

Germany and Austria, consisting of that part

of the army which has completed its service with the colours.

Lane (lan) n. a narrow passage or street.

Language (lang'gwij) n. human speech; style or expression peculiar to a nation or an individual.

Languid (lang'gwid) a. weak; faint; feeble.
Languidly (lang'gwid-li) ad. faintly; weakly.
Languish (lang'gwish) v.t. to droop; pine away;

Laxusness

Latinise (lat'in-iz) v.t. to turning on a prop, for

Languor (lang'gwer) n. faintness; lassitude, Lank (langk) a. thin; slender; loose. Lankness (langk'nes) n. a want of flesh.

Lanky (lang'ki) a. tall and slender.

Lanoline, Lanolin (lan'u-lin) n, an oily substance obtained from wool. [candle or lamp.

obtained from wool. [candle or lamp. Lantern (lan'tern) n. a transparent case for a Lanyards (lan'yardz) n.pl. small ropes.
Lap (lap) n. the loose part of a coat; part between the knees and the body when seated; border; edge;—n.t. or i. to lay over; lick.
Lapdog (lap'dos) n. a small pet dog.
Lapful (lap'fool) n. as much as the lap can hold.
Lapldary (lap'i-la-ri) n. a dealer in precious

Lappet lap'et) n. part of a garment banging loose.
Lapse (lap) v.t. to slip; slide; to deviate from rectitude; -n. passing; failing in duty; fault.
Lapstone (lap'ston) n. a stone on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lapwing (lap'wing) n. a bird of the plover family. Larboard (lar'burd) n. left-hand side of a ship. Larcenous (lar'se-nus) a. of the nature of theft.

Larceny (lar'se-ni) n. theft.

Larch (larch) n. a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters. [pork. Lard (lard) n. the fat of swine;—v.t. to stuff with

Larder (lar'der) n. a place where meat is kept. Large (larj) a. bulky; wide; liberal. Largely (larj'li) ad. extensively. Largeness (larj'nes) n. great size.

Largess (lar'jes) n. a gift; present. Lark (lark) n. a small song-bird; a prank or frolic; -v.i. to make sport

Larva (lar'va) n. an insect in the first stage after

leaving the egg:—pl. Larvæ.
Larynx (lar'ingks) n. the windpipe.
Lascivious (la-siv'i-us) a. wanton; lewd; lustful. Lash (lash) n. the thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip;—v.t. to strike with a lash; tie with a cord; censure severely;—v.i. to ply the whip;

break out. Lass (las) n. a young maiden. Lassitude (las'i-tūd) n. languor of body; weari-

Lasso (las'o) n. a rope with a noose;—pl. Lassos.
Last (last) a. following all the rest; hindmost;—
ad. the last time; in conclusion;—n. a form to shape a shoe; a weight of 4000 lb.; -v.i. to continue in time.

Lasting (las' ting) a. continuing long; permanent; Lastingly (las' ting-li) ad. in a lasting manner. Lastly (last' li) ad. in the last place; finally. Latch (lach) n. the catch of a door;—v.t. to fasten

with a latch.

Late (lat) a coming after the time; slow; tardy; recent; near the close; departed;—ad. far in the day or night.

Lately (lat'li) ad. not long ago.

Latency (lat'ten-si) n. state of being concealed.

Lateness (lat'nes) n. state of being late. Latent (la'tent) a. hidden ; secret.

Later (la'ter) a. comp. more late; posterior. Lateral (lat'e-ral) a. pertaining to, or proceeding

Lateral (lat'e-ral) a. pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side. Laterally (lat'e-ral) a. pertaining to the Pope's Laterally (lat'e-ran) a. pertaining to the Pope's cathedral church, St. John Lateran, at Rome. Lateran Council (lat'er-an cown'sil) a. one of five general councils of the Western (Latin) Church, held in St. John Lateran, at Rome, in 123, 1139,

1179, 1215, and 1512-17.

Lath (lath) n. a thin strip of wood to support plaster;—n.t. to cover with laths.

Lathe (lath) n. a turner's machine.

Lather (larm'er) froth of soap and water; -v.t. to spread with lather.

Lathing (lath'ing) n. covering with laths; the

laths used in covering a wall.

Lathy (lath'i) a. thin as a lath.

Latin (latin) a. pertaining to the Roman language;—n. the ancient language of the Romans.

Latinism (lat'in-ism) n. an Latinity (la-tin'i-ti) n. pur) Latitude (lat'i-tūd) n. distar

Latitudinal (la-ti-tū'di-nal) a Latitudinarian (lat-i-tū-di-nā'r exercises freedom in thinking :=

in religious opinion. Latitudinous (la-ti-tū'di-nus) a. of Latten (lat'en) n. iron plate covere kind of bronze,

Latter (lat'er) a the last of two; mc Latterly (lat'er-li) ad. of late; lately. Lattice (lat'is) n. network of cross bars; form with cross bars.

Laud (lawd) n. commendation; praise in worship;

Laud lawd, n. commendation; praise in worsing;

—n.t. to praise; extol.
Laudable (law'da-bil) a. praiseworthy.
Laudable (law'da-bil) ad. so-as to deserve praise.
Laudanum (law'da-num) n. opium dissolved in
spirit of wine. Sometimes written Ladanum.
Laudatory (law'da-tu-ri) a. containing praise.

Laugh (lai) v.t. or t. to express pleasure, mirth, etc.; smile; chuckle; be gay or happy;—n. an expression of mirth peculiar to man.

Laughable (la'fa-bl) a. that may excite laughter.

Laughter (laf'ter) n. convulsive expression of

Laughter (arter) n. convusive expression of mirth, ridicule, etc.
Launch (lansh) v.t. or i. to throw; send forth; silde into water; go forth; expatiate;—n. act of launching; the largest boat in a ship.
Laundress [lair/dres] n. a washerwoman.

Laundry (lan'dri) n. a place where clothes are washed and dressed.

Laureate (law're-āt) α. invested with a laurel wreath;—n. the court poet;—v.t. to confer a degree on.

aurel (lor'el) n. the bay tree. Laurentian (law-ren'shi-an) a. (1) pertaining to a series of rocks spread over a large area in the district of the Great Lakes; (2) of or pertaining to the St. Lawrence River; (3) of or pertaining to Lorenzo dei Medici of Florence.

to horeizo dei medici of Fibrene; ha libra-ri) n. a famous library, noted specially for its manuscripts. It was founded at Florence by Pope Clement VII. in the sixteenth century.

Lava (la'va) n. melted matter flowing from a

Lavatory (lav'a-tu-ri) n. a place for washing; a lotion for a diseased part.

Lave (lav) v.t. or i. to wash; bathe.

Lavender (lav'en-der) n. an aromatic plant; a grayish blue colour.

grayish the coord.

Laver (la'ver) n. a large basin.

Laverock (la'ver) okl n. the skylark.

Lavish (a.v'sh) a. expending with profusion;

prodigal; wasteful;—v.t. to expend profusely;

Lavishly (lav'ish-li) ad. with wasteful profusion, Law (law) n. rule of action or motion; statute;

Lawful (law'fool) a. conformable to law; legal; Lawfulness (law'fool-nes) n. legality.

Lawgiver (law'giv-er) n. a legislator.
Lawless (law'les) a. not restrained by law. Lawlessly (law'les-li) ad. without the restraints of law.

Lawn (lawn) n. an open space covered with grass; a fine linen or cambric; a bishop's robe.
Lawsut (law'sūt) n. a process in law.
Lawn-tennis (lawn-ten'nis) n. a game played with

rackets and balls. [practises law. Lawyer (law'yer) one who is versed in or who Lawyerly (law'yer-li) a. like a lawyer; legal;

Lax (laks) a. loose; vague; slack.
Laxative (lak'sa-tiv) a. having the quality of re-

lieving costiveness.

Laxity (lak'si-ti) n. slackness; looseness; vagueness; dissoluteness; openness of the bowels.

Laxity (leks'ii) ad. loosely.

pp. Laid] to place; beat; wager; produce eggs; m; a row;—a. pertaining [shoot or twig.

tratum; bed; a course; a La (la) n. a note in (l) a baby's complete outfit; La (law) inter. loof used for carrying powder in a

Label (la'bel) n, g-ūr) n. a wooden figure of the name or title, artist's model.

label. (la'h', laz'ar) n. one not a clergyman. Labial (la'h', laz'ar) n. a person with a pestilential

Laborator [eased persons. for cheo (laz-a-ret/tō) n. a pest-house for dis-Labori (lā/zi-li) ad. in a slothful manner. [ness. Lahness (lā/zi-nes) n. habitual inaction; sluggish-

Lazy ( $l\bar{a}'zi$ )  $\alpha$ . slothful; sluggish. Lead (led) n. a soft metal; a plummet; thin plate of type metal; stick of plumbago; -v.t. to cover or fit with lead.

of nigwith lead.

Lead (lead) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Led] to go before; guide; direct; precede; tend to.

Leaden (led'n) a. consisting of lead.

Leader (le'der) n. one who leads; chief of a party; principal wheel; editorial article.

Leadership (le'der ship) n. office or authority of a leader.

Leaf (left) n. part of a plant; part of a book; one side of a double door; -pk.

Leaves; -v.i. to put forth

Leafage (lē'fij) n. leaves collectively; season of leafing.
 Leafless (lēf'les) α. destitute of

Leaflet (lef'let) n. a small leaf. Leafy (le'fi) a. full of leaves

Leafy (lefi) a. full of leaves.

Leagus (leg.) n. a combination or alliance; international compact; three miles: -n.i. to unite for mutual interest.

Leak (lek) n. a crack or hole that permits a finid to pass; the escape of a finid; -v.i. to let a finid in or out.

Leakage (lefkin) n. loss, or allowance for loss, by leaking.

[for in.

leaking. Leaky (le'ki) n. letting or apt to let water out Leal (lel) a. loyal; faithful; true-hearted. Lean (len) a. thin; slender;—n. flesh without

fat :—v.i. to incline ; bend. Leanness (lēn'nes) n. want of flesh.

Leap (lep) v.i. to spring; bound;-n. a jump; bound; skip.

Leapfrog (lep'frog) n. a boy's game of leaping over

another who stoops down.

Leap-year (lep'yer) n. every fourth year, which
has one day more than others.

Learn (lern) n.t. on i. to gain knowledge or skill;

receive information or instruction.

Learned (ler'ned) a. having learning.

Learnedy (ler'ned) if ad, with erudition.

Learner (ler'ner) n. one who is acquiring know-

Learning derining) n. knowledge acquired by standing derining) n. knowledge acquired by standing derivative that may be leased. Lease des) n. a letting for hire; the contract or the derivative for such letting;—n.t. to let for use by

Leasehold (les'hold) n. a tenure held by lease. Leash (lesh) n. a leather thong; a band; a brace-and-a-half.

Least (lest) a. smallest;—ad. in the lowest degree. Leather (leth'er) n. the hide of an animal dressed.

dressed. Leathern (lern'grn) a. made of leather. Leave (lev) a. liberty granted; permission; licence; a formal parting;—v.t. [pret. and pp. Left] to quit; suffer to remain; have at death; bequeath; permit;—v.t. to depart; desist. Leaven (lev'n) n. a mass of sour dough for making other dough light;—v.t. to raise and make light; taint; inhue.

Leavings (le'vingz) n.pl. things left Deavings to vinigal n.ps. tilings lett. Lecher (lech'er) n. a man given to lewdness. Lecherous (lech'er-us) a. lustful; lascivious. Lecteron (lech'er-us) a. bookstand for holding the volumes from which the church service is read. Lection (lek'shun) n. a reading.

Lecture (lec'tur) n. a reading. Lecture (lec'tur) n. a discourse; recital; reproof; -v. to read lectures; reprove. Lecturer (lec'tur-ey) n. a teacher by lectures. Lectureship (lek'tur-ship) n. office of a lecturer. Led (led) pret and pp. of Lead.

Ledge (lej) n. a layer; shelf; a ridge; a moulding:

prominent part. Ledger (lej'er) n. a chief book of accounts.

Lee (le) n. side opposite to the wind. Leech (lech) n. an aquatic blood-sucking worm; a physician; edge of a sail; -v.t. to bleed with leeches

Leek (lek) n. a garden plant allied to the onion. Leer (ler) n. an oblique or arch look; -v.i. to look obliquely or archly.

Lees (lez) n.pl. dregs; sediment of liquor. Lee-shore (le'shor) n. the shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee-side (le'sid) n. side of a vessel opposite to the direction of the wind; sheltered side. Leet (let) n. a court of record; a list of candidates

for office

Leeward (le'ward, lôo'ard) ad. towards the lee. Leewary (lē'wā) n. movement towards the lee. Left (left) pret. and pp. of Leave;—a. opposite to

Left-handed (left'han-ded) a. using the left hand with most dexterity.

Leg (leg) n. limb of an animal used to support the

Legacy (leg'a-si) n. a bequest by will. Legal (le'gal) a. according to law; permitted by

Legalise (le'gal-īz) v.t. 'to make lawful; authorise. Legality (le-gal'i-ti) n. lawfulness; observance of the letter of the law. Also Legalism.

Legally (legal-i) ad. according to law.

Legate (leg'at) n. ambassador of the pope; deputy.

Legate (leg'a-te') n. one who has a legacy.

Legation (le-ga'shun) n. an embassy; suit of an ambassador. Legator (leg-a-tor', le-gā'ter) n. one who bequeaths. Legend (lej'end) n. an ancient tale or tradition;

any marvellous story; motto or inscription.
Legendary (lej'en-da-ri) a. fabulous; romantic.
Legerd-main (lej-ed-emain') a. sleight of hand.
Leger-line (lej'er-lin) n. in Music, a line above or under the staff.

under the stall.

Lagibility (leji-bl/1-ti) n quality or state of being easily read. Also Legibleness. Legible (leji-bl) a, that can be read. Legibly (leji-bl) ad. so that it can be read. Legibly (leji-ln) ad. so that it can be read. Legibly (leji-ln) a. body of soldiers; a great number

Legionary (lē'jun-a-ri) a. pertaining to legions. Legislate (lej'is-lāt) v.t. to make laws. Legislation (lej-is-lā'shun) n. the act of making

laws.
Legislative (lej'is-lä-tiv) a. passing laws.
Legislator (lej'is-lä-ter) n. one who makes laws.
Legislature (lej'is-lä-tūr) n. the body that makes

Legist ( $l\bar{e}'$ jist) n. one skilled in the laws.

Legitimacy (le-jit'-ma-si) n. lawfulness of birth; genuineness; logical sequence. Legitimate (le-jit'-mat) n. lawful; lawfully begotten; fairly deduced; authorised;—n.t. to

make lawful.

Legitimately (le-jit'i-mat-li) ad. lawfully.
Leisure lezh'ur, le'zhur) n. freedom from occupation; spare time; convenience.
Leisurely (lezh'ur-li, le'zhur-li) ad. slowly;—a.

Lemma (lem'a) n. a previous or assumed proposi-

Lemming (lem'ing) n. a burrowing animal of the rat family.

Lemon (lem'un) n. an acid fruit of the orange sort; the tree that produces lemons.

Lemonade (lem-un-ad') n. water, sugar, and lemon-juice rendered effervescent.

Lemur (le'mur) n. an animal of the monkey kind.

Lend (lend) v.t. [pret. and pp. Lent] to grant on
condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent Lender (len'der) n. one who lends money on in-

Length (length) n. extent from end to end; extension; reach; long duration.

Lengthen (leng'thn) v.t. to make longer;—v.i. to grow longer.

Lengthiness (leng'thi-nes) n. prolixity in speech; undue length.

Lengthwise (length'wiz) ad. in direction of the

Lengthy (leng'thi) a. somewhat long.
Leniency (len'yen-si) n. mildness; clemency.
Lenient (len'yent) a. softening; mild.
Lenitive (len'i-tir) a. assuasive; easing; soften-

ing;—n. a mild purgative.

Lenity (len'i-ti) n. mildness; mercy.

Leno (le'no) n. a kind of cotton gauze.

Lens (lenz) n. a glass by which rays of light are refracted and objects are magnified and dimin-

Lent (lent) pret. and pp. of Lend;—n. the time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Lenten (len'ten) a. pertaining to Lent; used in Lentil (len'til) n. an annual plant allied to the

Leo (le'o) n. the lion; fifth sign of the zodiac.

Leonine (le'u-nin) a. having the qualities of a

Leopard (lep'ard) n, a spotted beast of prey. Leper (lep'er) n, one infected with leprosy. Leporine (lep'u-rin) a, pertaining to a hare. Leprosy (lep rusi) n. a cutaneous disease. Leprous (lep rus) n. affected with leprosy. Lesion (lep run) n. hurting; wound; injury. Less (les) a. smaller; not so large;—ad. in a smaller degree;—n. a smaller portion; the

vounger.

Lessee (le-se') n. one to whom a lease is made. Lessen (les'n) v.t. or i. to make or become less in

Lesser (les'er) a. smaller of two; inferior. Lesson (les'n) n. a portion of a book to be read or

learned; a doctrine inculcated.

Lessor (les-er') n. he who grants a lease. Lest (lest) con, for fear that.

Lest (lest) con, for rear that.
Let (left) k. [pret. and pp. Let] to permit; lease;
—n. to be leased;—n. hinderance; delay.
Lethal [et thal] a. mortal; deadly.
Lethargic (le-thar'jik) a. sleepy; drowsy.
Lethargically (le-thar'jik) a.d. in a dull or

drowsy manner Lethargy (leth'ar-ii) n. morbid drowsiness: dull-

Lette (le'the) n. oblivion; death. Letter (let'er) n. one who leases; an alphabetical character; a written message; a printing type; the literal meaning;—v.t. to stamp with letters.

Lettered (let'grd) a. learned; docqueted;

stamped with name or title.

Letterpress (let'er-pres) n. print from type.
Letters (let'er) n. pl. learning; literature.
Lettuce (let's) n. a garden plant eaten as a salad.
Levant (le-vant') n. the eastern countries along

the Mediterranean;—a. eastern.

Levanter (le-van'ter) n. a strong east wind in the
Levant; one who absconds without paying his

Levee (lev'e) n. assembly of people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of

Level (lev'el) a. even; flat; plain; -v.t. to make even;—n. a plain; a flat surface; equality.

Leveller (lev'el-er) n. one who levels.

Levelling (lev'el-ing) n. act of bringing to a level.

Lever (le'ver) n. a bar, turning on a prop, for raising weights. Leverage (le'ver-

ij) n. mechanichase of a lever. Leveret (lev'er-et) n. a young hare. Leviable (lev'i-abl) a. that may be levied.

Leviathan (le-vī'athan) n. a large sea animal.

Levite (le'vit) n. one of the tribe of Levi.
Levitical (le-vit'i-kal) a. pertaining to the Levites.
Leviticus (le-vit'i-kus) n. the third book of the Old Testament scriptures.

Lever.

Levity (lev'i-ti) n. want of weight; lightness; thoughtlessness; trifling disposition; frivolity. Levy (lev'i) v.t. to raise; collect;—n. the act of raising money or troops; the amount or number raised

Lawd (ltd) a. given to the indulgence of lust; licentious; lascivious. Lewdly (ud/1) ad. wantonly. [unchastity. Lewdless (ltd) rus | n. unlawful indulgence of lust; Lexical (lek si-ka) a. pertaining to a lexicon.

Lexicographer (lek-si-kog'ra-fer) n. the writer of a dictionary. [ing to lexicography. Lexicographical (lek-si-kōg'ra-fi) n. the art of com-

posing dictionaries.

posing dictionaries.
Lexicon (lek'si-kun) n. a dictionary.
Leydan-jar (li'dn-jar) n.'a jar used to accumulate electricity, invented in Leyden, Holland.
Liability (li-a-bil'i-ti) n. a state of being liable; responsibility; tendency.
Liable (li'a-bi) a. bound in law; subject or ex-

posed to; responsible. Liar (lī'ar) n. one who utters falsehood.

Libation (li-bā'shun) n. an offering of wine. Libel (li'bel) n. a defamatory writing; a lampoon; -v.t. to defame by writing.

Libeller (lī'bel-er) n. one who libels. Libellous (lī'bel-us) a. defamatory.

Liberal (lib'e-ral) a. free in giving: enlarged; candid;—n. an advocate of greater freedom in

candid;—h. an advocate of greater nection in political institutions.
Liberalise (lib'e-ral'iz) v.t. to free from narrow Liberality (lib-e-ral'it) n generosity; largeness of mind; impartiality.
Liberate (lib'e-ral'i) v.t. to set free.
Liberation (lib-e-rassium) n. a setting free.
Liberator (lib'e-rassium) n. and the control of the cont

sets free.

Libertine (lib'er-tin) n. a dissolute man;—a. licen-Libertinism (lib'er-tin-izm) n. licentiousness of Liberthism (no grand doctrine or life. [munity, doctrine or life. Liberty (lib'er-til n. freedom; permission; im-Libidinous (li-bid'in-us) a. lustful; lewd; licen-[zodiac.

tious. [zodiac. Libra (li'bra) n. the balance; seventh sign of the Librarian (li-bra/ri-an) n. one who has charge of a

Horary, Library, a. a collection of books; place Librard (library, t. c. v. t. to balance; poise, Libration (li-brar's), n. act of balancing, Libratory (librat-u-ri), a. moving like a balance, Libratory (librat-u-ri), a. book of the words of an

Opera.
Lice (lis pl. of Louse.
Licence (li'sens) n. leave; grant of permission
to practise or deal in; the document itself;
excess or abuse of freedom;—License, v.t. to
permit by legal warrant; authorise.
Licentiate (li-sen'shi-sh' n. one who has a licence.
Licentious (li-sen'shus) a. loose in morals; disso-

Licentiously (li-sen'shus-li) ad. dissolutely; loosely. Licentiousness (li-sen'shus-nes) n. excessive freedom in principles or practice.

Lich-gate (lich'gat) n. a churchyard gate, with a porch in which the bier may stand while the introductory part of the burial service is read. Lick (lich vt. to pass over with the tongue; lap;—n. a stroke; a salt spring.

Lickeriah (lik'erish) n. delicate; dainty; temptictor (lik'tur) n. an officer attending a Roman magistrate, who bore an axe and rods as ensigns of office.

Lid (lid) n. a cover of a vessel or box. Lie (li) n. a false statement uttered to deceive :v.i. to utter falsehood; [pret. Lay; pp. Lain], to

next below a captain. [manner of living.

Life (lif) n, vitality; existence; energy; spirit; Life-blood (lif'blud) n, blood necessary to life. Lifeboat (lif'bōt) n, a boat rendered buoyant by

air-tight chambers, etc. [person. Lifeguard (lif'gard) n. the guard of a king's Life-insurance (lif'in-shoor-ans) n. a contract for payment of a sum of money at a person's death.

Life-less (lif'les) a. without life or spirit; dull;

Lifelessness (lif'les-nes) n. quality of being without Life-preserver (lif'pre-zer-ver) n. apparatus for [one lives. saving life.

Lifetime (liftim) n. period or whole time in which Lift (lift) v.t. to raise; exalt;—n. act of lifting; rise; a hoist.

Ligament (lig'a-ment) n. anything that unites one thing to another; a substance serving to bind one bone to another.

one bone to another.

Ligature (lig'a-tur) n. a bandage.

Light (lit) n. that by which we see; that which
gives or admits light; point of view; knowledge;
enlightemment:—a. bright; mimble; not heavy;
—n. to illuminate; kindle.

Lighten (li'tn) n. t. to flash with light;—n.t. to

make light; alleviate.

Lighter (li'ter) n. one who lights; a strong barge light-readed (lit'hed-ed) a. delirious; giddy; Light-horse (lit'hors) n. light-armed cavalry. Lighthouse (lit'hous) n. a house with a light to

direct seamen

Lightly liftil ad. nimbly; with levity; easily, Lightly liftil ad. nimbly; with levity; easily, Lightly liftil ad. nimbly; with levity; brightness; want of Lightning liftining n. a flash of electricity. Lightning-rod (liftining-rod) n. a metallic rod for

diverting the electric current from buildings, etc.

Lights (lits) n.pl. lungs of animals.
Lightsome (lit'sum) a. lively; cheering.
Lignify (lig'ni-fi) v.t. or i. to convert into or beme wood.

come wood.

Like (lik) a. equal; similar; probable;—n. that which resembles;—ad. in the same manner;—v.t; to approve; relish.

Likelihood (lik'li-hood) n. probability.

Likeliness (lik'li-nes) n. probability.
Likely (lik'li) a. probable.
Liken (li'kn) v.t. to represent as like; compare.
Likeness (lik'nes) n. resemblance; portrait;

picture. Likewise (lik'wiz) ad. in like manner; moreover; Liking (l'king) n. inclination; desire. Lilia (lil'ale) n. a flowering shrub. Liliputian (lil'-pn'shan) a. diminutive; pertaining to the imaginary island of Liliput.

Lilt (lilt) n. a lively tune or song; -v.i. to play or sing cheerfully. [grant flower. Lily (lil'i) n. a bulbous plant; its beautiful fra-Limb (lim) n. an extremity of the body; a branch

of a tree; edge of a disc or circle; -v.t. to dis-Limber (lim'ber) a. easily bent; flexible; pliant;

-n. front part of a gun carriage.

Limberness ( $\lim'$ bernes) n, flexibility; pliancy. Limbo ( $\lim'$ bō) n, the borders of hell; a place of restraint.

restraint.
Lime (lim) n. a viscous substance; calcareous
earth;—v.t. to smear with lime; to ensnare;—
n. the linden tree; a fruit allied to the lemon.
Limekiln (lim'kil) n. a kiln for burning lime.
Limestone (lim'stön) n. a calcareous stone.
Limit (lim'ti) n. a bound; border;—v.t. to confine
within cartein bound;

within certain bounds. Irestrained. Limitable (lim'i-ta-bl) a. that may be bounded or Limitary (lim'i-ta-r) a. placed at the boundaries. Limitation (lim'i-ta-s) a. restriction. Limitless (lim'it-tes) a. without limit; infinite.

Limn (lim) v.t. to draw or passuo. Limner (lim'ner) n. a portrait-painter. Limp (limp) v.t. to walk lamely;—n. limping or halting step;—a. wanting stiffness; flexible; [bare rocks.

weak.
Limpet (lim'pet) n. a shellfish which adheres to
Limpid (lim'pid) a. pure; transparent.
Limpidity (lim-pid'i-ti) n. cleanness; purity. Also
Timpidess. [as if lame. Limpingly (lim'ping-li) ad. in a halting manner, Limy (li'mi) a. containing or resembling lime;

viscous; sticky.
Linden (lin'den) n. the lime-tree.

Line (lin) n. a string or cord; an extended mark; Line (lim) n a string or cord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; the equator; the twelfth of an inch; a short letter or note; lineage; infantry;—n.t. to mark out; cover on the inside.

Lineage (lim'e-ij) n. direct descendants; progeny.

Lineage (lim'e-ij) a. composed of lines; being in a data.

direct line.

Lineally (lin'e-al-i) ad. in a direct line.

Lineament (inite-arial mass and contine; feature. Linear (linite-arial like a line; straight; slender. Lineatton (lin-e-arshun) n. delineation. Lineatton (am-e-arshun) n. delineation.

of flax or hemp. Linen-draper (lin'en-dra'per) n. one who deals in Liner (li'ner) n. a vessel of a regular line of packets. Ling (ling) n. a fish of the cod family.

Linger (ling'ger) v.i. to remain long; delay. Lingerer (ling'ger-er) n. one who loiters or hesitates

Lingering (ling'ger-ing) a. slow; tardy. Lingeringly (ling'ger-ing-li) ad. in a lingering

Lingo (ling'gō) n. language; slang. Lingual (ling'gwal) a. pertaining to the tongue. Linguist (ling'gwist) n. one skilled in languages. Linguistic (ling'gwis'tik) a. relating to language; n.pl. the science of languages.

Liniment (lin'i-ment) w. a soft ointment.

Link (lingk) w. part of a chain or series; a measure; 792 inches; a torch;—v.t. or i. to connect by links.

Linnet (lin'et) n. a small singing bird.
Linoleum (li-nō'le-um) n. a kind of floorcloth.
Linseed (lin'sēd) n. seed of the flax plant.

Linstock (lin'stok) n. a cannonier's staff to hold a match.

Lint (lint) n. soft scrapings of linen. Lintel (lin'tel) n. the upper part of a door-frame.

Lion (li'un) n. a rapacious quadruped; any person or object of interest.
Lioness (li'un-es) n. a female lion.
Lion-like (li'un-lik) a. bold; fierce.

[thing.

Lion-live (Furn-IRF) a. Sold; nerce. Liquid; cling-Lipp (lip) a. having lips. Lippsed (lip) a. having lips. Liquefaelo (lip) a.having lips. Liquefaelo (lik we-fi-a-k'shin m. act of netting. Liquefaelo (lik we-fi-a-k'shin m. act of netting. Liquefaelo (lik we-fi-a-k'shin m. act of netting. Liquefaelo (lik we-fi-a-k'shin m. act which Caroline (lik we-fi-a-k'shin m.

Liqueur (li-ker') n. a preparation of distilled Liquid (lik'wid) a. fluid; flowing; soft and smooth;

-n. a fluid substance; a letter, as l or r.
Liquidate (lik'wi-dāt) v.t. to adjust; pay; wind up.
Liquidation (lik-wi-dā'shun) n. act of liquidating.

uidity (lik-wid'i-ti) n. the quality of drink spirits.

Liquor (lik'ur) n, a liquid; strong drink;—n, i, to Liquorice (lik'u-ris) n, a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice; the juice obtained

from the root. Also Licorice.

Lisp (lisp) v.i. to clip words in pronunciation;

n. a defective articulation. [Also Lithesome [Also Lithesome.

n. a defective articulation. [Also Lithelome, Lissome (lis"um) a. supple; nimble; loose and free. List (list) n. a line enclosing a field for combat; the outer edge or selvage of cloth; a roll; a catalogue; -b.t. to enlist; to sew or border; to enrol for service; -b.t. to lean or incline—hence enrol for service; -b.t. to lean or incline—hence carried (list to listen). It is to be considered to listen. Liste (list to) n. to reduce the roll look.

Listen (lis'n) v.t. or i. to attend to; hearken;

follow advice.

Listener (lis'ner) n, one who listens.
Listless (list'les) a. heedless; indifferent.
Listlessly (list'les-li) ad. without attention; heed-

Litany (lit'a-ni) n. a solemn form of public Literal (lit'e-ral) a. according to the letter or

exact meaning; not figurative.
Literally littera-ij ad. vibit adherence to words.
Literary littera-ij a. relating to literature.
Literature (lite-ra-bur) n. acquaintance with books; the whole books written in a country or

period, or on a given subject.

Lithe (lith) a. pliant; flexible; limber.

Lithograph (lith'u-graf) v.t. to trace on stone, and

transfer to paper by printing;—n. a print from a drawing on stone. [lithography.

Lithographic (lith-u-grafik) a, pertaining to Lithography (li-thog'ra-fi) n. the art of tracing

Lithography (il-thograph) a. the art of tracing letters, etc., on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression. Lithology (il-thol'0-il) n. the natural history of Lithotomy (il-thol'u-mi) n. the operation of cutting for stone in the biadder.

Litigant (ilt'1-gant) n. one engaged in a lawsuit;—

a. contesting in law. Litigate (lit'i-gāt) v.t. or i. to contest by a lawsuit. Litigation (lit-i-gā'shun) n. contention in law.

Littigious (li-tij'us) a. inclined to go to law.
Litter (lit'gr) v.t. to bring forth; strew with
scraps;—n. a portable bed; brood of pigs; loose
matter strewed about.

Little (lit'l) a. small; paltry; mean;—n. a small quantity or extent;—ad. not much; in a small

Littleness (lit'l-nes) n. smallness; meanness

Littoral (lit'u-ral) a. belonging to the seashore:—
n. a strip of land between high and low water

Liturgical (li-tur'ji-kal) a. pertaining to a liturgy. Liturgist (lit'ur-jist) a. one who favours or is

versed in lturgues.
Livency (livuri) n. a formulary of prayers.
Live (liv) n.t. or t. to exist; subsist; abide; dwell;
last; spend;—(liv) a. having life; more active.
Livelihood (livi-linea) n. the means of living,
Liveliness (livi-linea) n. sprightliness.
Livelong (livilong) a. long in passing.
Lively (livil a. brisk; active; lifelike; vivid;—

ad, in a brisk manner.

Liver (liv'er) n. an organ which secretes bile.
Liver (liv'er) n. a giving of possession; a particular dress; keeping and feeding for hire; a
body of freemen in London.

Lives (livz) n.pl. of Life.
Livestock (liv'stok) n. cattle, horses, etc.
Livid (liv'id) a. discoloured by a bruise; lead-

coloured.
Lividness (livid-nes) n. a livid colour.
Living (liv'ing) n. subsistence; support; a benefice.
Lizard (lix'ard) n. a scaly reptile. [America.
Liama (la'ma) n. a woolly quadruped of South
Lloyds (loids) n. exchange of underwriters and
insurance brokers in London, so called from
Edward Lloyd, in whose coffee-house the first
meetings were held in the 17th century.

loach (loch) n. a small river fish.

Load (lod) n. that which is carried; weight; encumbrance; -v.t. to burden; freight; charge. Loading (lō'ding) n. a cargo; charge.

Loaf (lof) n, a lump or mass of bread or sugar;-Loar-101 n, a tump or mass of oreal of sugaral. Loaves;—v. to spend time in idleness. Loafer (loffer) n, a low idler. Loam (lom) n, a rich earth; mark.

Loan (lon) n. act of lending; the thing lent; -v.t.

Loath (loth) ad. unwilling; reluctant. written Loth.

Loathe (loth) v.t. to hate; be disgusted by. Loathsome (loth'sum) a. exciting disgust

Loathesomeness (loth'sum-nes) n. quality that excites disgust.

Lob (lob) n. a lobworm; a slow ball delivered underhand; -v.t. and t. to toss gently; to throw underhand as a ball in cricket; to be tossed gently; to hang or droop.

Lobate (10 bat) a. having lobes. Also Lobed.

Lobby (lob'i) n. an opening before a room; a hall.
Lobby-member (lob'i-mem'ber) n. one who frequents the lobby of a legislature. Lobe (lob) n. part of the lungs; lower part of the

Lobelia (lö-bē'li-a) n. an ornamental herb and its

Lobster (lob'ster) n. a crustaceous fish.

Lobular (löb 'd-lar) a. like a lobule, Lobular (löb'ul) a. a small lobe, Local (lö'kal) a. pertaining to a place, Local (lö'kal-iz) v.t. to place or assign to a

definite place.

Localism (lo'kal-izm) n. attachment to a place; a

local phrase or custom. [tion. Locality [lo.kal'+ti] n. existence in place; situa-Locality [lo.kal'+ti] n. existence in place; situa-Locate [lo'kal') nl. to place or set, Location [lo-ka'shun] n. the act of placing;

position.

Loch (loн) n. a lake; an arm of the sea

Lock (lok) n. a tuft or tress of hair; fastening for a door; part of a gun; works to confine water in a canal;—v.t. to fasten with a lock; embrace

Lockage (lok'ij) n. materials for locks. Locker (lok'er) n. a drawer or close place fastened

Locket (lok'et) n. a catch; an ornamental case, Lockjaw (lok'jaw) n. spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw.

Locksmith (lok'smith) n, a maker of locks.

Lock-up (lok'up) n, a place for confining persons for a short time. Locomotion (lö-ku-mö'shun) n. act or power of

moving from place to place.

Locomotive (lö-ku-mö'tiv) a. producing motion; able to change place;-n. a steam engine on wheels.

Lccus (10'kus) n. a geometrical line, all of whose points satisfy a certain geometrical condition to the exclusion of all other points.

Locust (lö'kust) n. a jumping winged insect; name applied to several plants and trees.

Lode (löd) n. a course or vein containing metallic

Lodestar (lod'star) n. the pole-star; the cynosure.

Also written Loadstar.

Lodestone (lod'ston) n. an ore of iron; a native magnet. Also written Loadstone. Lodge (loj) n. a small house; a den; an association

of masons; their meeting-place; -v.t. or i. to deposit; settle; rest; dwell; lay or lie flat. Lodger (loj'er) n. one who lodges. Lodgern (loj'ment) n, act of lodging; position

Lodgment [10] ment) n, act of lodgme; position secured by assailants.

Loess [5'es] n. a deposit of fine mud or clay or sand all yellowish in colour, and chiefly found along rivers. Heavy deposits are found in the river basins of Northern China and in Europe along the banks of the Rhine.

Loft (loft) n. an elevated floor.
Loftiness (loft'i-nes) n. altitude; haughtiness;

Lofty (loft'i)  $\alpha$ . high; proud; stately. Log (log) n. a bulky piece of wood; apparatus for

measuring a ship's velocity.

Logarithm (log'a-rithm) n. the index of the power to which a definite number called the base must be raised in order to produce a given

Log-book (log'bóók) n. register of a ship's way. Logic (loj'ik) n. the art of reasoning. Logical (loj'i-kal) a. according to logic.

Logically (loj'i-kal-i) ad. according to the rules of

Logician (lo-jish'an) n. a person versed in logic Log-line (log'lin) n. a line to measure a ship's way. Log-ine  $(\log \ln n)$  n, a line to measure a ship s way, Logwood  $(\log w \cos d)$  n, a wood used in dyeing. Loin  $(\log n)$  n, the back of an animal cut for food; -pl, the lower part of the back in man. Loiter  $(\log t)$  v, to linger on the way; delay. Loitere  $(\log t)$  v, to le at ease; -v, to hang out the

tongue.

Lone (lon) a. single; solitary.

Lone (lon'li-nes) n. solitude; want of com-

Lonely (lon'li) a. solitary; retired Lonesome (lon'sum) a. secluded from society;

wanting company.

Lonesomely (lon/sum-li) ad, in a lonesome manner.

Lonesomeness (lon/sum-nes) n, state of being alone; dismal seclusion.

alohe; dismat secusion.

Long long of a extended in space or time; protracted; far-reaching;—ad. to a great extent;
—n.i. to desire carnestly.

Longer long ggr] a more long or extended.

Long-trivial (lon-jevi-ti) n length of life.

Long-headed (long hed-ed) a far-seeing; shrewd.

Longing (long'ing) n. an earnest desire; continual

Longingly (long'ing-li) ad. with eager desire.

Longish (long'gish) a. somewhat long.

Longitude (lon'ji-tūd) n. distance from east to

west; length.

Longitudinal (lon-ji-tu'di-nal) a. being in the direction of the length.

Longprimer (long'pri-mer) n. a printing type between small pica and bourgeois.

Long-run (long'run) n. the final issue or result.
Long-run (long'run) n. the final issue or result.
Long-suffering (long'su-fer-ing) a. forbearing; not easily provoked; n. great patience.
Long-winded (long-wind'ed) a. tedious; prolix.

Longwise (long'wiz) ad. lengthwise. Loo (loo) n. a game at cards.

Loof (leof) n. after part of a ship's bow. Look (look) v.i. to behold; appear; search for;-

n. cast of countenance; appearance; view.
Looking-glass (look'ing-glas) n. a glass that reflects

[servation; watchman. Lookout (look'out) n. watching for; place of ob-Loom (loom) n. a weaver's frame; -v.t. to appear

above, indistinctly or in the distance.

Loon (loon) n. a simple fellow; a kind of bird.

Loop (loop) n. a noose in a rope or string.

phole (loop'hol) n. a hole for a string; means fescape. [bound; wanton. of escape. Loose (loos) v.t. to untie; release; open;—a. un-Loosely (loos'li) ad. negligently.

Loosen (loo'sn) v.t. to relax.

Looseness (1608 ness) n. freedom; flux. Loot (160t) n. plunder; booty; -v.t. to plunder. Lop (160) v.t. to cuit short. Loquacious (15-kwā/shus) a. addicted to talking.

Loquacity (lō-kwas'i-ti) n. talkativeness.

Lord (lord) n. a master; tyrant; baron; God;
the Supreme Ruler;—v.i. to domineer; rule

Lordliness (lord'li-nes) n. haughtiness.

Lording (lord'ing) n hanghtines. Lording (lord'ing) n a petty lord. Lord's Day (lord'di) n proud; hanghty. Lord's Day (lord'di) n, Christian Sabbath. Lordship (lord'ship) n, dominion; a title given to a lord.

ord's Supper (lordz'sup-er) n. holy communion,

Lore (lor) n. learning; instruction. Lorgnette (lor-nyet') n. an opera glass.

Lericate (lor'i-kāt) v.t. plate ver.

Lorication (lor-i-kā'shun) n.

the act of plating over.

Lorn (lorn) a. forsaken; lost; lonely. Lose (looz) v.t. [pret. and pp. Lost] to suffer loss; miss; let slip;—v.i. not to win.

Loss (los) privation; destruction or ruin; waste.

Lost (lost) pret. and pp. of Lose. Lot (lot) n. state; portion; share; parcel; number; chance; a field; -v.t. to allot; share; separate; cata

logue Lotion (lo'shun) n. a medicinal wash. Lottery (lot'er-i) n. a distribution of prizes by chance.

Lorgnette Loud (loud) a, noisy; high in tone or pitch. Loudly (loud'li) ad, noisily; clamorously. Loudness (loud'nes) n, force of sound.

Lough (lon) n. a lake. Lounge (lounj) v.i. to spend time lazily; loiter.

Lounger (loun'jer) n. an idle person. Lour (lou'er) v.i. to appear dark; threaten. Louse (lous) n. an insect ;-pl. Lice.

Lousy (lou'zi) a. swarming with lice; dirty; low. Lout (lout) n. an awkward person.

Louts (lout), an a wkward person.
Loutsh (lout'sish a. wkward; clownish.
Lovable (luv'a-bl) a. deserving of love.
Love (luv) u.t to regard with affection;—n. an
affection excited by beauty or whatever is
pleasing; courtship; benevolence; person
loved; a term of endearment.

Love-feast (luv'fest) n. a religious festival. [love. Love-knot (luy'not) m. a knot emblematical of Loveless (luy'les) a. not attracting love. Love-letter (luy'let-er) n. a letter of courtship. Loveliness (luy'let-er) n. qualities that excite

love; gentle beauty.
Lovely (luv'li) a. exciting love; amiable.

Lover (luv'er) n. one who loves. Love-sick (luv'sik) a. languishing through love. Love-song (luv'song) n. a song expressing love.

Love-song fluv song n. a song expressing love.
Loving (luv'ing) a. expressing love or kindness.
Lovingly (luv'ing-l) ad. with affection.
Low [10] a. deep; poor; cheap;—ad. with a low
voice; cheaply:—at. to bellow as an ox.
Low-bred (b'bred) a. bred in low condition; yul-

Low-need to bread a. Dreat in low concurron; vill-gar; rude.

Lower [15'er] v.t. or t. to let down; sink; dimin-Lowermost [16'er] most) a. lowest; deepest.

Lowery (low'er-i) a. cloudy; threatening rain.

Lowland [15'land) n. land low and flat.

Lowliness [15'li-nes] n. humbleness of mind.

Lowliness (15'li-nes) n. humbleness of mind. \$\frac{3}{2}\$ Lowly (15'li) a. humble; meek; mean;—ad. humbly; meekly. [ness. Lowness (15'mes) n. depression; dejection; mean-Low-wines (15'winz) n.pl. the first run of the still Loyal (10'al) a. faithful to a prince, to plighted love, or duty. [sovereign or country. Loyalist (10'al-is) n. one who is faithful to his Loyally (10'al-i) ad. with fidelity. [sugar. Lozenge (10'al-i) n. a rhomb; a small cake of Lubber (10'er) n. a heavy, idle fellow. Lubberly (10'er) n. smoothness; instability; lewdness.

Lubricous (lóó'bri-kus) a. slippery. Luce (lóós) n. a fresh-water fish ; a pike.

Lucern (100s M. renavated inst, a plant Lucern (100-sern') n. a plant grown for fodder. Lucid (100'sid) a. clear; transparent; easily un-derstood; intellectually bright. For exposition. Lucidity (100-sid't-1) n. clearness of statements Lucidity (100'sid't-10) n. clearness; transparency.

Lucifer (lóó'si-fgr) n. the planet Venus; Satan; a combustible match lighted by friction.
Luck (luk) n. chance; accident; good fortune,
Luckly (luk'1-li) ad. by good chance.
Luckles (luk'les) a. unfortunate.

Lucky luk ia, forbanate; successful by chance.
Lucrative (lob (n.p.-tiv) a, profitable; gainful.
Lucrative (lob (n.p.-tiv) a, profitable; gainful.
Luclerous (lob (n.p.-tiv) a, profitable; gainful.
Ludlerous (lob (n.p.-tiv) a, profitable; gainful.
Ludlerous (lob (n.p.-tiv) a, profitable; gainful.
Ludlerous (lob (n.p.-tiv) a, profitable)
Luckies (hik is a. Luckies in lance)
Luckie

manner; radiculous. Imanner. Ludicrously (lôd'di-krus-il) ad. in a ludicrous Luff (luf) n. the part toward the wind;—n.t. to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.
Lug (lug) n.t. to pull or carry with force or difficulty;—n.a load; lobe of the ear; handle of a vessel; a kind of sail.

Luggage (lug'er) n. baggage. Lugger (lug'er) n. a small vessel with lug sails. Lugubrious (100-gū'bri-us)  $\alpha$ . mournful.

Lukewarm (look'wawrm) a. moderately warm; [indifference. indifferent.

Lukewarmness (look'wawrm'nes) n. want of zeal; Lull (lul) v.t. or i. to soothe; compose; subside;

n. a season of calm.

Lullaby (lul'a-bi) n. a song to quiet infants.

Lumbaginous (lum-baj'i-nus) a. pertaining to lumbago. [small of the back. Lumbago (lum-ba'gō) n, a rheumatic pain in the Lumbar (lum'bar) a, pertaining to or near the

Lumber (lum'ber) n. anything useless or cumber-

Lumber: (num ogi n. anykning useless or culnosi-some; rough timber: -n.t. to heap carelessly together; -n.t. to move heavily. [things, Lumber-room (lum ber-room) n. a place for useless Luminary (loo'mi-ng-ri) n. any body that gives light. Luminous loo'mi-nus n. giving light; shining; Luminously (loo'mi-nus-li) ad. in a clear or vivid Luminously (loo'mi-nus-li) ad. in a clear or vivid

Also Luminosity.

manner. [spicuity. Also Luminosity. Luminousness (loo'mi-nus-nes) n. clearness: per-

Luminousness (löö'mi-nus-nes) a. clearness: per-Lump (lump) a. shapeless mass;—v.t. to throw into a mass: take in the gross. Lumpish (lum'pish) a. heavy; dull. Lumpish (lum'pish) a. heavy; dull. Lumpy (lum'pish) a. full of lumps. [hess in general. Lunacy (loō'na-si) a. mental derangement; mad-Lunaria (loō-na'ri-an) a. intabitant of the moon. Lunarian (loō-na'ri-an) a. intabitant of the moon. Lunarian (loō-na'ri-an) a. intabitant of the moon. Lunatic (loō-na'ri-an) a. intabitant of the moon. Lunatic (loō-na'ri-an) a. Intabitant of the moon. Lunch (lunsh) a. food taken between breakfast Lunette (loō-net') n. a. detached bastion; a kind of lens; a watch glass flattened in the centre. Lung (lung) a. organ of respiration. [sword.

Lung (lung) n. organ of respiration. [sword. Lunge (lunj) n. a sudden push or thrust with a Lunt (lunt) n. a match-cord to fire a cannon.

Lunular (100'nū-lar) a. shaped like a new moon. Lurch (lurch) n. a sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition;—v.i. to roll to one side; lie in wait; [of sporting dog

Lurcher (lur'cher) n. one who lies in wat; a kind Lure (lur) n. that which allures;—v.t. to entice. Lurid (lu'rid) a. ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal. Lurk (lurk) v.t. to lie in wait; lie close or out

Lurking-place (lurk'ing-plas) n. a hiding-place

Luscious (lush'us) a. sweet or rich, so as to cloy. Lust (lust) n. carnal appetite;—v.t. to desire eagerly or improperly.

causin' appetite,—c.. to desires,
eagerly or improperly.

Lustirul (lust'fool) a. having irregular or evil
Lustily (lus'ti-li) ad. stoutly, boldly.

Lustiness (lus'ti-nes) n. bodily strength; robust-[desires

Also Lustihood.

Lustral (lus'tral) a. used in purification.

Lustrate (lus'trāt) v.t. to purify; survey. Lustration (lus-trā'shun) n. purification; a surveying.

Lustre (lus'ter) n. brightness; a kind of lamp.

Lustring (lus'tring) n. a glossy silk.

Lustrous (lus'trus) a. bright; luminous; shining.

Lustrum (lus'trum) n. a period of five years.

Lusty (lusti) a. vigorous; robust; stout; hearty. Lute (loot) n. instrument of music;—n. a composition like clay;—v.t. to coat with lute.

Lutestring (loot'string) n. string of a lute.
Lutheran (loo'ther-an) a. pertaining to Luther.
Luxate (luk'sat) nt. to put out of joint; dislocate.
Luxuriance (lug-zhoo'ri-ans) n. rank growth; growth. Luxuriant (lug-zhóó'ri-ant) α. exuberant in Luxuriate (lug-zhóó'ri-at) v.i. to grow to excess; indulge in; expatiate on.

Luxurious (lug-zhoo'ri-us) a. given to luxury; furnished with luxuries; enervating by pleasure. Luxuriously (lug-zhóo'ri-us-li) ad. voluptuously; exuberantly.

exuberantly.

Luxury (luk'zhu-ri) n. excess in eating, dress, or equipage; any expensive habit or article. Lyceum (l.se'um) n. a literary association, or the place where they meet.

Lye (li) n. a solution of alkaline salt. [bent. Lying [li'nig) n. the vice of falsehood;—a. recum-Lymph (limf) n. a colourless animal fluid.

Lynch (linsh) n.t. to punish, as a criminal without legal trial. [noted for its keen sight. Lynx (lingks) n. a wild animal of the cat kind, the colour col Lyne (ling has a wind animal or all east kind, Lyre (lir) n. instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients. Lyric (lir'ik) a. pertaining to a lyre; written in stanzas;—n. a lyric poem. Lyrist (l'irist) n. one, who plays on the harp or

lyre; a composer of lyrics.

Mab (mab) n. queen of the fairles.

Macadamise (ma-kad'am-iz) v.t. to form or cover a road with small broken stones

Macaroni (mak-a-rō'ni) n. a finical fellow; a food made of wheaten paste formed into long slender

Tacaw (ma-kaw') n. a showy kind of parrot. Mace (mās) n. a club; a cue; an ensign of authority; a spice.

Maceration (mas-e-ra'shun) n. the act of making

lean or soft. Machete (ma-chā'tā) n. a heavy knife used by the Cubans as a weapon and also as a tool for cutting a way through thick jungle.

Machiavelian (mak-i-a-ve'li-an) a. politically cunning; crafty

Machinate (mak'i-nat) v.t. to plot; contrive. Machination (mak-i-nā'shun) n. act or art of scheming or plotting; an artful design.

Machine (ma-shēn') n. an engine; any mechanical contrivance to produce or regulate force; a mere

Machinery (ma-shē'ne-ri) n. works of a machine; Machinist (ma-shē'nist) n. constructor of machines. Mackerel (mak'e-rel) n. a small sea fish spotted

with blue. Macrocephalous (mak-rō-sef'a-lus) a. large or long-Maculate (mak'ū-lāt) v.t. to spot; defile. Mad (mad) a. insane; enraged; furious.

Madam (mad'am) n. complimentary address to a

Madcap (mad'kap) n. a rash, hot-headed person.

Madden (mad'n) v.t. or i. to make or become mad.

Madder (mad'er) n. a plant whose roots yield a rich red dye.

Made (mād) pret. and pp. of Make. Madeira (ma-de'ra), n. a wine made in Madeira; a

kind of cake. Madly (mad'li) ad. furiously; foolishly. Madman (mad'man) n. an insane man. [folly. Madness (mad'nes) n. state of being mad; extreme Madonna (ma-don'a) n. the Virgin Mary or her

Madrigal (mad'ri-gal) n. a short lyric poem or song; the same vocalised and harmonised. Maelstrom (mal'strom) n. a kind of whirlpool. Maestro (ma'-es'trö) n. a musical composer.

Magazine (mag-a-zēn') n. a storehouse; a periodi-

magazine (mag.-z-en') m. a storenouse; a person-cal publication.

Magenta (mag.-jen'ta) m. a bright pink red colour.

Maggot (mag'ut) m. a grub; worm; egg of the green fly; whim; caprice.

Magi (ma'ji) m.pl. eastern enchanters or astro-Magic (ma'ji) m. a dealing with spirits; enchant-

magic-namern (may'ik-lant'grn) n. an optical instrument for magnifying small painted figures on the walls of a dark room.

Magical (maj'i-kal) a, produced by magic.

Magicaln (maj'i-kal) ad. by magic.

Magicaln (maj-ish'an) n. one skilled in magic.

Magistarla (maj-is-te'ri-al) a. proud; lofty; authoritative. Magic-lantern (maj'ik-lant'ern) n. an optical in-

Magisterially (maj-is-tē'ri-al-i) ad. arrogantly.

Magisterially (min)-is-tern-q-i) ac. hrroganty, imagistracy (ma) is-tra-si) n. the office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates. Stagistrate (magistrate) n. a civil officer with limited judicial and executive powers. Magna Garia (maging kar'a) n. the great charter of limited produced in the companion of the Magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus) a. great in mind; generous; noble in thought or deed.

Magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li) ad. nobly;

Magnate (mag'nāt) n. a person of rank, opulence, and influence. Magnesia (mag-nē'shi-a) n. a white powder,

aperient and antacid Magnesium (mag-në'shi-um) n. the metallic base

of magnesia. Magnet (mag'net) n. the lodestone, an ore which

attracts iron. [of the magnet; attractive. Magnetic (magnet'ik) a. having the properties Magnetically (magnet'i-kal-i) ad. by magnetism; by attractive.

Magnetise (magnetiz) v.t. or i. to impart or receive the properties of the magnet.

Magnetism (mag'ne-tizm) n. properties of the magnet; attraction.

Magnific (mag-nif'ik) a. great; noble.
Magnificence (mag-nif'i-sens) n. grandeur.
Magnificent (mag-nif'i-sent) a. splendid.

Magnificently (mag-nif'i-sent-li) ad. splendidly;

Magnifier (mag'ni-fi-er) n. one who magnifies; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.

Magnify (mag'ni-fi) v.t. to make great.

Magniloquence (mag-nil'u-kwens) n. high-sound-

Magniloquent (mag-nil'u-kwent) a.speaking pomp-Magnitude (mag'ni-tūd) n. greatness of size or importance; largeness; bulk. [shrub.

importance; largeness; ouls. [shruo, Magnolia (mag-noli-a) n a beautiful flowering Magne (mag-noli-a) n a chattering bird. Mahdi (ma'di) n. (1) the Mohammedan Messiah who is to appear in the last days; (2) specifically applied to the pretended prophet who overthrew the power of Egypt in the Sudan 12-12-12.

Mahogany (ma-hog'a-ni) n. a wood used in making furniture. a beautiful hard-

Mahometan (ma-hom'e-tan) n. See Mohammedan. Maid (mād) n. a young unmarried woman. Short for Maiden

Maiden (mād'n) n. a young unmarried woman ;-

a. fresh; pure. [slender stalks. Maidenhair (mād'n-hār) n. a fern with graceful Maidenhood (mād'n-hood) n. state of virginity; freshness; purity. Also Maidenhead. Maidenike (mād'n-lik) a. like a maid.

Maidenly (mad'n-li) a. modest.

Mail (mal) n. a coat of steel;—v.t. to arm with mail;—n. a bag for conveying letters;—v.t. to send by mail; to post.
Mail-coach (mal/kôch) n. a coach that conveys a Mail (man) v.t. to disable a limb;—n. lameness;

injury.

Main (man) a chief; principal;—n the gross; the ocean; continent; main pipe;—n strength;

Mainland (mān'land) n. a continent.

Mainly (man'li) ad. chiefly; principally. Mainmast (man'mast) n. the chief or middle mast.

Mainsail (mān'sāl) n, the principal sail.

Mainsheet (mān'shēt) n. rope that hauls down
the mainsail to the leeside of a ship.

Mainspring (man'spring) n. moving spring of a watch; chief source or motive of action.

Mainstay (man'sta) n. rope extending from the foremast foot to the maintop; chief support. Maintain (mān-tān') v.t. to keep; preserve; support with food; uphold. [tained. Maintainable (mān-tā'na-bl) a. that may be main-

Maintenance (mān'te-nans) n. sustenance. Maintop (mān'top) n. a platform at the head of

the mainmast. Maize (māz) n. Indian

Majestic (ma-jes'tik) a.

stately; grand.

Majestically (ma-jes'ti-kal-i) ad. with dignity

Majesty (maj'es-ti) n. dignity; grandeur; a

Majolica (ma-jol'i-ka) n. a kind of enamelled

Major (mā'jur) a. greater; elder;-n. a military officer next above a

Maintop.

captain.

Majority (major'i-ti) n. Maintop.

the greater number; full age; rank of a major.

Make misk; nt. [pret and pp. Made ! to compel;
cause to be; create;—n. form; structure.

Maker (mā'ker) n. one who forms or creates.

Makeshift (māk'shift) n. a temporary expedient.

Maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-tra'shun) n.

bad management of affairs. [aliment.

Malady (mall'n-di) n. sickness; disease; bodily

Malaprit (mal'a-per'l a. bold; saucy.

Malaria (mal-a'rl-a) n. noxious exhalation.

Maleoutent (mal'kun-tent) a. discontented;—n.

one who is dissatisfied. Also written Mal

one who is dissatisfied. Also written Male-Male  $(m\bar{a}l)$   $\alpha$ . belonging to the male sex;—n. one

of the sex that begets young.

Malediction (mal-e-dik'shun) n. evil speaking:

cursing; a curse.

Malefactor (mal-e-fak'tur) n. one guilty of a

Maietactor (maie-tak-tur) 7. one gunty of a crime; a felon; convict.
Malevolence (ma-lev'u-lens) n. ill-dwill.
Malevolent (ma-lev'u-lens) n. ill-disposed.
Maifeasance (ma-le'zans) n. ill-doing; an illegal action; the doing of what is forbidden.

Malice (mal'is) n. extreme enmity.

Malicious (ma-lish'us) a. ill-disposed; malignant.
Maliciously (ms-lish'us-li) ad. with evil intention.
Malign (ms-lin') n.t. to traduce; slander;—a.
malicious. [lence,

Malignancy (ma-lig'nan-si) n. malevolence; viru-Malignant (ma-lig'nant) a. malicious; dangerous to life. [deadly evil.

Malignity (ma-lig'ni-ti) n. extreme virulence; Malingerer (ma-ling'ger-er) n. a person who person who

avoids duty by feigning illness.
falison (mal'i-zun) n. maldiction. Mall (mal, mel) n. a public walk;-n. a kind of

Mallard (mal'ard) n. a wild drake. [beating. Malleable (mal'e-a-bl) a. that can be extended by

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Mallet (mal'et) n, a kind of wooden hammer. Mallows (mal'oz) n. an emollient plant. written Mallow

written Mallow.

Malmsey (nain'zi) n. a sort of grape; a strong, Malpractice (mal-prak'tis) n. evil practice.

Mat (mawlt) n. barley steeped and dried;—v.t. or i. to make or become malt.

Mathusian (mal-tho/si,an) a. pertaining to the principle taught by Malthus that the rate of increase of population should never be allowed to exceed the means of support necessary for the population;—n. a disciple of Malthus.

Mathus that the property of the property of the strong of the property of the strong of the

Maltreat (mal-tret) v.t. to treat in.

Maltreatment (mal-tret/ment) n. ill-usage; abuse.

Maltreatm (mawlt/ster) n. a malt-maker.

Malversation (mal-ver-sa/shun) n. fraudulent or

corrupt act or conduct in office. Mamma (ma-ma') n. word for mother.

Mammal (mam'al) n. an animal that suckles its Mammalia (ma-mal'ya) n.pl. animals which ground by breasts. suckie their young.

Mammiferous (ma-mife-rus) a. nourishing its Mammillary (mamila-ri) a. belonging to the breasts. Also Mammary. [spirit of riches. Mammon (mam'un) n. riches; wealth; the god or Mammoth (mam'uth) m. a huge quadruped now

extinct; -a. gigantic.

Man (man) n. a human being; mankind; an adult male; husband; a piece in playing chess, etc.;—pl. Men;—c.t. to furnish with men.
Manacle (man'a-kl) n. a handcuff;—v.t. to shackle the hands.

Manacles (man'a-klz) n.pl. chains for the hands.

Manage (man'ij) v.t. or i. to conduct; transact;
husband. [managed.

Manageable (man'ij-a-bl) a. governable; easily Management (man'ij-ment) n. conduct or direction of affairs; skilful treatment; manag-

ing body. [good economist.

Manager (man'ij-er) n. a conductor; director;

Manatee (man-a-te') n. an herb-eating fish of the

whale family.

Manchet (man'chet) n. a small loaf of fine bread.

Mandarin (man-da-ren') n. a Chinese governor.

Mandate (man-da-fen') n. a culinese governor.

Mandate (man'dat) n. an order; command.

Mandatory (man'da-tur-i) n. enjoining.

Mandible (man'di-b'in, the jaw.

Mandibular (man-dib'in-lar) n. belonging to the

Mandolin (man'du-lin) n. a kind of guitar.

Mandrake (man'drāk) n. a narcotic plant with

Mandrel (man'drel) n. a turner's instrument.

Manducate (man'dū-kāt) v.t. to chew; to eat. Manducation (man-dū-kā'shun) n. act of chewing.

Mane (mān) n. long hair on the neck of a beast.

Manege (manazh') n. horsemanship; a riding school.

Manes (mā'nēz) n.pl. departed souls.
Manful (man'fool) a. bold; brave; having the

pirit of a man. Manfully (man'fool-i) ad. like a man.

Manganese (mang-ga-nēz') n. a gray metal, hard and brittle.

Mange (mānj) n. the itch on cattle.

Manger (man'jer) n. an eating-trough for cattle.

Mangle (mang'gl) v.t. to cut roughly or coarsely;

-v.t. smooth linen;—n. a calender for smoothing linen.

Mangler (mang'gler) n. one who mangles.

Mango (mang'gō) n. an East Indian fruit; a
pickled musk-melon.

Mangrove (man'grōv) n. a tropical tree, whose bark is used in tanning.

bark is used in tanning.
Mangy (man'ji a. scabby, as a beast.
Man-hater (man'hat-gr) a. a misanthrope.
Manhod (man'hod) a. state of being a. man;
full age; manly quality.
Mania (man'nya) a. madness; any excessive desire
or propensity.
Maniac (ma'ni-ak) a. raving with madness;—a. a.
Maniacal (ma'ni-ak) a. affected with madness.

Manifest (man'i-fest)  $\alpha$ . clearly visible; apparent; evident; -v.t. to show plainly; reveal; declare; -n. an invoice of a cargo.

Manifestation (man-i-fes-tā/shun) n. exhibition; Manifestly (man'i-fest-li) ad. evidently.

Manifestly (man'i-fest-li) ad. evidently.

Manifesto (man'i-fest-lo) n. a public declaration;

—pl. Manifestos.

Manifeld (man'i-fold) a. many; diverse.

Manikin (man'i-kin) n. a little man.

Manila (man'i-kin) n. a kind of cheroot made in

Manice (ma'ni-ok) n. a tropical plant from which
tapioca and cassava are derived.

Maniple (man'i-pl) n. in the Roman army, a company of infantry; a Eucharisti evestment in
the Western (Latin) Church.

Manipular (man'i'-plan'a e-priaining to a hand.

Manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lar) a. pertaining to a hand.
Manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lāt) v.t. or i. to work with
the hands; operate so as to produce a desired

result.

Manipulation (ma.nip.u-läshun) n. manual operaMankind (man'kind) n. the human race.

Manlike (man'lik) a. becoming a man.

Manliness (man'li-nes) n. bravery; dignity; quali-

ties of a man.

Manly (man'li) a. pertaining to manhood; becoming a man. [medicine. Manna (man's) n. the juice of a tree, used as a Manner (man'er) n. form; mode; air or mien; custom; sort; style; deportment.

Mannerism (man'er-izm) n. peculiarity or same-ness of manner or literary style. [behaved, Mannerly (man'er-li) a. civil; decent; well-Maneuvre (ma-no'ver, ma-nu'ver) n. adroit movement or arrangement;—b. or t. to change

the position of ships or troops; manage artfully.

the position of ships or troops; manage artfully.

Manometer (ma-nom'e-ter) n. an instrument for
measuring the density of gases. Also Manoscope.

Manor (man'ur) n. a lord's estate in land.

Manorial (ma-no'ri-al) n. pertaining to a manor.

Manse (mans) n. dwelling-house attached to n.

church for the elergyman.

Mansion (man'shun) n. a large dwelling-house.

Mansion (man'slaw-ter) n. the killing of a
person in passion, without malice.

Mantel (man'tl) n. the piece of timber or stone
over the fireplace.

Mantele (man'tl) et n. a small mantle or cloak.

Mantelet (man'tel-et) n. a small mantle or cloak for women.

for women.

Mantilla (man-til'a) n. a kind of hood or veil; a
lady's light cloak of silk.

Mantle (man'ti) n. a loose garment or cloak; a
cover;—n.t. or i. to cloak; cover; disguise; rise
and spread; be diffused.

Mantua (man'ti-a) n. a woman's gown.

Mantuamaker (man'tu-a-māk-er) n. a dressmaker. Manual (man'ū-a) n. performed by the hand;—n. a small book; keyboard of an organ. Manufactory (man-ū-fak'tur-i) n. a place where

goods are made.

Manufacture (man-ū-fak/tūr) n. anything made by the hand;—n.t. to form by the hand or by art. Manufacturer (man-ū-fak/tūr-er) n. one who [slaves. manufactures.

manufactures.

Manumision (man-ū-mish'un) n. act of freeing
Manumit (man-ū-mit') v.t. to release from slavery.

Manumotor (man'ū-mō-ter) n. a small wheele
carriage moved by the hand.

Manure (man'ū-ma, nything that fertilises land;
-v.t. to apply fertilising substances to land.

Manx (mangks) a. denoting the Isle of Man, its
people, or its language.

Manyacrub (man'ū-striah) a pay writing does by

propie, or its insigning.

Manuscript (man'ū-skrije) n. any writing done by hand;—a, written; not printed. [the people. Many (men'i) a. numerous;—n. a great number; Maori (mou'ri) n. a native of New Zealand.

Map (map) n. a delineation on a plane of the sur-

face of the earth or heavens, or a portion thereof; outline; representation;—v.t. to draw or describe distinctly.

Maple (ma'pl) n. a tree of several species.

Mappery (map'er-i) n. the art of designing maps.

Mar (mar) n.t. to hurt; impair; disfigure;—
n. hurt; blemish.

Maranatha. Taranatha (mar-a-na'tha, mar-a-nath'a) n. an anathema; the Lord comes to judge.

anatuems; the bord comes to judge.

Maraud ma-rawd' n. to rove for plunder.

Marauder (ma-rawd'eg' n. a plunderer.

Carble (ma'rb) n. a calcareous stone;—n.t to

vein like marble;—a. made of marble.

March (makrch) n. third month of the year;—

n. regulated movement of troops; procession; step; distance marched over; a piece of music; -v.t. to cause to march or go; -v.t. to move in military order; -n. a frontier of a territory.

Marches (march'ez) n.pl. borders; confines. Marchioness (mar'shun-es) n. the wife of a marquis. Marconigram (mar-kō'ni-gram) n. a message carried by wireless telegraphy.

Mare  $(m\bar{a}r)$  n, the female of the horse kind

Eargarine (mar'garin), an imitation of butter made from various fats; butterine. [a border, Margin (mar'jin), an edge; border;—n.t. to form Marginal (mar'jin) a, placed in the margin. Margiold (mar'jend), a, planed in the yellow

Marine (ma-rēn") a. pertaining to the sea;—n. a soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy.
Mariner (mari-ner) n. a seaman; a sailor. [Mary.
Mariolatry (mari-ol'a-tri) n. worship of the Virgin
Marical (mari-tal) n. pertaining to a husband.

Maritime (mar'i-tim) a. pertaining to the sea.

Marjoram (mar'jo-ram) n. an aromatic plant

used in cookery.

Mark (mark) m. a stroke drawn; impression; trace; proof; distinction; rank; object aimed at;—t. or t. to draw a mark upon; write on; note; observe;—a. a silver German coin, worth about a shilling.

Market (market) n. a place or time of sale; rate of sale; value; -v.i. to deal in market. Marketable (market-a-bl) a, fit for market

Marketing (mar'ket-ing) n. articles in market. Marksman (marks'man) n. a man skilful in manocing.

Marine marine, a rich clayey earth;—nt. to manure

Marline (marlin) n. a small line of two strands.

Marlinespike (mar'lin-spik) n. an iron tool for

separating the strands of a rope. [oranges.]

Marmalade (mar'malad) n. an iron tool for

Marmalade (mar'ma-lad) n. a preserve or jam of Marmot (mar'mot) n. a rodent animal, native of

the Alps.

Maroon (ma-roon' n. a free black on the West Indian mountains; -v.t. to put on shore on a desolate island; -n.a brown-

Marque (mark) n.
letter of marque is
a commission to



a commission to make reprisal on an enemy. Marquee (mar-ke<sup>3</sup>) n. a large field tent. Marquety (mar'ket-r)l, in liaid work of shells, etc. Marquis (mar'kwis) n. a title of nobility. Marriage (marij) n. state or condition of being married; matrimony. [married married; matrimony. darriageable (mar'ji-g-bl) a. of a fit age to be Marrow (mar'o) n. a soft substancel in bones; essence of a thing. [marrow:-o], the knees.

essence of a thing. [marrow:—DL the knees. Marrow-bone (mar'o-bon) n. a bone containing Marrowfat (mar'o-bon) n. a large delicious pea. Marrowy (mar'o-l) a. full of marrow. Marry (mar') v.t. to be joined in wedlock;—v.t.

to join in wedlock

Mars (marz) n. the god of war; a planet.

Marsala (marsa'la) n. a light kind of sherry wine.

Marselllaise (mar'se-laz, mar-se-lyāz') n. song or
hymn of the French revolution.

Marsh (marsh) n. low wet ground; morass or fen;
—a. swampy; boggy.
Marshal (mar'shal) n. chief military commander;
a civil officer; one who directs processions, etc.; -v.t. to arrange in due order.

Marshy (mar'shi) α. wet; boggy.

Marsupial (mar-sū/pi-al) a. having a pouch to carry its young, as the kangaroo. [Market Mart /mart/n. a place of public sale. Short for Martello (mar-tel o) n. a small round fort on the coast.

Marten (mar'ten) n. a kind of weasel. Martial (mar'shal) a. warlike; bold. Martin (mar'tin) n. a kind of swallow.

Martinet (martin) w. a kind of swallow. Martinet (martiner) n. a strict disciplinarian. Martingale (martin-gal) n. a strap to curb a horse; a spar under the bowsprit. Martin, mas (martin-mas) n. festival of St. Martin,

11th November.

Martlet (mart'let) n. the martin; in Heraldry, a martin or swallow used as a bearing or crest

and shown without feet to indicate that the bearer was a fourth son. Martyr (mar'ter) n. one who is put to death for the truth;—v.t. to make a martyr of; torment. Martyrdom (mar'ter-dum) n. the death of a

Martyrology (mar-ter-ol' $\bar{o}$ -ji) n. history of martyrs. Marvel (mar'vel) v.i. to wonder;—n. anything

astonishing.

Marvellous (mar've-lus) a. wonderful.

Marvellously (mar've-lus-li) ad. in a wonderful manner. Teffeminate.

Masculine (mas'kū-lin) a. male; like a man; not Mash (mash) n. a mixture of things; bran and water for cattle; ground malt steeped in hot water for brewing; -v.t. to bruise into a soft mass : crush.

Masher (mashler) n. a young silly dandy or fop.

Mashing (mashler) n. a process in brewing;

quantity of malt used in brewing. [disguise.

Mask (mask) n. a cover for the face; -v.t. to

Masker (mask) n. one who wears a mask;

Mason (mā'sn) n. an artificer in bricks and stone.

Masonic (ma-son'ik) a. pertaining to masonry. Masonry (ma'sn-ri) n. work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

Masque (mask) n. See Mask.

Masquerade (mas-ke-rād') n. a nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise;—v.i. to assemble in masks; go in disguise.

Mass (mas) n. a lump; an assemblage; -v.t. to heap together; assemble; -n. a Roman Catholic service.

Massacre (mas'a-ker) n. promiscuous slaughter;v.t. to kill promiscuously or with cruelty.

Masseter (mas'e-ter, mase'ter) n. a muscle which raises the under jaw.

Massiness (mas'i-nes) n. bulk; ponderousness.

Massive (mas'iv) a. bulky; heavy; ponderous.

Also Massy.

Massiveness (mas'iv-nes) n. great bulk and weight. Mast (mast) n. the long upright timber of a ship mast (mast) n. the long upright timber of a ship set on the keel for supporting the yards, sails, and rigging;—n. nut of the beech, oak, etc. Master (mast ter) n. a ruler; superior; proprietor; teacher; chief:—n.t. to conquer. Masterly (mast'er: ln. a becoming a master. Masterpiece (mast'er: pcs) n. a chief performance. Mastery (mast'er: i) n. superiority over; supremacy; attainment of skill or power.

Mastic (mas'tik) n. a resin from a tree. Also

written Mastich. Masticate (mas'ti-kāt) v.t. to chew. [ing. Mastication (mas-ti-kā'shun) n. the act of chew-

Mastiff (mastif) n. a large dog. [into a mat. Mat (mat) n. a texture of rushes; -v.t. to weave Matadore (mat/a-dor) n. a bull-fighter; cards at the game of ombre and quadrille.

Match (mach) n. a contest; an equal marriage; v.t. to pair; suit; marry;—n. something to take

Tatchless (mach'les) a. having no equal

Matchlock (mach'lok) n. a musket fired by a match.

Mate (māt) n. a companion; second officer of a Mate (má'te) n. a plant used as a substitute for tea in South America.

Material (ma-të'ri-al) a. consisting of matter; corporeal; essential; important;—n. the substance of which anything is made.
Materialise [ma-të'ri-al-iz] v.t. to reduce to a

state of matter; regard as mere matter.

Materialism (mate'ri-al-izm) n. the doctrine of

materialists. Materialist (ma-të'ri-al-ist) n. one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Materiality (ma-tē-ri-al'i-ti) n. material existence.

Materially (ma-te'ri-al-i) ad. in a state of matter;

Maternal (ma-ter'nal) a. motherly. [mother. Maternity (ma-ter'ni-ti) n. state or relation of a

[mathematics. Math (math) n. a mowing. Mathematical (math-e-mat'i-kal) a. pertaining to Mathematically (math-e-mat'i-kal-i) ad. by [in mathematics. mathematics

Mathematician (math-e-ma-tish'an) n. one versed Mathematics (math-e-mat'iks) n. the science of quantities, magnitudes, and numbers.

Matinee (mat'i-nā) n. a morning reception; a

morning musical performance.

Matins (mat'inz) n.pl. morning worship or service. Matrass (mat'ras) n. a chemical vessel.

Matricide (mat'ri-sid) n. the murder or murderer

of a mother. Matriculate (ma-trik'u-lat) v.t. to admit to mem-

bership, as in a college; -n. one entered in a college, etc. Matriculation (ma-trik-u-la/shun) n. the act of admitting to membership. [marriage.

Tatrimonial (mat-ri-mo'ni-al) a. pertaining to

Matrimony (mat'ri-mu-ni) n. marriage; wedlock.
Matrix (ma'triks) n. the womb; a mould.
Matron (ma'trun) n. a married woman, especially
an elderly one; female superintendent of an [matron. hospital.

Matronly (ma'trun-ii) a. becoming a wife or Matter (mat'er) n. elementary substance of the earth or of living bodies; things treated of; inducing cause; small amount; affair; concern; pus; -v.i. to be of importance; signify; form

Mattock (mat'uk) n. a pickaxe.

Mattress (mat'res) n. a quilted bed. Mature (ma-tur')

full grown; digested; -v.t. ripe; well to bring to perfection; prepare for use ;-v.i. to become payable. Maturely (ma-tūr'li)

ad. with ripeness. Maturity (ma-tūr'i-ti)
n. a mature state;

ripeness; full growth; expiry of the time that maudin (mawd'lin) a. half-drunk; silly; weakly Maul (mawl) n. a wooden hammer; -v.t. to beat and bruise.

Mattock.

Maunder (mawn'der) v.i. to mutter; talk inco-Mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um) n. a magnificent tomb or monument.

Mauve (mawy) n. a pretty purple or violet colour. Mavis (mā'vis) n. a singing bird; song thrush. Maw (maw) n. stomach of a beast.

Mawkish (maw'kish) a. apt to cause satiety and loathing. Maxillary (mak'si-lar-i) a. pertaining to the jaw-Maxim (mak'sim) n. an established principle;

adage; proverb.

Maximum (mak'si-mum) n. the greatest quantity,

number, or degree.

May (mā) n. the fifth month of the year :-v. aux.

[pret. Might] to be possible; be able; have

Maya (ma'ya) n. a celestial maiden typifying the active will of the Creator (Hindu Mythology).

Mayday (ma'da) n. the first day of May.

Mayor (ma'ur) n. chief magistrate of a corporation.

Mayoralty (mā'ur-al-ti) n. the office of a mayor.

Maze (māz) n, a labyrinth; confusion of thought; -v.t. to bewilder. [set for it. Mazurka (ma-zóór'ka) n. a Polish dance; the music

Mazy (ma'zi) a. intricate; perplexed.

Me (mē) pron. objective case of I.

Mead (mēd) n. honey and water fermented and

mean (med) %, holey and water remember and spicet;—n. meadow.

Meadow (med'ō) n. low or grass land.

Meagre (me'ger) a. lean; thin; poor.

Meagrely (me'ger-li) ad. poorly; thinly.

Meagreness (me'ger-ness n. leanness; scantiness.

Meal (mel) n. grain ground to powder; food taken at one time; act or time of eating.

at one time; act or time of eating.

Mealy (me'li) a. resembling meal.

Mean (men) a. low; base; middle; moderate;—n.

the middle point; rate; degree;—pl. medium; instrument; income;—v.t. or i. to have in view; intend; design; signify.

Meander (me-an'der) n. a winding course; -v.i.

to run in windings.

to run in windings.
Meaning (me'ning) n, intention; signification.
Meaningless (me'ning-les) a. wanting meaning.
Meanly (men'li) ad. without dignity. [ness.
Meanness (men'nes) n. lowness; sordidness; base-

Meant (ment) pret. and pp. of Mean. Meantime (men'tim) ad. in the intervening time. Measled (me'zld) a. infected with measles.

Measles (me'zlz) n. an eruptive disease.
Measurable (mezh'ur-a-bl) a. that may be Measurable measured.

measured. Measure (mezh'ur) n. that which measures; extent; time in music; degree; means to an end; -v.t. to ascertain extent or quantity of; estimate; adjust; allot; -v.t. to have a certain

Measureless (mezh'ur-les) a. boundless. Measurement (mezh'ur-ment) n. act of measur-

ing; dimensions. Measurer (mezh'ur-er) n. one who measures.
Meat (met) n. food in general; flesh for food.
Mechanic (me-kan'ik) n. artisan.
Mechanical (me-kan'i-kal) a. pertaining

pertaining Mechanical (me-kan r-kan) a, pertaining machines; acting by physical power; without thought; unconscious; pertaining to artisans. Mechanically (me-kan i-kal-i) ad. by physical force; unconsciously.

force; unconsciously. [mechanics. Mechanician (mek-a-nish'an) n. one skilled in Mechanics (me-kan'iks) n. the science that treats of the laws of motion and force. [machine. Mechanism (mek'a-nizm) n. structure of a Mechanist (mek'a-nizm) n. or skilled in machines. Mechlin (mek'lin) n. a fine kind of lace, made at

Mechlin (Malines), in Belgium. Medal (med'al) n. a coin with a device. Medallist (med'al-ist) n. a person skilled in

medals. [officiously. Meddle (med'l) v.i. to interpose; interfere Meddler (med'ler) n. a busybody. Meddlesome (med'l-sum) a. apt to meddle. Medizval (med-i-g'val) a. relating to the middle

Also Medieval.

ages. Also Medieva: Medial (med'yal) a, noting a mean or average. Mediate (me'di-at) nt. or i. to interpose between two parties as a friend of both; arbitrate; intercede;—(me'di-at-li) ad. by a secondary cause. Mediately (me'di-at-li) ad. by a secondary cause. Mediately (me'di-at-li) ad. by a secondary cause.

parties; interposition; intercession. Mediator (me'di-ā-ter) n. an intercessor. Mediatorial (mē-di-a-tō'ri-al) a. belonging to a

[mediator. office of a Mediatorship (me'di-ā-tur-ship) n. office of a Medicable (med'i-ka-bl) a. capable of being cured. Medical (med'i-kal) a. pertaining to the art of

nealing.

Medicament (med'i-ka-ment) n. a healing applicaMedicate (med'i-kat) n.t. to tincture with medicines; treat with medicine.

Medicinal (me-dis'i-nal) n. healing.

Medicinal y (me-dis'i-nal) n.d. by medicine.

Medicine (med'i-sin, med'sin) n. anything that

cures; a remedy.

Mediocre (mē-di-ō'ker) a. of moderate degree.

Mediocrity
(mē-di-ok'ri-ti) n. moderate degree.

Meditate (medi-itat) v.t. or i. to think; muse;
Meditation (medi-ita'shun) n. contemplation;
(tion
continued thought.

Meditative (medi-tā-tiv) a. given to contempla-Medium (mē'di-um) a. middle;—n. a means or instrument; middle term;—pl. Media or Mediums.

Medlar (med'lar) n. a small tree and its fruit.

Medlar (med'lar) n. a small tree and its fruit.
Medley (med'li) n. a mixture; a miscellany.
Medoc (medok') n. a French red wine from
Médoc, Gironde, France.
Medulla (medul'a) n. marrow; pith.
Medullary (medul'ari) a. consisting of marrow,
or resembling it.

Meed (med) n. a reward; recompense.

Meek (mek/ a. mild; soft; gentle.

Meekly (mek/li) ad. mildly; softly.

Meekness (mek/nes) n. mildness of temper; gentleness.

[a kind of tobacco-page.] mildness of temper; Meerschaum (mer'shawm) n. sea-scum; a mineral; Meet (met) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Met) to come together; join; receive; satisfy; assemble;— a. fit; suitable.

Meeting (me'ting) n. an assembly; an interview. Meetily (met'il) ad. fitly; suitably; duly. Melancholy (mel'an-kol-i) a. dejected;—n. dejected.

tion of spirits.

Melee (mā-lā') n. a confused fight; scuffle. metee (meta) A a contineor ngn; soume.

Melioratio (mel-yu-rā's), a to make better.

Meliferous (mel-if'e-rus) a. producing honey.

Melliferous (mel-if'e-s) a. a sweetly fiowing.

Mellow (mel-f) a. soft with ripeness; -a.t. or i.

to ripen to softness.

Mellowness (mel'ō-nes) n. softness; ripeness.

Melodeon (me-lo'de-un) n. an organ with metallic Melodious (me-10'di-us) a. sounding sweetly; Melodise (mel'u-diz) v.t. to make melodious.

Melody (mel'u-di) n. an agreeable succession of

sounds; air; tune. Melon (mel'un) n. a plant and its edible fruit. Melt (melt) v.t. or i. to dissolve; soften; dissipate;

become mild

Meltingly (mel'ting-li) ad. so as to melt.

Member (mem'ber) n. a limb of the body; one of
a society or legislature.

[a member.

Membership (mem'ber-ship) n. the state of being Membrane (mem'orian n. a thin animal or vegetable tissue which covers the organs or pl. Memerotos.

Memero (me-men'tō) n. that which reminds:—

Memoir (mem'wor, mem'oir) n. a written account of personal recollections or the transactions of a society; short sketch. [remembered.
Memorabilia (mem-u-ra-bil'i-a) n.pl. things to be
Memorable (mem'u-ra-bi) a. worthy of remem-[remembered.

Memorably (mem'u-ra-bli) ad. in a way to be Memorandum (mem-u-ran'dum) n. a note to help the memoris—pl. Memoranda.
Memorial (me-mori-sil) a preserving remembrance;—n. that which preserves remembrance;

statement with petition. [memorial to. Memorialise (me-mō'ri-al-iz) v.t. to present a Memorialist (me-mō'ri-al-ist) n. one who presents

[membered. a memorial. Memorise (mem'u-riz) v.t. to cause to be re-Memory (mem'u-ri) n. the faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection.

are retained in the mind; recollection.

Menace (men' ss. 'n. 'to threaten: —n. a threat.

Menacingly (men' ss. 'ing. 'li) ad. in a threatening
way.

Menage (me-nazh') n. housekeeping; a household;

Menagerie (me-naj' e-ri) n. a collection of wild
or exotic animals.

Mend (mend) v.t. or i. to repair; correct; improve. Mendacious (men-dā'shus) a. given to deception;

Mendacity (men-das'i-ti) n. falsehood.

Mender (men'der) n. one who repairs. Mendicant (men'di-kant) n. a beggar.

Mendicity (men-dis'i-ti) n. state of beggary; life Menhir (men'hēr) n. a tall stone set up on end

mental mearler; at an attore see up on them in ancient times as a monument, sometimes singly, at other times in groups.

Menial (men'yal) a servile; mean;—a an inferior servant; a mean-spirited fellow.

Mensural men'stro-al) a monthly.

Mensurable (men'shu-ra-bl) a measurable. [ing.

Mensurable (men'shu-ra-bl) a measurable. [ing. Mensuration (men-shū-rā'shun) n. act of measur-

Mental (men'tal) a. belonging to the mind. Mentally (men'tal-i) ad. in mind. Mention (men'shun) n. notice; remark; -v.t. to

Mention (men shun) n. notice; telm-interior into the priority; name, notice briefly; name, the mention men'ter) n. a wise adviser or monitor. Menu (men'q) n. a bill of fare. Mephtis (men'fitis) n. a poisonous exhalation arising from the ground or from decaying animal or vegetable matter mergial. [mentioned.

Mercantile (mer'kan-til) a. commercial. Mercator's Chart (mer-kā'turs chart) n. a map of the earth's surface upon a plane projection. Mercenary (mer'se-nar-i) a. that may be hired; greedy of gain; venal;—n. a soldier hired for foreign service.

Mercer (mer'ser) n. one who deals in silks. Mercery (mer'ser-i) n. the goods of mercers.

Merchandise (mer'chan-diz) n. goods for sale;

trade.

Merchant (mer'chant) n. an exporter or importer of goods; a trader on a large scale;—a. pertain-

ing to trade; trading.

Merchantable (mer'chant-a-bl) a. fit for sale. Merchantman (mer'chant-man) n. a ship employed [ing; tender.

Merciful (mer'si-fool) a. compassionate; forgiv-Mercifully (mer'si-fool-i) ad. with compassion.

Merciless (mer'si-les) a. hard-hearted; unfeeling;

Mercilessly (mer'si-les-li) ad. unsparingly; cruelly.
Mercurial (mer-ku'ri-al) a. composed of quicksilver; spirited; active.
Mercury (mer'ku-ri) n. the name of a Roman
divinity; quicksilver; the

planet nearest the sun Mercy (mer'si) n. tender-ness toward an offender; pardon: grace: act of

ness toward an offender; pardon; grace; act of kindness; discretion. Mere (mēr) a. pure; un-mixed; alone; absolute; —n. a pool or lake. Merely (mēr'li) ad. singly;

Meretricious (mer-e-trish'-

us) a. lewd; gaudy, showy, and deceitful. Merganser (mer-gan'ser) n.

a sea duck.

Merge (merj) v.t. or i. to
immerse; be lost in.

Mercury (the god). Meridian (me-rid'yan) n. a mercury (the god). great circle which the sun crosses at noon;

Meridional (me-rid'yu-nal) a. pertaining to the

merianona (me-na yu-na) a. pertaning to the Merino (me-re'no) n. a variety of sheep or their wool; a thin cloth made of the wool. Merit imerit n. desert; worth; reward;—n.t. to carn by services; deserve. Merited meri-tad a. deserved; carned. Meritorious (meri-tad'ni-na) a. deserving reward. Meritorious (meri-tad'ni-na) a. deserving reward.

Merk (merk) n. an old Scottish silver coin.
Merle (merl) n. a blackbird.
Mermaid (mer'mād) n. a fabled sea-woman.
Merrily (mer'i-li) ad. with mirth. [noisy

Merrimen' (mer'ment) n. gatety with laughter; Merry (mer'i) n. gay; jovial; sportive; cheerful. Mesentery (mes'en-teri) n. a membrane in the intestines.

Mesh (mesh) n. a space between threads in a net;

Meshy (mesh'i) a. formed like network. Mesmeric (mez-mer'ik) a. relating to or by

Mesmerise (mez/mer-iz) v.t. to cause the patient to fall into a trance or sleep, and seem to influence his thoughts and actions.

Mesmerism (mez'mer-izm) n. animal magnetism;

Mesmerist (mez'mer-ist) n. one who mesmerises. Mess 'mes) n. a dish of food; a company who eat together; -v.i. to join in a mess; -n. medley; confusion. [cation; errand.

Message (mes'ij) n. notice sent; official communiMessenger (mes'en-jer) n. one who bears a message;

Messiah (me-si'a) n. the anointed; Christ.
Messiahic (me-si-an'ik) a. relating to the Messiah.
Messiahship (me-si'a-ship) n. office of the Messiah.

Messmate (mes'mat) n. one who eats ordinarily at the same table.

Messuage (mes'wij) n. a house and adjoining land. Metabolism (me-ta'bōl-ism) n. chemical changes taking place in living animal or vegetable

Metal (met'al) n. a simple, fixed, opaque sub-stance fusible by heat, as iron, etc. Metallic (met-al'it) a. partaking of metal. Metalliferous (met-a-lif'e-rus) a. producing metals.

Metalline (met'al-in) a. like metal. Metallist (met'al-ist) n. one skilled in metals. Metallurgic (met-a-lur'jik) a. pertaining to metal-

lurgy. [refining metals. Metallurgy (met'a-lur-ji) n. art of separating and Metamorphose (met-a-mor'foz) v.t. to transform or change the shape of.

Metamorphosis (met-a-mor'fo-sis) n. change of

form or structure; transformation. Metaphor (met/a-fur) n. a similitude.

Metaphorieai (meta-fori-ka) a containing a metaphor; figurative. Metaphorieally (meta-fori-ka) ad. by a figura. Metaphysical (meta-fori-ka) ad. by a figura. Metaphysica; meta-fori-ka) a. according to metaphysics; abstract, metaphysics. Metaphysics (meta-fori-ka) and no no versed in Metaphysics (meta-fori-ka) n. science of the mind. Metaphysics (meta-fori-ka) n. science of the mind. Mete (met) v.t. to measure; -n. measure; bound-

ary. [the air; any transient wonder. Meteor (mē'te-ur) n. a luminous body passing in Meteoric (mē-te-or'ik) a. pertaining to or pro-

ceeding from meteors.

Meteorolite (më/te-ur-u-lit) n. a meteoric stone Meteorological (mē-te-ur-u-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining 

orderly; formal.

Methodically (me-thod/i-kal-i) ad. in due order

Methodism (methodi-zi) v.t. to reduce to method.
Methodism (meth'ud-izm) n. doctrines and worship of Methodists, founded by Wesley. (ism.
Methodist (meth'ud-ist) n. an adherent to Method. Methodistic (meth-u-dis'tik) a. resembling the

Methodists.

Metre (met'rer) n. verse; harmonic measure.

Metric (met'rik) a. denoting the French system of weights and measures; decimal. [measure.] Metrical (metrical) a pertaining to poetic Metronome (metrical) a pertaining to poetic Metronome (metrical) a musical note or bar. Metropolis (metrop'u-lis) m. chief city. Metropolis (metrop'u-lis) m. chief city.

Metropolitan (met-ru pol'i-tan) a. pertaining to the chief city:—a. an archishop.

Mettle (met'l) a. substance; stuff; spirit; courage.

Mettlesome (met'l-sun) a. spirited.

Mew (mn) a. a kind of sea-gull; a cage or coop; the cry of a cat;—b. stables;—v.t. to shut up; to cry as a cat;—v.s. to cast the feathers; moult.

Mew (mnl) v.t. to cry as a child.

Mezze (med' so) a. middle.

Mezzotint (med'zō, mez'o-tint) n. an engraving copper, effected by scraping and burnishing.

Miasma (mī-az'ma) n. noxious effluvia. Michaelmas (mik'el-mas) n. feast of St. Michael, 29th September.

Microbe (mi'krōb) n. a minute organism; a bac-Microcephalous (mi-krō-sef'a-lus) a. having a small

Microgeology (mi-kro-je-ol'ō-ji) n. that branch of geology which concerns itself with the study of microscopic structures.

Microphone (mī'kru-fōn) n. an instrument to make faint sounds more audible.

Microscope (mī'kru-skop) n. an optical instrument for magnifying

Microscopic (mi-kru-skop'ik) a. very small.
Mid (mid) a. middle; intervening.
Midday (mid'da) n. noon.

Midden (mid'n) n. a heap of dung, ashes, etc. Middle (mid'l)  $\alpha$ . equally distant from the ends;

the extremes. Size, etc.; moderate, Middling (mid'ling) a. of middle rank, quality, Midge (mij n. a small kind of fly — tounty, Midland (mid'land) a. being in the interior of a Midnight (mid'nit) n. twelve o'clock at night;—a. very dark. intermediate; -n. the point equally remote from

Midriff (mid'rif) n. the diaphragm. [young officer. Midshipman (mid'ship-man) n. a naval cadet or Midst (midst) n. the middle;—ad. in the middle, Midway (mid'wā) n. the middle;—a. or ad. in the

Midwifery (mid/wif-ri) n. assistance in child-Mien (men) n. look; air; manner; bearing. Might (mit) pret. of May;—n. power; strength;

Mightly (mi'ti-li) ad. powerfully.
Mightliness (mi'ti-nes) n. power; a title of dignity.
Mighty (mi'ti) a. powerful; vigorous; valiant;
huge; important; wonderful.

Mignonette (min-yu-net') n. a fragrant plant.
Migrate (mi'grāt) v.i. to remove to a distant

country. Migration (mī-grā'shun) n. act of migrating.

Migratory (mi/gra-tur-i) a. disposed to migrate.
Milch (milsh) a. giving milk. Form of Milk.
Mild (mild) a. gentle; calm; soft; moderate; mellow.

Mildew (mil'dū) n. a fungus growth or coating on leaves, cloth, paper, etc. ;-v.t. or i, to taint with

Mildy (mild'li) ad. gently; softly. [gentleness. Mildness (mild'nes) n. quality of being mild; Mile (mil) n. a linear measure of 320 rods, 1760

mile (mij n. a inear measure of 220 rous, 1700 yards, or 5250 feet.
Mileage (mil'ij) n. fees for travel by the mile.
Militant (mil'i-tant) a. engaged in warfare; fighting.
[soldiers; the army.
Military (mil'i-tant) a. suiting a soldier;—n.
Militate (mil'i-tant) v.i. to contend against; be

minitate (minitate) w.s. to content against, be inconsistent with.
Militia (mi-lish's) n. national military force.
Milk (milk) n. a white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals, and from plants; v.t. to draw milk.

Milker (mil'ker) n. one that milks. [ness. Milkiness (mil'ki-nes) n. qualities like milk; soft-Milkmaid (milk'mād) n. a woman employed in a

Milkman (milk'man) n. a man that carries milk Milk-pail (milk'pal) n. a vessel for milk.

Milksop (milk'sop) n. bread steeped in milk; a weak, effeminate person.
Milk white (milk's) a. pure; spotless.
Milky (mil'ki) a. made of or like milk.
Milky-way (mil'ki-wa) n. a white track in the

heavens; galaxy.

Mill (mil) n. a machine for grinding; a manufactory;—v.t. to grind; stamp coin; full, as

Mill-cog (mil'kog) n. cog of a mill-wheel.
Mill-dam (mil'dam) n. a dam to keep water for a
mill. Also Mill-pond.

Milled (mild) a. grained and stamped as coin; fulled, as cloth. [the millennium. fulled, as cloth. Millenarian (mil-e-nā/ri-an) n. one who believes in

Millenary (mil'e-nar-i) a. consisting of a thousand.
Millenary (mil'e-nar-i) a. consisting of a thousand.
Millennial (mi-len'i-al) a. pertaining to the milennium. [of Chris's reign on earth.
Millennium (mi-len'i-um) n. the thousand years

Millet remiler remiler. A the chousand years Millepore (mil'e-pōr). a kind of coral.
Millet (mil'er) a. one who attends a mill.
Millet (mil'et) a. a kind of grass yielding an edible grain; the grain itself.

[and hats.] Milliner (mil'i-ner) n. one who makes ladies caps Millinery (mil'i-ner-i) n. head-dresses.

Million (mil'yun) n. ten hundred thousand.

Millionaire (mil-yun-ār') n. one worth a million Millipede (mil'i-ped) n. an insect having many Milli-race (mil'rās) n. a canal to convey water to a mill-wheel. [grinding corn.

Millstone (mil'ston) n. one of two stones used in Millwright (mil'rit) n. a mechanic who makes or

repairs mills.

Milt (milt) n. the spleen; roe of fishes.

Mime (mîm) n. a mimic actor.

Mimetic (mî-met'ik) a. apt to imitate; imitative. Mimic (mim'ik) n. one who imitates; -v.t. to

imitate for sport; ape.
Mimicker (mim'i-ker) n. one who mimics. [sport.
Mimicry (mim'ik-ri) n. ludierous imitation for
Mimosa (mi-nō'sa) n. a leguminous plant. Minaret (min'a-ret) n. a small spire.

Minatory (min'3-tur-i) a. threatening.
Minec (mins) v.t. or i. to chop into small pieces;
elip; suppress; walk with short steps.
Mineingly (mins'ing-li) ad. in small parts; af-

Mind (mind) n. the intelligent power in man; purpose; opinion; inclination; remembrance; -u.t. to head; regard.

Minded (min'ded) a. disposed; inclined.

Mindful (mind'fool) a. regardful; attentive; ob-

Mine (min) a. belonging to me;—n. a pit where

minerals are dug; an excavation; -v.t. or i. to

dig; sap.

Miner (mi/ner) n. one who digs mines.

Mineral (min'e-ral) n. a substance not organic, existing on or in the earth;—a. impregnated with mineral substances.

Mineralise (min'e-ral-īz) v.t. or i. to combine with a metal in forming an ore; seek minerals.

Mineralogical (min-e-ra-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to

Mineralogus (min-e-ra/o-jist) n. percannik wo mineralogy. [minerals. Mineralogy (min-e-ra/o-jist) n. one versed in Mineralogy (min-e-ra/o-ji) n. the science of minerals. [war, and liberal arts. Mingle (ming'gl) v.t. or i. to mix; blend. Ministure (min'i-tur) n. a small likeness;—a. on

a small scale.

Minim (min'im) n. a dwarf; a note in music; a small liquid

measure; a drop.

Minimise (min'i-miz) v.t. to reduce to the smallest degree. Minimum (min'i-mum) n. the

least quantity;—pl. Minima.
Minion (min'yun) n. a favourite; a small type.
Minister (min'is-ter) n. an agent; an ambassador;
a pastor;—n.t. or i. to give; communicate;

supply; serve.
Ministerial (min-is-te'ri-al) a. pertaining to a
minister; acting under authority; sacerdotal.
Ministration (min-is-tra'shun) n. office of a minis-

ter; service Ministry (min'is-tri) n. office; service; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state. [squirrel. Miniver (min'i-ver) n. the fur of the Siberian

Minnow (min'o) n. as small fresh water fish.
Minor (min'o) n. a small fresh water fish.
Minor (min'ngr) a. less; smaller; lower in tone;—
n. a person under the age of twenty-one.
Minority (mi-nori-ti) n. state of being under age;

Minotaur (min'u-tawr) n. a fabled mouster, half man, half bull.

Minster (min'ster) n. a cathedral.

Minstrel (min'strel) n. a singer and player on an Minstrelsy (min'strel-si) n. art or work of a minstrel; a volume of songs; a body of min-

strels. Mint (mint) n. the place where money is coined; a place of invention or production; -v.t. to

coin; invent;—n. an aromatic plant.

Mintage (min'tij) n. that which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining.

Minuend (min'u-end) n. the number from which

another is to be subtracted.

Minuet (mīn'ū-et) n. a graceful dance. Minus (mi'nus) a. an algebraic term denoting

subtraction; less. Minute (min'it) n. the sixtieth part of an hour

or degree; short note or sketch;—a.t. to set down in short notes or minutes;—(mi-nut') a. very small; slender; slight; particular; detailed. [notes.

Minute-book (min'it-book) n. a book for short Minute-gun (min'it-gun) n. a gun fired every

Minutely (mi-nūt'li) ad. to a small point. Minuteness (mi-nūt'nes) n. smallness.

Minutiæ (mi nū'shi-ē) n.pl. less important details'; trifling particulars.

Minx (mingks) n. a pert, forward girl.

Miracle (mir'a-kl) n. an act or event beyond human power. ak'ū-lus) a. supernatural; won-Miraculous (mir-ak'ū-lus) a. supernatural; won-Mirage (mi-ražh') n. an optical illusion, present-ing an image of water in sandy deserts, or

Mire (mir) n. soft, wet earth; mud; -v.t. to fix in Mirror (mir'ur) n. a looking-glass; an exemplar;

v.t. to reflect. [merriment. Mirth (merth) n. noisy gaiety; glee; hilarity; Mirthful (merth'fool) a. merry; gay.
Mirthfully (merth'fool-i) ad. with mirth.

Mirthless (meth'les) a. having no gaiety.
Miry (mi'ri) a. full of mire. [misfortune.
Misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tur) a. a mischance;
Misadvised (mis-ad-vizd') a. ill directed or counfor marriage.

Misalliance (mis-a-li'ans) n. improper association Misanthrope (mis'an-throp) n. a hater of mankind; one disgusted with society and its ways. Misanthropic (mis-an-throp'ik) a. hating mankind; or hating mankind; or hating mankind distributions of the missanthropic (mis-an-throp'ik) a. kind. [mankind.

Misanthropist (mis-an'thro-pist) n. a hater of Misanthropy (mis-an'thro-pi) n. hatred of mankind. [application. Misapplication (mis-ap-li-kā/shun) n. wrong Misapply (mis-a-pli') v.t. to apply wrongly. Misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend') v.t. to misunder-

stand

Misapprehension (mis-ap-re-hen'shun) n. a mistaken idea; misunderstanding.

Misappropriate (mis-a-prō'pri-āt) v.t. to assign to

the wrong person or purpose.

Misbecome (mis-be-kum') v.t. to suit ill.
Misbegotten (mis-be-got'n) a. begotten irregularly.
Misbehaviour (mis-be-hāv') v.t. to behave improperly.
Misbehaviour (mis-be-hāv') v.t. to behave improperly.
Misbehaviour (mis-be-hāv') vur) v. ill conduct.

Misbelief (mis-be-lef') n. erroneous belief. Misbelieve (mis-be-lev') v.t. to believe erroneously;

doubt or question. Miscalvial in the following with Miscalculate mis-kalvial in the following with the Miscall (mis-kawl) w.f. to call by a wrong name. Miscarriage (mis-karli) n. failure: abortion. Miscarry (mis-karli) w.f. to fall of success; have an abortion.

Miscellaneous (mis-e-lā'nē-us) a. mixed; consisting of various kinds.

Miscellany (mis'el-a-ni, mi-sel'a-ni) n, a collection

of writings; a mixture.

Mischance (mis-chans') n. ill-luck; mishap.

Mischarge (mis-charj')'v.t. to charge in error;—n.

Mischief (mis'chif) n. evil, whether intended or not; damage; harm.
Mischievous (mis'chi-vus) a. making or inclined

[maliciously. to make mischief. (mis'chi-vus-li) ad. Mischievously

Miscible (mis'i-bl) a. that can be mixed. Miscitation (mis-si-tā'shun) n. a wrong quotation.

n. false Miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā/shun) [wrongly. reckoning. Miscompute (mis-kom-pūt') v.t. to compute Misconceive (mis-kun-sēv') v.t. to have a wrong [ception. notion of

Misconception (mis-kun-sep'shun) n. wrong con-Misconduct (mis-kon'dukt) n. bad behaviour or management;—(mis-kon-dukt') v.t. or i to confiecture.

duct or behave badly. Misconjecture (mis-kon-jekt/ūr) n. a wrong con-Misconstruction (mis-kun-struk'shun) n. wrong

[wrongly. interpretation. interpret Misconstrue (mis-kon'stroo) v.t. to interpret Wiscount (mis-kount') v.t. or i. to mistake in counting.

Miscreant (mis'kre-ant) n. a vile wretch.

Misdate (mis-dat') v.t. to date erroneously;-n. a [also v.t. and i. wrong date. Misdeal (mis-del') n. a wrong deal in cards;— Misdeed (mis-ded') n. an evil action; wicked

Misdemean (mis-dēm') v.t. to judge amiss.

Misdemean (mis-dē-mēn') v.i. to behave ill.

Misdemeanour (mis-de-mē'nur) n. ill-behaviour;

any petty indictable offence.

Misdirect (mis-di-rekt) at the [person or place. Misdirect (mis-di-rekt') v.t. to direct to a wrong Misdirection (mis-di-rek'shun) n. addressing wrongly; wrong address; error of a judge in

charging a jury. [crime. Misdo (mis'doo) v.t. or i. to do wrong; commit Misdoer (mis'doo-er) n. one who commits a fault

or evil deed.

Misdoing (mis-doo'ing) n. a wrong done.
Misemploy (mis-em-ploi') v.t. to use to a wrong
purpose; misuse.

Miser (mi'zer) n. one covetous to excess; a niggard. Miserable (miz'er-a-bl) a. wretched; unhappy;

worthless.

Miserably (miz'er-a-bli) ad. wretchedly.

Miserly (miz'er-li) a. very covetous.

Misery (miz'er-li) n. wretchedness; distress; Misery [wrong value. calamity. Misestimate (mis-es'tim-āt) v.t. to estimate at a Misfortune (mis-for'tūn) n. ill-luck; an evil ac-

cident; any harm or loss. Misgive (mis-giv') v.t. or i. to fill with doubt; fail

[dence; distrust. in confidence. Misgiving (mis-giv'ing) n. a weakening of confi-

Misgotten (mis-got'n) a. obtained unjustly. Misgovern (mis-guv'ern) v.t. to govern amiss.
Misgovernment (mis-guv'ern-ment) n. bad ad-

ministration.

Misguidance (mis-gi'dans) n. wrong direction.
Misguide (mis-gid') n.t. to lead or guide into error.
Mishap (mis-hap') n. ill-chance or accident; mis-

Mishna (mish'na) n. a collection of Jewish interpretations of the Old Testament.

Misimprove (mis-im-proov') v.t. to use to no [formation. purpose, or to a bad one. [formation. Misinform (mis-in-form') v.t. to give erroneous in-Misinformation (mis-in-for-mā'shun) n. wrong information. [erroneously; misconstrue. Misinterpret (mis-in-ter/pret) v.t. to explain

Misinterpretation (mis-in-ter-pre-tā/shun) n. in-

terpreting erroneously.
Misjudge (mis-juj') v.t. to judge amiss.
Misjudgemet (mis-juj') w.t. to na wrong judgment.
Mislay (mis-lü') v.t. to lay in a wrong place, or place not remembered.

place not remembered.

Mislead (mis-led') v.t. to lead into error.

Misled (mis-led') pret. of Mislead.

Mismanage (mis-man'ij) v.t. or i. to manage ill. Mismanagement (mis-man'ij-ment) n. t

Misname (mis-nam') v.t. to call by a wrong name.

Misogamist (mi-sog'a-mist) n. a hater of marriage. Misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi) n. hatred of marriage. Misogynist (mi-sog'i-nist, mi-soj'i-nist) n.

woman. woman hater. Misogyny (mi-sog'i-ni, mi-soj'i-ni) n. hatred of Misplace (mis-plas') v.t. to place wrong.

Misprint (mis-print') v.t. to print wrong;—n. a.

error in printing.

Misprision (mis-prish'un) n. oversight; neglect. Misprize (mis-priz') v.t. to undervalue; slight Mispronounce (mis-pru-nouns') v.t. to pronounce

[proper pronunciation. incorrectly. [proper pronunciation. Aispronunciation (mis-pru-nun-si-ā/shun) n. im-

Mispronunciation (mis-pru-nun-si-a-shui) n. misproportion (mis-pru-por'shui) v.l. to distribute without due proportion. (Warongly, Misquotation (mis-kwō-th'shui) n. act of quoting Misquote (mis-kwō-th'shui) n. act of quoting Misreckon (mis-rkm) v.l. to outse incerned but Misreckon (mis-rkm) v.l. to outse increased with the control of the control of

Misreport (mis-re-port') v.t. to report erroneously; -n. a false report.

Misrepresent (mis-rep-re-zent') v.t. to represent [true or unfair account. incorrectly. disrepresentation (mis-rep-re-zen-ta/shun) n. un-

Misrule (mis-rool') n. confusion; unjust domina-[err; not to hit. Miss (mis) n. a young unmarried female;—u.t. to Missal (mis'al) n. the Roman Catholic mass-book. Misshape (mis-shāp') v.t. [pp. or a. Misshape]

to shape ill

Missile (mis'il) n. a weapon to be thrown. Missing (mis'ing) a. lost; absent.

Mission (mish'un) n. act of sending; persons sent; duty on which one is sent; purpose in life. Missionary (mish'un-ar-i) n. one sent to spread

religion;—a. pertaining to missions.

Missive (mis'iv) a. sent or that may be sent;—n.

a message or letter sent. (Scots Law) a written

a message or letter sent. to contract sent for signature.

Misspell (mis-spel') v.t. [pret. and pp. Misspelled,
Misspelt] to spell erroneously.

Misspent [or spend river and pp. Misspent] to waste or spend ill.
Misstate (mis-stat') v.t. to state inaccurately.
Mist (mist) v. rain in very fine drops;—v.i. to

rain in fine drops.

rain in the drops.

Mistake (mis-tak') n. unintentional error; -v.t.
or i. to understand wrongly; err.
Mistaken (mis-tak'n) pp. or a. used of things,
misunderstood; used of persons, wrong; being
in error.
Misteach (mis-tech') v.t. (pret. and pp. Mistaught)
Mister (mis'ter) n. a title of address, used for

listerm (mis-term') v.t. to name erroneously. Misthink (mis-thingk') v.t. to think erroneously. Misthought (mis-thawt') pp. of Misthink.

Mistily (mis'ti-li) ad. obscurely; vaguely. Mistime (mis-tīm') v.t. not to time aright. Mistiness (mis'ti-nes) n. state of being misty; obscurity.

Mistletoe (mis'1-tō, miz'1-tō) n. a plant that grows on trees.

Mistook (mis-took') pret. of Mistake. Mistranslate (mis-trans-lat')

v.t. to translate erroneously.

Mistranslation (mis-trans-la" shun) n. erroneous transla-

Mistress (mis'tres) n. a woman who governs; a term of address.

Mistrust (mis-trust') n. want of confidence; suspicion;—
v.t. to regard with suspicion; doubt.

Mistrustful (mis-trust'fool)

Mistrustfully (mis-trust'fool-i) ad. with doubt or suspicion.



Mistletoe.

Mistrustless (mis-trust'les) a, not apt to suspect.

Misty (mis'ti) a, raining in very fine drops;
cloudy with mist.

[conceive; mistake.

Misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand') v.t. tol mis-Misunderstanding (mis-un-der-stan'ding) n. mis-

conception; disagreement.
Misusage (mis-ūz') n. bad treatment.
Misuse (mis-ūz') n.t to abwes; treat ill.
Misuse (mis-ūs') n. bad use; abuse.

Mite (mit) n. a minute insect;—n. a very small coin, one-twelfth of a penny; anything very small.

Mitigable (mit'i-ga-bl) a. capable of mitigation.
Mitigate (mit'i-ga') v.t. to lessen; alleviate.
Mitigation (mit-i-ga'shun) n. alleviation; relief;

Miralleuse (mē-tra-lyez') n. a machine-gun, breech loading, and firing vast numbers of bullets with extreme rapidity.

Mire (mirter) n. a bishop's cap.

Mitten (mirt) n. n. a over for the hand.

Mittimus (mit'i-mus) n. a warrant of commitment

Mix (miks) v.t. [pret. and pp. Mixed or Mixt] to unite and blend promiscuously;—v.i. to mingle;

Mixable (mik'sa-bl) a. capable of being mixed. Mixed (mikst) a. not pure; various; confused. Mixedly (mik'sed-li) ad. in a confused manner. Mixture (miks'tūr) n. a mingled mass. Mizenmast (miz'n-mast) n. the mast nearest the Mnemonic (ne-mon'ik) a. assisting the memory. Mnemonics (ne-mon'iks) n.pl. the art or science

of assisting memory.

Moan (mön) n. a low sound expressing pain or grief;—v.t. or i. to groan; lament.

Moanful (mön) (no) n. expressing sorrow.

Moanful (mön) n. a ditto round a castle, etc.;—v.t. to surround with a moat. [as a crowd. Mob (mob) n. a tumultuous crowd;—n.t. to attack Mobile (mö'bil) a. easily moved or excited. Mobiles (mob'i-liz) n.t. to call into active service,

[populace.

as trops.

Mobility (mō-bil'i-ti) n. activity; fickleness; the Moccasin (mok-sin) n. a shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonoue water serpent.

Mock (mok) v.t. or t. to deride; mimic; disappoint; jeer; -n. a sneer; ridicule; -a unreal; assumed.

Mocker (mok'er) n. scorner; scoffer.

Mockery (mok'er-i) n. derision; scorn.

Mocking-bird (mok'ing-berd) n. an American sing-

Modal (mö'dal) a. relating to mode. Mode (mod) n. form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.

Model (mod'el) n. a structure designed to be imitated; copy; pattern; example; standard; —v.t. to plan; shape;—also v.t. to make a model.

Moderate (mod'e-rat) a, not extreme; temperate;

average; -u.k. to restrain; reduce; quality; -u.k to become less violent; preside, Moderately (mod'e-rat-li) ad, not excessively; temperately. [moderate.

Moderation (mod-e-rā/shun) n. state of being Moderatism (mod'e-ra-tizm) n. moderate spirit

Moderatism (mod'e-ra-tism) n moderate spans or opinions in religion.
Moderator (mod'e-ra-ter) n one who presides over a meeting; regulator, lancient; recent.
Modern (mod'ern) a of the present time; not Moderniae (mod'erniz) at, to make modern.
Moderniaer (mod'ernizer) n one that renders moderation (mod'ernizer) n one that renders are the moderation of the memory at the manners, atc.

fmanners, etc. Modernism (mod'er-nizm) n, recent practice, Moderns (mod'ernz) n,pl. people of modern times. Modest (mod'est) a, not forward; moderate;

Modestly (mod'est-li) ad. with diffidence.

Modesty (mod'es-ti) n. absence of conceit;

Modieum (mod'i-kum) n. a small portion. Modification (mod-i-fi-kā/shun) n. act of modifying. Modifier (mod'i-fi-er) n. he or that which modifies.

Modify (mod'i-fi) v.t. to change the form : reduce :

Modish (mo'dish) a. fashionable.
Modish (mo'dish) a. fashionably.
Modiste (mo-dest') n. a female artiste in dress.
Modulate (mod'd-lat) v.t. to vary sounds; inflect;
—v.t. to pass from one key to another. [ing.
Modulation (mod-d-lat) shun) n. the act of modulation (mod-d-lat) shun) n. the act which varies

Module (mod'ūl) n. a model or representation.

Mogul (mō-gul') n. a Mongolian; formerly emperor
of the Moguls in Asia.

Mohair (mö'hār) n. a stuff of goat's hair.

Mohammedan (mö-ham'e-dan) n. pertaining to
Mohammed;—n. a follower of Mohammed
Also Mahometan.

Mohr (mör) n. the African antelope.

Molety (moi'e-ti) n. half; part; share.

Moll (moil) n.t. or i. to work with painful effort;

drudge; soil; dirty.

Moire (mwar) n. a fine kind of watered silk. Moist (moist) a. damp; wet in a small degree.

Moisten (mois'sn) v.t. to make damp; wet slightly.

Moistness (moist'nes) n. dampness.

Moisture (moist'ur) n. dampness.
Moisture (moist'ur) n. slight wetness; quantity
of liquid in the air or other body.
Molar (mo'lar) a. adapted to grind;—n. a grinding or double tooth;—(mo'lar) a. pertaining to
a mass.

(from sugar; treach.
Molasses (mu-las'ez) n. the syrup which drains.
Mole (mol) n. a natural spot on the skin; a pier;
a mound; a little animal.

(gules.
Molecular (mol'e-k'ul-pr' a. pertaining to mels.
Molecular (mol'e-k'ul) n. a very minute particle of
matter.

Tolehill (mol'hil) n. a hillock raised by a mole. Moleskin (mol'skin) n. a strong twilled fustian. Molest (mu-lest) v.t. to render uneasy; annoy.
Molestation (mol-es-tä/shun) n. annoyance.
Mollifiable (mol'i-fi-a-bl) a. that may be softened

Mollifier (mol'i-fi-er) n. that which softens.

Mollify (mol'i-fi) v.t. to soften; assuage.
Mollusc (mol'usk) n. an animal with a fleshy, inarticulate body, as the snail, oyster, etc.
Molten (molt'n) a. melted, or made of melted [ance; weight. Moment (mo'ment) n. a portion of time; import-

Momentarily (mō'men-ta-ri-li) ad. every moment.

Momentary (mō'men-ta-ri) a, lasting a moment only. Tomently (mo'ment-li) ad. in a moment.

Momentous (m5-men'tus) a. important; weighty.
Momentum (m5-men'tum) n. force of a moving
body.—p1. Momenta.
Monachism (mon'a-kizm) n. monastic life.
Monad (mon'ad) n. an atom. [monad.

Monad (mon'ad) a an atom. [monad Monaddic (mu-nad'tk) a having the nature of a Monarch (mon'ark) a. a sole supreme ruler; hereditary sovereign; the chief of its kind. Monarchieal (mu-nar'ki-kal) a. pertaining to a

Ionarchist (mon'ar-kist) n. a friend to monarchy.

Monarchy (mon'srki) n. government vested in one man; a kingdom.

Monastery (mon'ss-te-ri) n. a house of religious retirement; convent; nunnery.

Monastic (mu-nas'til) a, pertaining to monks;

recluse;—n. a monk.
Monasticism (mu-nas'ti-sizm) n. monestic life.
Monday (mun'dā) n. second day of the week.
Monetary (mun'e-te-ri) a. relating to or consist-

ing of money.

ing of money.

Money (mun'i) ». coin for current use in trade, or
a substitute for it;—pl. Moneys.

Money-broker (mun'i-brok'er) ». a broker who
deals in money.

Also written Monied.

Moneyed (mun'id) a. rich; possessed of money.

Money-lender (mun'i-len'der) ». one who advances

money on security.

Money-market (mun'i-mar-ket) in. the exchange: state of the funds, bank or other shares.

Mongrel (mung grel) a. of a mixed breed;—n. an animal of a mixed breed.

Monition (mo-nish'un) n. a warning; instruction. Monitive (mon'i-tiv) a. conveying warning or in-

struction.

Monitor (mon'i-ter) n. one who warns; a sub-ordinate instructor; an ironelad ship of war. Monitorial (mon-i-to'ri-al) a. pertaining to a moni-

Monitory (mon'i-tu-ri) a. giving warning. Monitress (mon'i-tres) n. a female monitor.

Monitress (mon't-tree) n. a tennate monitor.

Monk (mungk) n. one who lives in a monastery.

Monkey (mung'ki) n. an animal like the ape;—pl.

Monkey; Monkey (fitting woollen jacket.

Monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jaket) n. a thick, closedonkey-wrench (mung'ki-rensh) n. a wrench

Monkish (mung'ki-pl. d. like a monk; monastic.

Monkish (mung'ki-pl. d. like a monk; monastic.

Monkshood (mungks'hood) n. a poisonous herb:

Monochord (mon'ō-kord) n. a musical instrument having only one string; an instrument having one string and used for experiments in the science of Sound.

Monocracy (mon-ok/ra-si) n. the act or state of government by a single person. Monodist (mon'u-dist) n. a writer of monodies.

Monody (mon'u-di) n. a mournful song by one

person.

Monogamy (mu-nog'a-mi) n. marriage to one wife.

Monogram (mon'u-gram) n. a cipher composed of letters interwoven.

Monograph (mon'ugraf) n. an account of a single thing. Monographic (mon-u-graf'ik) a. pertaining to a monograph.

Monolith (mon'u-lith) n. a pillar or column of a single stone Monologue (mon'ō-log) n. a speech by one

Monomania (mon-umā'ni-a) n. derange-ment of the mind on one subject only.

Monomaniac (mon-u-mā'ni-ak) n. a person affected by monomania. Monoplane (mon'ō-plān) n. a flying-machine sup-

Monogram,

Monopolise (mon'o-pian; n. a. a. ported by one plane surface.

Monopolise (mu-nop'u-liz) v.t. to engross the Monopolist (mu-nop'u-liz) n. one who monopolist (mu-nop'u-list) n.

polises. [Propriation. Monopoly (mu-nop'u-li) n. entire control or ap-Monorail (mon's-rāl) n. a one-rail track along which a suspended car travels. [Only. Monosyllable (mon-u-si-lab'ik) a. of one syllable Monosyllable (mon'u-sil-a-bil) n. a word of one syllable.

Monotheism (mon'u-the-izm) n. the belief in one Monotone (mon'u-tōn) n. a sound or succession of sounds in the same pitch or key.
Monotonous (mu-not'u-nus) a. in the same tone;

without variety Monotonously (mu-not/u-nus-li) ad. in an unvary-ing, wearisome manner. [ness; sameness. Monotonousness (mu-not/u-nus-nes) n. irksome-

Monotonoulness (mu-novu-hus-nes) n. If Reome-Monotony (mu-not'u-ni) n. uniformity of tone; want of variety.

Monoxide (mon-ok'sid) n. an oxide containing a single oxygen atom combined with one bivalent or two univalent atoms of another substance.

Monster (mon'so'on) n. a periodical wind.

Monster (mon'ster) n. something horrid or un-

Monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti) n. state of Monstrous (mon'strus) a. unnatural; shocking;

Month (munth) n. one revolution of the moon; the twelfth part of the year.

Monthly (munth'li) a. happening every month;—n. a periodical published once a month;—ad. once a month.

Monument (mon-u-ment) n. a memorial; a tomb. Monumental (mon-u-men'tal) a. preserving me-

Mood (mood) n. temper of mind; humour; variation in inflection of a verb; form of a syllogism; key tone in music.

Rey tone in music.
Moodiness (moo'dines) n. peevishness.
Moody (moo'di) a. governed by moods of feeling;
ill-humoured. [ing round it; a month.
Moon (moon) n. a satellite of this earth, and revolv-

Moonbeam (moon'bem) n. ray of light from the

moon.

Moorlight (moon'lit) n. light of the moon.

Moor (moor) n. a black man; a marsh; -w.t. to
secure a vessel by cables and anchors.

Moortow (moor'five) n. a place for mooring ships.

Moortow (moor'fowl) n. the red grouse. Also

Moorcock. (fo hold a ship.

Moorings (móór'ingz) n.pl. anchors, chains, etc., Moorish (móór'ish) a. marshy; fenny. Moorland (móór'land) n. marshy land;—also a. Moory (moor) and n. marshy and ;—aso a.

Moory (moor) a. marshy; fenny.

Moose (moos) n. the largest animal of the deer

Moot (moot) v.t. or i. to discuss or debate;—a. dis-

putable.

Moot-case (moot/kās) n. a case admitting of dis-cussion or debate. Also Moot-point, Mop mop) n. a cloth or cellection of thrums for cleaning floors, etc.;—v.t. to wipe with a mop. Mope (mop) v.t. to be dull or spiritless;—n. a

stupid person.

Mopish (mo'pish) a, dull; spiritless.

Moppet (mop'et) n. a puppet made of cloth.

Moral (mor'al) a. pertaining to right or wrong in

a man's manners, duties, and conduct, virtuous; responsible; probable;—a. the precept inculcated by a fable;—b. the doctrine or practice of the duties of life.

Morale (moral) a, the moral condition, especially of a body of men.

of a body of men.

Moralise [mor'al-iz), vt. or 6, to discourse on moral
subjects; apply to moral purposes.

Moralist [mor'al-iz], v. one who teaches or
practises morality, v. or in the control future,
Morality [mu-ral-i-i], v. system or practice of moral
Morality [mu-ral-i-i], v. or in the control sense or manner;
certainly.

certainly.

Morass (mo-ras') n. a marsh; fen.

Moratorium (mora-tö'ri-um) n. an Act passed by
Government in times of emergency, in virtue of
which banks are allowed to suspend payment in
gold during the period covered by the Act.

Morbid (mor bid) a. not sound or healthy; dis-

Morbidness (mor'bid-nes) n. a diseased state.

Morbife (mor-bift), a causing disease.

Mordacious (mor-da'shus) a biting; sarcastic.

Mordacity (mor-das'-til n. the quality of biting.

Mordant (mor'dant) n. a substance to fix colours in cloth;—a. biting; sarcastic.

More (mor) a. greater in quantity or number;—ad.

and the morial agreeter in quantity or number;—ad. to a greater degree.

Moreover (mör-ö'ver) ad. further; besides; in Moresque (mör-esk') a done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings.

Moribund mori-bund a dying; at the point of Mormon (mori-mun) a one of a religious sect that advocates polygany, etc.

[Mormons.]

Mormon into health we are the control of the mormons, advocates polygamy, etc.

Mormonism (mor'mun-izm) n. principles of the Morn (morn) n. the first part of the day.

Morning (mor'ning) n. the first part of the day.

Also written Morn.
Also written Morn.
[skin dressed.
Moross (mu-rok') n. leather of goat or sheepMoross (mu-rok') a. sour; severe; sullen.
Morosely (mu-rok') d. sullenly.
Morosely (mu-rok') a. sullenly.

Morphia (morfi-a) n. an alkali extracted from opium; a powerful anodyne.
Morris (morfis) n. a kind of dance.
Morrow (morfis) n. next day after the present.

Morse (mors) n. the walrus or sea-horse.

Morsel (mor'sel) n. a bite; small piece.

Mortal (mor'tal) a. subject to death; deadly;

mortal mortal a subject to death; deadly; human;—n, a human being.
Mortality (mortal'iti) n, subjection to death; frequent death; death-rate. [fatally.
Mortally (mortal) ad. so as to cause death;
Mortar (mortar) n, cement for building; a vessel for pounding substances with a pestle; a piece

of ordnance for throwing bombs.

Mortgage (mor'gāj) n. a pledge of real estate;—
v.t. to pledge or convey for securing a debt. Mortgagee (mor-gā-jē') n. one to whom a mortgage is given.

is given. Imortgager (mortgager) n. one who executes a Mortification (morti-fi-kā'shun) n. dying or death of a part of the body; subjection by bodily severities; vexation; chagrin. Mortify (mor'ti-fi) n.t. or ā. to destroy or lose vitality; subdue by discipline; humiliate. Mortifying (mor'ti-fi-ing) a. tending to humble; humiliating.

Mortise (mortis) n. an opening or cut to receive a tenon;—v.i. to form with a mortise. Mortman (mort/mān) n. an inalienable estate. Mortmary (mort-a-ri) n. a dead-house;—a. pertaining to death and burial.

Mosalc (mōzā'ik) n. work variegated by shells.

monate (mo-za'ik) n. work variegated by shells and stones of various colours;—a. composed of mosaic; pertaining to Moses.

Moselle (mō-zel') n. a light French wine.

Moslem (mō-zel') n. a light French wine.

Moslem (mō-zel') n. a Mohammedan;—a. pertaining to the creeds or followers of Mohammed.

Mosque (mosk) n. a Mohammedan house of warshi.

worship. Mosquito (mus-kë/të) n. a stinging gnat or fly common in tropical countries;—pl. Mosquitoes.

Moss (mos) n. a small herb; ground covered with

moss; a bog;—v.t. to cover with moss.
Mossy (mos'i) a. overgrown with moss.

Most (most) a. the greatest number or quantity; greatest;—ad. in the greatest degree. Mostly (most/li) ad. for the greatest part.

Mote (mot) n. a very small particle; speck.

Moth (moth) n. a winged insect.

Moth (moth) n. a vinged insect.

Mother (murrier) n. a female parent; thick dregs
in liquids;—a. natural; native;—n.t. to concrete:—n.t. to adopt as a child. [mother.
Motherhod (murrier-hood) n. the state of a
Motherly (murrier-li) a. like a mother.
Mother wit (murrier-wit) n. native wit.
Motion (mö'shun) n. act of changing place; a

reconsequents.

proposal made. Motionless (mō'shun-les) a. quiescent.

Motive (mo'tiv) a. causing to move;—n. that which incites to volition or action; induce-

Motivity (mō-tiv'i-ti) n. power of motion.

Motley (mo'tle) a. variegated in colour.

Motor (mo'ter) n. moving power; a self-propelling carriage; -v.i. to drive in a self-propelling

Motor-car (mo'tur-kar) n. a carriage for the road, propelled by steam or electricity.

Motto (mot'o) n. a sentence prefixed to an essay; an inscription;—pl. Mottoes.

Mould (mold) n. fine, soft soil; the earth;—a hollow form for casting; shape;—n.t. to cover with mould; to cast or shape;—n.t. to become

Moulder (möl'der) v.i. to decay;—n. a castor of Mouldy (möl'dip a. covered with mould. Moult molt) v.i. to shed hair, feathers, horns, etc. Moulting (möl'ting) n. act of shedding feathers,

hair, etc.

Mound (mound) n. a natural or artificial elevation

for defence; -v.t. to fortify with a mound.

Mount (mount) n. a hill; mountain; heap; -v.t.

Mount (mount) n. a nin; modnism; near, each, each to rise; soar; each to elimb; get or put on horseback, etc.; set; embellish.

Mountable (moun'ta-bl) a. that may be ascended.

Mountain (moun'tin) n. ground higher than the country around ;-a. pertaining to mountains.

Mountaineer (moun'ti-ner) n. an inhabitant, or a climber, of mountains. [mountains. Mountainous (moun'ti-nus) a. abounding with Mountebank (moun'te-bangk) n. a pretender;

Tounted (moun'ted) a. raised; embellished.

Mounting (moun'ting) n. an ascent; setting; material or frame in which a thing is set. Mourn (morn) v.t. or i. to grieve; lament; wear mourning.

Mourner (mör'ner) n. one who laments.

Mournful (mörn'fool) a. sorrowful; lamentable.

Mournfully (mörn'fool-i) ad. with sorrow.

Mourning (mor'ning) n act of sorrowing; dress of mourners;—a. sorrowing.

Mouse (mous) n a small rodent quadruped which infests houses and fields;—nt. to watch and

catch mice ;-pl. Mice. Mouser (mou'zer) n. a cat that catches mice.
Moustache (mus-tash') n. See Mustache.

Mouth (mouth) n. the aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an opening; speech; boasting; grimace. [affected emphasis. Mouth (mourn) nt. or i. to speak or utter with Mouthful (mouth/fool) n. as much as the mouth

holds at once. Mouthpiece (mouth'pes) n. part of an instrument

for the mouth; one who speaks for another. Movable (môo'va-bl)  $\alpha$ . that can be moved.

Movables (moo'va-blz) n.pl. goods, furniture, etc. Move (moov) v.t. or i. to put in motion; excite; change place; propose or recommend.

Mover (môô'ver) n. one that moves.

Movement (moov'ment) n. the act of moving;

novement (moor ment) n. the act of moving; change of place; extrement; emotion.

Moving (moo'ving) a. changing place; pathetic.

Mow (mo) n. a pile of hay in a barn;—n.t. to heap
up in a barn;—n.t. to heap
up in a barn;—n.t. or i. [pref. Mowed; pp.

Mowed, Mown] to cut down with a scythe; cut

grass; cut down in great numbers.

Mower (mo'er) n. one who mows.

Mowing (mo'ing) n. act of cutting with a scythe.

Much (much) a. great in quantity, amount, or time;—n. a great quantity or burden; a strange thing;—ad. in a great degree; by far; often or

timing;—ma. in a great decrease of figures in long; almost. Iii) a. a slimy or viscous solution Mucilage (mu si-laj'i-nus) a. slimy; ropy. Muck (muk) n. a mass of moist dung; anything filthy;—n. t. to manure with muck.

filthy;—v.t. to manure with muck.
Muckworn (muk'wurn) n. a miser.
Mucky (muk'i) a. filthy.
Mucous (mu'kus) a. slimy; viscous.
Mucus (mu'kus) n. a. slimy fluid.
Mud (mud) n. wet earth; slime; mire;—v.t. to
make foul with mud; bespatter.
Muddily (mud'i-li) ad, in a muddy manner.
Muddiles (mud'i) n.t. to make muddy or confused;
Muddle (mud'i) v.t. to make

mudul (mud) pt. to linke mudul of comised; —n a confused state; mess. [make foul, Muddy (mud'i) a. foul; dirty; turbid;—at. to Muezzin moòe-d'zin) n. a Mohammedan official who calls the hours of prayer. Muffind mu n. a warm fur cover for the hands. Muffin (muf'in) n. a light cake.

Muffle (muf'l) v.t. to cover close.

Mug (mug) n. a cup or vessel to drink from.

Muggy (mug'i) a. damp and close.

Mulatto (mū-lat/ō) n. the child of a black and a

Mulberry (mul'ber-i) n. a tree and its fruit.
Mulch (mulsh) n. half-rotten straw. Also Mulsh.
Mulch (mullt) n. pecuniary penalty;—n.t. to
punish by a fine.
[kind.

Mule (mūl) n. an animal or plant of a mongrel Muleter (mū-le-ter') n. a driver of mules. Mulish (mū'lish) a. like a mule; stubborn; per-

Mull (mul) v.t. to spice and sweeten wine ;headland: promontory. [ale, etc. fulled (muld) a. spiced and sweetened, as wine,

Muller (mul'er) n. a stone for grinding colours.

Mullet (mul'et) n. a small sea-fish which frequents the shores

Mulligatawny (mul-i-ga-taw'ni) n. a soup of white

meat and curry powder. Mullion (mul'yun) n. a bar in a window frame. Multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us) a. having great

Multifariousness (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-nes) n. manifold Multiform (mul'ti-form) a. having various forms

Multiformity (mul-ti-for'mi-ti) n. diversity of

Multiparous (mul-in-for mrt.1) n. turessay or Multiparous (mul-in)-f-rus) a. producing many at a birth.

Anithip (mul'ti-pl) n. a number exactly divisible Multiplac (mul'ti-ples) a. many-fold. Multiplac (mul'ti-ples) a. that may be Multiplache (mul'ti-ples) a. that may be followed by the many fold.

multiplied. [be multiplied. Multiplicand (mul-ti-pli-kand') n. a number to Multiplication (mul-ti-pli-ka/shun) n. act of multiplying. for variety.

Multiplier (mul-ti-plis'i-ti) n. a great number Multiplier (mul'ti-pli-gr) n. one that multiplies Multiplier (mul'ti-pli) v. t to increase in numbers. Multiple (mul'ti-tūd) n. a great number; crowd;

the populace.

Multitudinous (mul-ti-tu'di-nus) a. consisting of Multitudinous (mul-ti-tu'di-nus) a. consisting of Multitudinous (mul-ti-tu'di-nus) a. consisting of grain; quantity ground at one time; charge for grinding.

Mum (mum) a. slient;—tinter. be silent;—n. a.

kind of beer.

Mumble (mum'bl) v.t. or i. to mutter

Mummer (mum'er) n. a masker; buffoon. Mummery (mum'er-i) n. sport in masks; foolery. Mummy (mum'i) n. a dead human body embalmed

Mump (mump) v.t. to munch; to grumble; -v.i. to mumble; to grin.

Mumpish (mum'pish) a. grim; sullen. [ness.

Mumps (mumps) n. a disease of the neck; sullen-

Munch (munsh) v.t. or i. to chew with closed mouth.

Mundane (mun'dān) a. belonging to this world.

Municipal (mū-nis'i-pl) a. belonging to a city.

Municipality (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti) n. a municipal

district.

Munificence (mu-nifi-sens) n. liberality.

Munificent (mu-nifi-sent) a. giving generously;

[title-deed.] Muniment (mū'ni-ment) n. fortification: charter:

Munition (mu'ni-ment) n. fortineation; charter; Munition (mu-nish'un) n. materials for war. Mural (mu'ral) n. pertaining to a wall. Murder (mu'ral) n. being with premeditated malice;—u.t. to kill; assassinate; destroy. Also Murther. Murder mur'dgt-gr) n. one who is guilty of

Murderous (mur'der-us) a. guilty of murder.
Murex (mu'reks) n. a sort of marine shell-fish,
from which the ancients obtained purple dye.

Muricated (mū'ri-kā-ted) a. armed with sharp points.

Murk (murk) n. darkness.

Murky (mur'ki) a. dark; gloomy.

Murmur (mur'mur) v.i. to mutter; purl; complain;—n. continued complaint; a purling

Murmurer (mur'mur-er) n. one who murmurs. Murrain (mur'in) n. an infectious disease among

cattle;—also a affected with murrain.

Muscatel (muska-tei) n. a rich kind of grape;
wine made from it; a raisin; a pear. Also

Muscadel and Muscadine.

Muscle (mus'l) n. the fleshy fibre in animals. Muscular (mus'kū-lar) a. relating to the muscles;

[muscular.

Musularity (mus-ku-lar'i-ti) n. state of being Muse (mux) n. a fit of meditation; deep thought; —nt. or i. to think deeply; consider; wonder at; be absent in mind;—n.pl. the nine goddesses presiding over the arts.

Museful (muz'fool) a. silently thoughtful. Muser (mū'zer) n. one who muses; day-dreamer.

Museum (mū-ze'um) n. a repository or collection
of curiosities in nature or art.

Mush (mush) n. food of maize meal.

Mushroom (mush'room) n. an edible fungus; an upstart; -a. from mushrooms; short-lived.

Music (mū'zik) n. science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony.

Musical (mū'zi-kal) a. melodious. [manner. Musically (mū'zi-kal-i) ad. in a harmonious Musician (mū-zish'an) n. one skilled in music.

Musk (musk) n. an animal, and a strong-scented substance procured from it; -v.t. to perfume

with musk. Musket (mus'ket) n. a species of fire-arms.

Musket mus het n. a species of file anna. Muskets (mus/ket-ri) n. muskets in general; practice in discharging muskets. Muslin (muz/lin) n. a fine cotton cloth. Muslin-de-laine (muz/lin-de-lān) n. a light fabric

Musrole (muz'rōl) n. the noseband of a horse's Mussel (mus'l) n. a shell-fish.

Mussulman (mus'ul-man) n. a believer in the

Mussulman (mus ul-man) to a beneve a technical technical man.

Must (must) v.t. to be obliged; be morally fit;—
v.t. to grow mouldy;—n. new wine unfermented.

Mustache (mose-tash') n. long hair on the upper lip;—p. Mustaches. Also Moustache.

Mustard (mus'tard) n. a plant and its seed—used the distance with a proportion of the light pring.

as a condiment when ground, and for blistering. Muster (mus'ter) v.t. or i. to assemble; collect; meet in one place;—n. a review of troops;

register of forces. Mustiness (mus'ti-nes) n. mouldiness:

Musty (mus'ti) a. affected with mould: spoiled

by damp or age.

Mutability (mū-ta-bil'i-ti) n. change of mind; instability.

Mutable (mu'ta-bl) a. subject or given to change; inconstant; variable. [of four gills. Mutchkin (much'kin) n. a Scotch liquid measure

Mute (mut) a. silent; speechless; not sounded;—n. one who is silent or dumb; an undertaker's attendant.

Mutely (mut'li) ad. silently.
Muteness (mut'nes) n. silence; aversion to speech.
Mutilate (mut'li.lit) u.t. to cut off a limb, or part.
Mutilation (mu-ti-lä/shun) n. deprivation of an essential part. [mut
Mutineer (mū-ti-nēr') n. one who joins i
Mutinous (mū'ti-nus) a. seditious; disorderly

Mutiny mu'ti-ni) n. an insurrection of soldiers or seamen ;—v. to rise against lawful authority. Mutter (mut'er) v.t. or i. to speak low or indistinctly; grumble;—n. obscure utterance;

murmur.

Mutterer (mut'er-er) n. a grumbler.
Muttering (mut'er-ing) n. a grumbling.
Mutteringly (mut'er-ing-li) ad. with low, indis-

tinct articulation. Mutton (mut'n) n. flesh of sheep.
Mutton-chop (mut'n-chop) n. a rib or slice of mutton for broiling.

mutton for broiling.

Muttal (mu'tīt-al) a. pertaining to both sides,
reciprocal; given or received by each party.

Muttality (mu.tīt-al-i-i m. state of being mutual.

Muttality (mu'tīt-al-i) ad. reciprocally.

Muzzle (muz'l) v.t. to fasten the mouth of an
animal ;-n. a mouth; a fastening for the

month.

mouth.

Muzzy (muz'i) a. tipsy; bewildered.

My (mi) a. belonging to me.

Myology (mi-o'O-ji) n.-seience or description of

Myopla (mi-o'pi-a) n. short-sightedness. Also

Myony

Myriad (mir'i-ad) n. the number of ten thousand;

a large number.

Myrmidon (mer'mi-don) n. a rough soldier;

Myrrh (mer) n. an inspissated aromatic gum resin.
Myrtle (mer'tl) n. an evergreen shrub.
Myself (mi-self') pron. I or me—used emphatically and reflexively

Mysterious (mis-te'ri-us) a. full of mystery; obscure; incomprehensible.

Mysteriously (mis-te'ri-us-li) ad. obscurely.

Mystery (mis'te-ri) n. a deep s ecret; an enigma;

Mystery (mis'te-ri'n, a deep accret; an engina; a truth known by revelation only; a truth not revealed; trade; calling.
Mystic (mis'tik) n. one who professes to have direct intercourse with God;—a mystical.
Mystical (mis'tik, a). a obscure; involving a secret meaning; emblematical.
Mystically (mis'tik-al;) ad. with a secret meanMysticism (mis'ti-sizm) n. obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mysticals

the doctrines of mystics.

Myth (mith) n, a fable; moral or religious legend.
Mythic (mith'ik) a. fabulous.
Mythological (mith-ō-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to

Mythologist (mi-thol'o-jist) n. one versed in my-

thology.

Mythology (mi-thol'ō-ji) n. a science of or treatise on myths.

Nab (nab) v.t. to catch: seize.

Nabob (na'bob) n. a prince in India; a very rich man. Also Nawab.

Nacreous (nakre-us) a. having an iridescent Nadir (na'dir) n. point directly opposite the zenith.

resulth. a small horse; istantly; carp at. Nag (nag) n. a small horse; w.i. to find fault contained in a maternymph; pp. Natades. Nail (nail) n. a claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin; a bos; two inches and a quarter; w.t. to fasten or stud with nails.

with nails.

with nails.
Nailer (na'ler) n. a maker of nails.
Nailer (na'ler) n. manufactory for making nails.
Naive ma-bv' a. simple; frank; ingenuous.
Naivete (na-bv'ts) n. native simplicity.
Naked (na'ked) n. native simplicity.
Naked (na'ked) n. naving no covering; unprotected; bare; blain or evident; simple.
Nakediy (na'ked-lin d. openity; plainly; barely.
Nakedness (na'ked-nes) n. want of covering;

hareness

Dareness. Name (nām) n. designation; title; reputation; remembrance; appearance; behalf; race or family—nt to mention by name; denominate. Nameless (nām'les) a. having no name. Nameless (nām'les) d. that is to say.
Namely (nā'mgr) n. one who names or designates.

Namesake (nām'sāk) n. a person of the same Nankeen (nan-kën') n. a buff-coloured cotton cloth.

Nap (nap) n. a short sleep; a woolly substance on cloth;—v.i. to sleep a short time.

Nape (na) n. the joint of the neck behind.

Napery (na peri) n. linen
for the household, especially linen for the

Naphtha (nap'tha, naf-tha) n. a bituminous tha) n. a bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the

Napkin (nap'kin) n. a handkerchief; a cloth to wipe the hands.

Napless (nap'les) a. without nap; threadbare.
Narcissus (nar-sis'us) n. a genus of bulbous flowering plants.

Narcotic (nar-kot/ik) a, in-

ducing sleep.

Narcotine (nar'kō-tin) n.
the active principle in

Nard (nard) n. an aromatic plant; an ointment. Narrate (na-rāt') v.t. to tell; relate.

Narcissus.

Narration (na-ra'shun) n. that which is narrated;

renearsal.

Narrative (nar'a-tiv) n. recital of particulars; a
Story;—a. relating particulars.

Narrator (na-rib'gs) n. one who narrates.

Narrow (nar'o) a. having little width; close;
covetous;—u.t. to contract;—u.t. become less
broad.

Narrowing (nar'b-ing) n. the part of a stocking

Narrowly (nar'ō-li) ad. closely; nearly; hardly.

Narrows (nar'oz) n.pl. a narrow passage. Nasal (nazal) a. pertaining to the nose;—n. a sound uttered through the nose.

Nascent (nas'ent) a, beginning to exist.
Nasty (nas'ti) a, dirty; filthy.
Natal (na'tal) a. relating to nativity.
Natant (na'tant) a, floating. Nathless (nath'les) ad. nevertheless.

Nation (na/shun) n. a people living under one

government; race; great number.
National (nash'un-al) a. pertaining to a nation.
Nationalise (nash'un-al-īz) v.t. to make national.

Nationality (mash-un-ali-ti) m, love of one's national autoni, national character or bias.
Nationally (mash-un-ali-ti) ad, as a whole nation.
Native (m'tiv) a produced by nature; pertaining to the place of one's birth; original;—m, one

born in a place or country.

Nativity (na-tiv'i-ti) n. birth; time, place, or

manner of birth.

Mather of our in ; neat; tidy; spruce.
Natural (na't'-na) a. pertaining to nature; inborn; normal; not revealed; not artificial;
illegitimate;—a. an idiot; a fool.
Naturalisation (nata-rajl-za'shum) a. admission

to native privileges.

Naturalise (nat'ū-ral-iz) u.t. to confer the rights

of citizenship.

Naturalism (nat/u-ral-izm) n. mere state of nature; natural religior; denial of supernatural agency. Naturalist (nat/u-ral-ist) n. one versed in natural

history. Naturally (nat/u-ral-i) ad. according to nature. Naturalness (nat/u-ral-nes) n. state of being produced by nature.

Nature (nā'tūr) n. whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind.

Naught (nawt) n. nothing.

Naught (nawt) n. nothing.

Naughtily (naw'ti-li) ad. in a naughty manner.

Naughtiness (naw'ti-nes) n. slight wickedness; bad behaviour.

Naughty (naw'ti) a. wicked; mischievous; per-Nausea (naw'sha, naw'she-a) a. sickness at the stomach; loathing.

Nauseate (naw'she-at) v.t. or i. to affect with

disgust; loathe.

Nauseous (naw'shus) a. loathsome; disgusting.

Nautical (naw'ti-kal) a. pertaining to seamen or navigation.

navigation.

Naval na'val) a. belonging to ships.

Nave (naiv) m. the central piece, or hub, from which the spokes of a wheel radiate; the body of a church, from the choir to the entrance.

Navel (naiv) n. the middle of the abdomen.

Navigate (nav'i-ga-bl) a. passable for ships.

Navigate (nav'i-ga-bl) a. passable for ships.

Navigation (nav-i-ga'shun) m. the act or art of navigating; ships in general.

Navigation (nav'i-ga'shrup) m. the act or art of navigating; ships in general.

Navigator (nav'i-ga'stry) m. one who directs the course of a ship.

[railways, etc.

Navvy (na'v) m. a labourer employed in cutting Navy (na'vi) m. a fleet of ships.

Nazarene (naz'a-ren) n. a term of contempt for Christ and early Christians.

Nazarite (naz'a-rit) n. a Jew who professed extra-ordinary purity of life. [tides. Neap (nëp) n. the pole of a cart;—a. low, as neap Neap tide (nëp'tid) n. a low tide.

Near (nër) a. not distant; close; intimate; dear; covetous; -v.t. to approach; -ad. within a little.

Nearly (nër'l!) ad. at hand; closely; almost;

Rearry the F. to incise stingily. Inces. Stingily. Nearness (nër'nes) n. closeness; intimacy; stingi-Neat (nët) a. trim; tidy; clean; pure; finished;

Neat-cattle (nēt/kat-l) n.pl. oxen; cows. Neatly (nēt/li) ad. cleanly; nicely. [purity. cleanliness; niceness;

Neatness (net-nes) n. cleanline Neb (neb) n. a nose; beak of a bird. Nebula (neb'ū-la) n. a light gauzy cloud; cluster of stars forming a misty cloud; film in the eye;

l. Nebulæ. fof vapours. Nebulous (neb'ū-lus) a. resembling a collection Necessaries (nes'e-sar-iz) n.pl. things needful. Necessarily (nes'e-sar-i-li) ad. from necessity:

inevitably. Necessary (nes'e-sar-i) a. that must be; inevitable;

compulsory. Necessitarian (ne-ses-i-tā/ri-an) n. one who denies

the freedom of the will. Necessitate (ne-ses'i-tāt) v.t. to compel.

Necessitous (ne-ses'i-tus) a. very needy. Necessitously (ne-ses'i-tus-li) ad. by or from

Necessity (ne-ses'i-ti) n. that which must be; compulsion; requisite; indigence; overruling

Neck (nek) n. the part between the head and

body; a narrow tract of land.
Neckcloth (nek'kloth) n. a cloth for men's necks.
Neckerchief (nek'er-chif) n. a cloth for the neck.
Necklacs (nek'les) n. a string of beads, etc., for the neck

Necrologist (nek-rol'ō-jist) n. a recorder of deaths. Necrology (nek-rol'ō-ji) n. a register of the dead or of deaths.

Necromancer (nek'ru-man-ser) n. a conjurer.

Necromancer (nek'ru-man-ser)'n, a conjurer.
Necromancy (nek'ru-man-si) n. conjuration.
Necropolis (nek-rop'u-lis) n. a public cemetery.
Nectar (nek'tar) n. the fabled drink of the gods;
any pleasant beverage; honey of flowers.
Nectarian (nek-ta're-an) a. like nectar.
Nectarial (nek-ta'ri-an) a. a pertaining to the
nectary of a plant.
Nectarine (nek'ta-rin) n. a fruit of the peach kind.
Nectary (nek'ta-rin) n. the honey cup of a flower.
Nectary (nek'ta-rin) n. coasion for something; want;
necaling necessity; noverty:-p.4, to want:-p.4. pressing necessity; poverty; -v.t. to want; -v.i. to be wanted.

Needful (nëd'fool) a. necessary; requisite. Needful (nëd'fool) a. necessary; requisite. Needle (në'dl) n. a pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass; -v.t. to form

into crystal: Needless (nēd/les) a. unnecessary. Needlessly (nēd/les-li) ad. without necessity. Needs (nēdz) ad. indispensably.

Needy (ne'di) a. necessitous; poor

Neeu (neu) ad. a contraction of Never. Ne'ra (nat) ad. a contraction of Never. Nefaxious (ne-fa'ri-us) a abominably wicked; villainous; impious. in twickedness. Nefariously (ne-fa'ri-us-nes) ad. with extreme Nefariousness (ne-fa'ri-us-nes) a. villainy.

Negation (negā shun) n. denial.

Negative (negā shun) n. denial.

Negative (negā shun) n. denial; prohibitory; vetoing; -n. a word or proposition that denies; -v.t. to prove the contrary; refuse;

reject by vote.

Regatively (neg'a-tiv-li) ad. with or by denial.

Neglect (neg-lekt) nt. to omit by carelessness; disregard; slight;—n emission to do; inattention; indifference.

Neglectful (neg-lekt/fool) a. heedless.

Negligee (neg'li-zhā) n. a loose gown or dress; a long coral necklace.

Negligence (neg'li-jens) n. habitual omission of that which ought to be done.

Negligent (neg'li-jent) a. heedless; inattentive. Negligently (neg'li-jent-li) ad. heedlessly. Negotiable (ne-gō'shi-a-bl) a. that may be negoti-

Negotiate (ne-go'shi-at) v.t. or i. to transact

business; treat with; procure or sell; transfer Negotiation (ne-gō-shi-ā/shun) n. a treaty of Negotiator (ne-gō/shi-ā-ter) n. one who negotiates.

Negress (negres) n. a female of the black African [descendant of one. Negro (nē'grō) n. an African by birth, or a Negus (nē'gus) n. wine, water, sugar, and lemon-

juice mixed. Neigh (nā) v.i. to whinny;—n. voice of a horse. Neighbour (nā'bur) n. one who lives near; country or nation near; -v.t. or i. to adjoin; be

or live near to.
Neighbourhood (na'bur-hood) n. state of being near; adjoining district; the people who live

Neighbouring (nā'bur-ing) a. near.

Neighbourly (nā'bur-li) a. cultivating familiar intercourse. [nor. Neither (në'rher, nî'rher) pron. not either;—con. Neolithic (në-u-lith'ik) a. belonging to the later

Neologist (në-ol'u-jist) n. one who holds to neology.
Neology (në-ol'ō-ji) n. rationalistic views in theology.

Neophyte (në'u-fit) n. a new convert; a novice. Nephew (nev'ū) n. son of a brother or sister. Nephritic (nef-rit'ik) a. pertaining to the kidneys

Nepotism (në/put-izm, nep'u-tizm) n. favouritism to relations. [beyond Uranus. Reptune (nep'tūn) n. the god of the sea; a planet

Nereid (në rë-id) n. a sea-nymph. Nerve (nerv) n. an organ of sensation and motion

in animals; firmness; strength; -v.t. to give Nerveless (nerv'les) a. without strength.

Nervine (ner'vin) a. good for the nerves.

Nervous (nervus) a. strong; robust; forcible; weak in the nerves; shaky.

Nervously (nervus-li) ad. with strength; with agitation. [weakness of the nerves.

Nervoumees (ner'vus-nes) n. strength; vigour; Nest (nest) n. nervoumees (nest) n. strength; vigour; Nest (nest) n. a bed for birds or insects; a number of boxes inserted one into another;—n.t. to build or liye in a nest.

Dull or live in a nest.

Nestle (nes'ling) n. a bird just hatched.

Nestling (nes'ling) n. a bird just hatched.

Net (net) n. an instrument for catching fish and fowls;—n.t. to make network; take with a net; to produce in clear profit;—a. pure; clear of all charges and reductions. Nether (neтн'er) a. lower; infernal. Nethermost (neтн'er-most) a. lowest.

Netting (net'ing) n. network. [vex. Nettle (net') n. a prickly plant;—v.t. to sting; Network (net'wurk) n. work wrought for or like a net

a net.

Neuralgia (nū-ral'ji-a) n. a pain in the nerves.

Neuralgia (nū-ral'jik) n. pertaining to neuralgia.

Neurology (nū-rol'o-ji) n. a description of the

Neuter (nu'ter) a. of neither party; of neither Neutral (nu'tral) a. not of either party; indifferent;—n. one that takes no part in a contest.

Neutralisation (nū-tral-i-zā'shun) n. the act of rendering neutral.

rendering neutral.
Neutralise (nú'sral-iz) v.t. to render neutral.
Neutrality (nū-tral'i-ti) v. state of being neutral.
Never (nev'er) ad. at no time; in no degree.
Nevertheless (nev-gr-rhe-les') ad. notwithstand-

New (nu) a. fresh; recent. Newfangled (nu-fang'gld) a. newly formed; fond

Newly (nū'li) ad. freshly; lately. [change. Newness (nū'nes) n. freshness; novelty; recent News (nūz) n. fresh information.

Newsmonger (nūz'mung-ger) n. a dealer in news. Newspaper (nuz'pā-per) n. a periodical paper to circulate news.

Next (nekst) a. nearest in place, time, or rank;ad. at the time or turn nearest Nexus (nek'sus) n. connecting link or principle.

Nexus (nek'sus) n. connecting link or principle.
Nib (nib) n. point of a pen; end of a beak; -n.t. to
point; cut off the point.
Nibble (nib'l) n. a little bite; -n.t. or i, to bite at;
bite slowly; find fault in trifles.
Nibbler (nib'l) n. a little bite; -n.t. or i, to bite at;
bite slowly; find fault in trifles.
Nibbler (nib'l) n. a pertaining to the stidious.
Nicely (nis'li) ad. accurately; delicately.
Nicene (nis'n) a. pertaining to the town of Nicea
in Asia Minor, where an
ecumenical council, held
in 325, promulgated the
Nicene Creed for the purpose of settling the posipose of settling the posiregard to the Arian con-

Nicety (nīs'e-ti) n. accuracy; minuteness; deli-

Niche (nich) n. a small recess in the side of a wall for a statue.

Nick (nik) n. a notch; score; exact point; -v.t. to cut

Nickel (nik'el) n. a grayish-white metal used for alloys

alloys.

Nick-nacks (nik'naks) n.pl. small wares; trifles.

Mickname (nik'nām) n. a name in sport or contempt;—nt. to name in contempt. [tobacco.

Nicotine (nik'nt-in) n. a poisonous oil found in Nictate (nik'tt-tin) n. a poisonous oil found in Nictate (nik'tt-tin) n. the act of winking.

Nictation (nik-ta'shun) n. the act of winking.

Niche.

Niece (nes) n. a daughter of a brother or sister Niggard (nig ard) n. a stingy person. [saving, Niggardly (nig ard-li) a. or ad, miserly; meanly Nigger (nig er) n. a negro.
Nigh (ni) a. near; allied closely;—ad. nearly;

rign (ni) a. near; allied closely;—ad. nearly; closely;—prep. near to.
Nighnes (ni'nes) n. nearness.
Night (nit) n. time when the sun is beneath the horizon; darkness; adversity; death.
Nightfall (nit'fawl) n. close of day.
Nightfalle (ni'tin-gal) n. a small bird that sings at night.
Nightfall (nit'fawl) Nightly (nīt'li) a. done by night;—ad. every Nightmare (nīt'mār) n. sensation of weight about

the breast in sleep. Josonous plants. Mightshade (nit'shad) n. a family of narotic or Mightshade (nit'shad) n. a family of narotic or Mightshade (nit'shad) n. guard at night. Minilism (ni'hil-izm) n. absolute scepticism; revolutionary communism. [motion. Mimble (nim'hl) a. brisk; light and quick in Mimbleness (nim'blnes) n. briskness. Mimbly (nim'bli) ad. with agility. Mimbus (nim'bus) a. a rain cloud; a circle of rays round the head.

Mincompoop (nin'kum-pôop) n. a silly fellow. Nine (nin) a. eight and one added.

Nine (nin) a, eight and one added.
Nineteen (nin'ten) a, nine and ten.
Ninetieth (min'ten) a, ordinal of 90.
Ninety (nin'ti) a, nine times ten.
Ninta (nin'ti) a, simpleton.
Ninta (minh) n, the ordinal of nine.
Ninta (nin) n, to to the off; blast; destroy;
—n, a pinch; a cutting off; small glassful.
Nippes (nin't n, to essential pincers.
Nippie (nin't) n, a teat.
Nitaute (nin') n, the esg of insects.
Nitaute (nit'rate) n a salt formed of nitric acid

Nitre (ni'ter) n. nitrate of potash. Witric (ni'trik) a. containing nitre.

Nitrify (ni'tri-fi) v.t. or i, to convert into or

Nitrogen (ni'tru-jen) n. an inodorous gas, the chief ingredient in common air. [Nitry. Nitrous (ni'trus) a pertaining to nitre. Also No (nō) ad. a word of denial or refusal;—a. not

any; none.

Nob mob) n. the head; a man of rank; a swell.
Nobility (nō-bil'i-ti) n. dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.
Noble (nō'bi) a. dignified from rank; intellect, or

Noble (no'bl) a. dignified from rank, intellect, or character; stately; lofty; generous; splendid; ingenuous;—n. a person of rank; peer.
Nobleman (no'bl-man) n. a man of rank; a peer.
Nobleness (no'bl-nes) n. greatness of mind; dignity; worth; splendour.
Noblesse (no-bles) n. body of nobles.
Nobly (no'bl) n. do with greatness of soul; illusNoblody (no'blod-illy.
Noblody (no'blod-illy.
Noblody (no'blod-illy.)

no importance.

Nocent (no'sent) a. hurtful; injurious. Noctambulation (nok-tam-bū-lā/shun) n. walking

in sieep. In sieep.

Noctambullst (nok-tam'bū-list) n. one who walks
Nocturn (nok'turn) n. a religious song, for worship
by night; Nocturne, a picture or a piece of
music descriptive of a night scene.

Nocturnal (nok-tur'nal) a. nightly.

Nocuous (nok'ū-ns) a. noxious; hurtful.

Nod (nod) v.t. or i. to bend the head quickly, or in assent; be drowsy;—n. a quick inclination

of the head

in assent; be crows;—n. a quick memation of the head.
Nodated (no'dla-ted) a. knotted.
Nodated (no'dl) n. the head.
Nodate (no'dl) n. a simpleton; a sea-fowl easily knotted to the planet intersects point where the orbit of a planet intersects point where the orbit of a planet intersects point where the not in the form of a knot.
Noduse (no'dla) a. a small knot or lump.
Nodular (nod'ul-lar) a. in the form of a knot.
Nodule (nod'ul-lar) a. owoden cup.
Noise (noiz) n. sound of any kind;—n.t. or i. to sound; spread by report.
Noiseless (noiz'les) a. making no noise.
Noiseless (noiz'les) a. making no noise.
Noiseless (noiz'les) a. diffensive; injurious.
Noisy (noi'val-li) dd. with noise.
Noisome (noi'sum) a. offensive; injurious.
Noisy (noi'val) a. clamorous; turbulent.
Nomad (nom'al) n. one who leads a wandering and pastoral life.
Nomadic no-mad'ik) a. pastoral; wandering for Nomandature (no'men-kla-tur) n. the names appropriate of the control of the control.

propriated to any art or science. [not real. Nominal (nom'i-nal) a. existing in name only; Nominally (nom'i-nal-i) ad. in name only. Nominate (nom'i-nat) v.t. to name, designate, or

propose for office.

Nomination (nom-i-nā/shun) n. act of nominating; state of being nominated.

Nominative (nom'i-nā-tiv) a. pertaining to a name;—n first case in grammar.

Nominator (nom'i-nā-ter) n. one who names or

nominates. Nominee (nom- $\bar{i}$ -ne') n. one designated by another.

Nonage (non'ij) n. minority in age.

Nonce (nons) n. present time or occasion.

Nonchalance (non'sha-lans) n. indifference; cool-

Nonchalant (non'she-lant) a careless; indifferent.
Non-commissioned (non-ku-mish'und) a noting
all petry officers under the rank of lieutenant.
Non-conductor (non-kun-duk'ègr) n. a substance
that does not transmit heat or electricity.

Nonconformist (non-kun-for'mist) n. one who re-fuses to conform to the established church. Nonconformity (non-kun-for'mi-ti) n. want of conformity. [described] Nondescript (non'de-skript) a. that has not been

None (nun) a. not any. Non-elect (non-e-lekt') n. one not elected.

Nonentity (non-en'ti-ti) n. a thing not existing; an insignificant person or thing.

Nones (nonz) n.pl. in Rome, the 7th of March, May, July and October, and the 5th of the Nonesuch (nun'such) n. that which has not its

Non-existence (non-eg-zis'tens) n. want of exist-[swear allegiance.

Non-juror (non-joo'rer) n. one who refuses to Non-observance (non-ob-zer'vans) n. neglect of observance. [-a. unequalled; matchless. Nonpareil (non-pa-rel') n. a small printing type; Nonplus (non'plus) n. a puzzle; -v.t. to put to a simportance.

stand; puzzle. Nonsense (non'sens) n. words without meaning or Nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal) a. unmeaning.

Nonsuit (non'sut) n. the stoppage of a suit at law; -v.t. to adjudge that a plaintiff drops his

Nook (nook) n. a corner; recess. [o'clock. Noon (noon) n. the middle of the day; televels. Noonday (noon'da) n. midday; time of noon;—a. pertaining to midday; of noos—(noos) noos) n. a running knot;—n.t. to catch in

Nor (nor) con. a word that denies.

Norm (norm) n. a rule;

Normal (nor mal) a. according to rule; regular;—n. perpendicular.
Normally (nor'mal-i) ad.

in a normal manner. Normal School (nor'mal skool) n. an institution for training teachers.

Norman (nor'man) a. pertaining to Normandy; noting a style of architecture. Norns (nornz) n.pl. the

three fates—past, present, and future.

Norse (nors) a. pertaining to ancient Scandinavia;—n. the language of ancient Scandinavia.

Norman Arch.

North (north) n. the point opposite the south ;— a. being in the north. [north and east. North-east (north-est') n. the point between the North-eastern (north-es'tern) a. pertaining to the

north-east. (from the north. Northerly (nor'ther-li) a. being toward the north; Northern (nor'thern) a. being in or toward the

Northerer (nor'thern-er) n. a native of the north.

Northward (north'ward) a. being toward the north;—ad. in a northern direction.

North-west (north-west') n. the point between the north and west;—a. being in or proceeding from the north-west.

North-western (north-wes'tern) a. pertaining to the north-west.

Nose (nöz) n. prominent part of the face; organ of smell; power of smelling; end of anything; --n.t. to smell; track; --n.t. to smivel.

Nosegay (nöz'ga) n.a bunch of flowers.

Noselogy (nos-ol'o-ji) n. classification of diseases.

Nostril (nostril) n. n. nasagas through the nosa. Nostril (nos'tril) n. a passage through the nose.

Nostrum (nos'trum) n. a medicine, the ingredients
of which are not made public.

Not (not) ad. a word that expresses denial. Notable (nō'ta-bl) a. worthy of being known; remarkable; distinguished;—n. a person or thing of note. [known; a remarkable person. Notability (no.ta-hil's-ti) n. quality of being easily Notarial (nō-tā'ri-al) a. relating to or done by a

Notary (no'ta-ri) n. an officer who attests writing Notation (no ta'shun) n. the act of noting to marks, figures, or characters. [hollow in [hollow in.

marks, heures, or characters. [Dollow in. Notch incoh n. a cut or nick; -v.t. to cut a Note (nöt) n. a visible sign; mark; short remark or letter; character representing a musical sound; the sound itself; acknowledgment of debt; fame; reputation; -v.t. to observe closely; record in writing; furnish with notes.

Notebook (not'book) n. book for notes. Noted (no'ted) a. known by reputation or report. Noteworthy (not'wur-rhi) a. deserving observa-

Nothing (nuth'ing) n. not any thing; of no importance, use, etc.; a trific; a cipher. [value. Nothingness (nuth'ing.nes) 2. non-existence; no Notice (no'tis) 2. remark; regard; public intimation;—2.f. to observe; regard; attend to;

mention.

mention.

Noticeable (nö'tis-a-bl) a. worthy of observation.

Notification (nō-ti-fi-kā'shun) n. act of giving notice; notice eiven; paper giving notice of. Notion (nō'ti-fi) v.t. to make known; give notice of. Notion (nō'shun) n. conception; opinion; sentifiment.

Notional (nō'shun-al) a. existing in idea only; Notoricty (nō-tō-ri'c-ti) n. public knowledge or exposure.

[to disadvantage; infamous. Notoricus pnā-tō'ri-u-la, a. publich known: known

exposure. The disabilities of the manner of the motorious (no-to'ri-us-li) ad. in a notorious manner; openly. [well known; hotoriousness (no-to'ri-us-nes) a state of heing. Notwithstanding (not-with-stand'ing) ppr. not

opposing; nevertheless.

Nought (nawt). See Naught. Noun (noun) n. name of anything.

Nourish (nur'ish) v.t. to support with food; [nourishes. cherish; encourage. [nourishes. Nourisher (nur'ish-er) n. he or that which Nourishment (nur'ish-ment) n. act of nourishing; anything that nourishes.

Nous (nous) n, intellect; brain power. Novel (nov'el) a, new; unusual;—n, [a fictitious Novelette (nov-el-et') n, a short novel.

Novelist (nov'el-ist) n. a writer of novels; an [strange. innovator.

Novelty (nov'el-ti) n. newness; anything new or November (no-vem'ber) n. eleventh month of the

Novice (nov'is) n. one new in anything; a beginner. Novitiate (nō-vish'i-āt) n. state or period of being a novice.

a novice.

Now (now) ad. at this time.

Nowadays (now'a-daz) ad. in the present age;

n. the present time.

Nowhere (nō'hwār) ad. not in any place or state. Nowise (nō'wīz) ad. in no way or degree.

Noxious (nok'shus) α. hurtful; destructive; wholesome. Nozzle (noz'l) n. a little nose; an extremity with Nuance (noo-angs') n. a delicate shade or degree

of difference.

Nucleu (nū'bil) a. marriageable.

Nucleus (nū'klē-us) n. a body about which anything is collected; body of a comet;—pl. Nuclei or Nucleuses. Nude (nūd) a. bare; naked.

Nudge (nuj) v.t. to touch gently with the elbow;

-n. a gentle touch or push. Nudity (nū'di-ti) n. nakedness. [futile. Nugatory (nu'ga-tur-i) a. of no force; trifling; Nugget (nug'et) n. a lump of metal or ore.
Nuisance (nu'sans) n. that which annoys, troubles,

or is offensive

or is offensive.

Null (null) a void; of no force.

Nullity (nul'i-fi) v.t. to make void; deprive of force.

Nullity (nul'i-ti) n. want of force.

Numb (num) a. topid; deprived of sensation or motion; -v.t. to deprive of feeling; deaden.

Number (num'ber) n. a unit; any assemblage of units; measure; a grammatical inflection; part or division of a book; verse; -v.t. to count; counted. [counted.

reckon; enumerate.

Numberless (num/ber-les) a. more than can be
Numbers (num/berz) n. fourth book of the Old

Numbness (num'nes) n. state of being numb.

Numerable (numer-a-bl) a. that may be numbered. Numeral (numer-al) a. relating to or expressing number;—a. a letter for a number, as I. for

fifty. Numerary (nu'mer-ar-i) a. belonging to a number.

Numerate (nu'mer-at) v.t. to count in numbers; mention by number. Numeration (numer-a/shun) n. act or art of Numerator (numer-a-tur) n. one who numbers; a

number that shows how many parts are taken. Numerical (nû-mer'i-kal) a. denoting number. Numerically (nû-mer'i-kal-i) ad. with respect to

Numerous (nü'mer-us) a. containing many.

Numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks) n.pl. the science of coins and medals

Numskull (num'skul) n. a blockhead. Nun (nun) n. a female secluded in a cloister under religious vows; a kind of pigeon. Nuncio (nun'shi-5) n. an ambassador of the pope.

Numeupative (nun'sh-pa-tir) a. verbally pro-nounced; not written. Also Nuncupatory. Nunnery (nun'er-i) n. a house for nuns; convent. Nunntshness (nun'ish-nes) n. habits or manners

of nuns.

Nuptial (nup'shal) a. pertaining to marriage.

Nuptials (nup'shal) a.pt. marriage.

Nurse (nurs) a. one who tends a child or sick

person;—a.t. to tend in infancy or sickness;

bring up; cherial; manage with economy.

Nursery (nur'sge'l) a a roon for young children;

ground for rearing fruit, lowers, etc.

Mursling (nurs'ling) n, an infant.

Nurture (nur'tur) n. upbringing; training; in-struction; nourishment;—v.t. to nourish; feed; bring up; educate.

Nut (nut) n. a fruit consisting of a shell and kernel; a small metal block with a concave screw inside; -v.i. to gather nuts. Nutation (nū-tā'shun) n. an apparent vibratory

motion of the earth's axis. Nutcracker (nut/krak-er) n. an instrument for

breaking nuts by pressure.

Nutgall (nut/gawl) n. excrescence of the oak.

Nutneg (nut/meg) n. a kind of aromatic nut.

Nutriment (nut/ri-ment) n. that which nourishes; aliment; food.

Nutrimental (nu-tri-men'tal)  $\alpha$ . nourishing. Nutrition (nu-trish'un) n. act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food. [nourishing. Nutritious (nū-trish'e-us) a. having the quality of

Nutritive (nū'tri-tiv) a. nutritious. Nutritive (nutritiv) a. nutritions.

Nutting (nut/ing) n. gathering nuts.

Nutty (nut/i) a. abounding in nuts; tasting like

Nux vomica (nuks vom/i-ka) n. the fruit of the

Indian tree; strychnine. [nose; nestle. Nuzzle (nuz'l) u.t. or i. to lie snug; poke with the Nymph (nimf) n. a goddess; a graceful young

Nympha (nim'fa) n. the chrysalis of an insect Nymphean (nim-fe'an) a. pertaining to nymphs.

Oaf (of) n. a foolish child; a changeling; a dolt. Oafish (ö'fish) a. dull; stupid. Oak (ök) n. a valuable tree.

Oaken (ō'ken) a. made of oak.

Oakling (ōk'ling) n. a young oak.
Oakling (ōk'ling) n. old rope untwisted.
Oar (ōr) n, an instrument to row boats.

Car (of) n, an instrument to row boats.

Oarsman (ör'man) n, one who rows with the oar.

Oaris (ö-k'sis, ö'k-sis) n, a fertile spot in a desert.

Oart (ö-k) n, a kini n a special building used for the drying of hops or malt.

Oat (ö-k) n, a plant and its seed.

Oatcake (ö'k'Kik) n, a cake made of oatmeal.

Oatcake (ö'k'Kik) n, a cake mide of oatmeal.

Oaten (ot was) "". a care made of declaration of them a. pertaining to oats.

Oath (oth) "". a solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth.

Oatmeal (ōt'mēl) n. meal made of oats. Obbligato (ob-li-ga'tō) n. a musical accompaniment bbligato (ob-l-gå'io) n. a musical accompaniment of independent interest and importance, as an accompaniment by an instrument to the voice; an independent and essential base—pedal-base —played on the pedals of an organ accompany-ing the harmonics played on the manuals of the instrument—a that cannot be done with-out. Also spelt Obligato, along a flower

Obduracy (ob'du-ra-si) n. hardness of heart Obdurate (ob'du-rat) a. hardened in he feelings; stubborn.

teenings; students of the description of the descri

Obediently (5-bed'yent-li) ad. with submission to Obeisance (5-ba'sans) n. act of reverence or [obelisk.

respect; a bow. [obelisk.]

Obeliscal (ob-e-lis'kal) a. being in the form of an Obelisk (ob'e-lisk) n. a quadrangular pillar or

Obese (5-bes') a. fat; fleshy.
Obesity (5-bes'i-ti) n. fatness; corpulence.
Obey (5-ba') v.t. to comply with; yield to; do as

Obit (ō'bit, ob'it) n. death; decease.

Obituary (ō-bit'ū-ar-i) n. a register of deaths;—
a. relating to deaths.

Object (ob'jekt) n. anything set before the mind or senses; thing sought for; aim; design; end in view. Object (ob-jekt) v.t. or t. to oppose by words or Objectionable (ob-jekshun) n. adverse reason.

Objections.
Objective (ob-jekt'iv) a, contained in the object.
Objector (ob-jekt'er) m, one who objects.
Objurgate (ob-jur'gat) u.t. to chid; reprove.
Objurgation (ob-jur-ga'shun) m, act of chiding;

Oblate (ob'lat) a. broad or flattened at the poles. Oblation (ob-la'shun) n. anything offered i

Solisation (ob-lif'shun) n. anything offered in divine worship; sacrifice.

Obligate (ob'li-at') n.t. to bind over by contract or Obligation (ob-lie'shun) n. the binding force of Obligation (ob-lie'shun) n. the binding force of the obligation (ob-lie'shun) n. inposing an obligation; binding.

Oblige (ob-li-je') n. the person obliged, or to whom a bond is given. Itind; complaisant.

Obliging (ob-lie') in the person obliged, or to whom a bond is given. Itind; complaisant.

Obliging (ob-lie') a.d. disposed to do favours;

Obliging (ob-lie') a.d. disposed to do favours;

Obliging (ob-lie') a.d. disposed to do favours;

Obliging (ob-lie') in deviation from a right line;

not parallel; indired.

Oblique's (ob-lie') a.d. not directly.

Oblique's (ob-lie') in deviation from a right line; or from moral rectitude. Also Obliqueness.

Obliteration (ob-lie'-ref') n.t. to blot out; efface.

Obliteration (ob-lie'-ref') n. n. act of blotting out; extinction.

out; extinction.

odu; extinction.

Oblivion (ob-liv'i-un) n. forgetting; state of being forgotten; general pardon.

Oblivious (ob-liv'i-us) α. causing forgetfulness;

Obnivious (ob-niv-us) a. causing forgettuness, forgetful.
Oblong (ob'long) a. longer than broad;—n. a figure longer than it is broad.
Obloquy (ob'nukwi) n. censorious language; calumny; abuse.
Obnoxious (ob-nok'shus) a. Hable; exposed; Obe (o'bo) n. a musical wind instrument sounded

Obscene (ob-sen') a. grossly indelicate and disgusting; lewd; licentious.
Obscenity (ob-sen'-ti) n. impurity in act or word; indecency; lewdness. Also Obsceneness.

scurantism (ob-sku'ran-tizm) n. system or principles opposed to progress and enlighten-

Obscuration (ob-sku-rā'shun) n. the act of darkening; state of being hidden.
Obscure (ob-skur') a. dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known;—v.t. to darken;

understood; not muon known; -v.t. to darken; cloud; dim; tarnish.
Obscurely (ob-skdrid) ad. darkly.
Obscurely (ob-skdrid) a. state of being obscure; darkness; privacy; low condition.
Obsecrate (ob'se-krät) v.t. to beseech; to entreat.
Obsecration (ob-se-kräshun) n. act of imploring;

Obsequies (ob'se-kwiz) n.pl. funeral solemnities.
Obsequious (ob-se'kwi-us) a. submissive or com-

[compliance. pliant to excess. pliant to excess.

Obsequiously (ob-se'kwi-us-li) ad. with servile obsequiousness (ob-se'kwi-us-nes) n mean compliance; servility.

Observable (ob-zer'va-bl) ad. in a manner worthy observable (ob-zer'va-bl) ad. in a manner worthy

of note

Observance (ob-zer'vans) n. careful notice; attentive performance; a religious rite; rule of practice

Observant (ob-zer'vant) a. taking notice; atten-

tive; adhering to in practice.

Observation (ob-zer-va'shun) n.

act of seeing; state of being noticeable; remark; due performance; angular measurement of the sun, etc. Observatory (ob-zer'va-tur-i) n. a place for astronomical observations.

Observe (ob-zerv') v.t. or i. to notice; regard attentively; comply with; keep religiously;

remark. Observer (ob-zer'ver) n. one who takes notice;

one who keeps any custom or rite.

Observingly (ob-zer ving-li) ad. attentively.

Obsession (ob-sesh'un) m. act of besieging.

Obsolescent (ob-su-les'ent) a. going out of use.

solete (ob'su-let) a. gone out of use; oldfashioned.

Obsoleteness (ob'su-let-nes) n. state of disuse.
Obstacle (ob'sta-kl) n. that which hinders; ob-

Obstetric (ob-stet/riks) a. pertaining to midwifery. Obstetrics (ob-stet/riks) a.pl. science or art of

Obsteptros (Obstete rias) "n. myleiding firmness; stubbornness. Also Obstinateness. [tuous noise.

noisy.

Obstreperously (ob-strep'e-rus-li) ad. with tunuiObstruct (ob-strukt') v.t. to hinder; stop; block
up.

[stoppage; impediment; obstacle.
Obstruction (ob-struk'shun) n. act of obstructing;
Obstruction stop-struk'shun in. one who
hinders progress in legislation.
Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv) a. hindering.
Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv) a. blocking up;—n. anything that closes a natural passage.

thing that closes a natural passage.

Obtain (ob-tan') v.t. or i. to gain; get; hold; con-

tinue in use.

Obtainable (ob-ta'na-bl) a that may be obtained.

Obtest (ob-test') v.t. or i. to besech; protest.

Obtestation (ob-tes-ta'shun) n supplication; en-

Obtrude (o')-trood') v.t. to thrust into; urge upon against the will;—v.i. to enter without invita-

Obtruder 'nb-troo'der) n. one who obtrudes.
Obtrusto. 'nob-troo'zhun) n. an entering without invitate 'n; thrusting upon.
Obtrusty'de 'nb-troo'siv' a. apt to obtrude.
Obtrusty'de (ob-troo'siv-li) ad. by way of intrusion.
Obtuse 'nb' a. n. ot pointed, acute, or shrill;
dull.

dull. nusi obtusentral obtusentral obtusentral dullness; bluntness.

Obtusion (ob-tū'zhun) n. act of blunting.

Obverse (ob'vers) n. the principal face of a coin;

—(ob-vers') a. having the base narrower than

the top.

Obviate (ob'vi-at) v.t. to meet; prevent; remove.
Obvious (ob'vi-us) a. evident; clear.
Obviously (ob'vi-us-li) ad. evidently.

Obviousness (obviousnes) a state of being evi-Ocarina (ok-a-re'na) a a kind of musical instru-ment, made of terra-cotta or sometimes of metal, with mouthpiece and finger-holes, and possessing a flute-like quality of tone.

Occasion (o-ka'zhun) n. a cause; occurrence; opportunity; need; requirement; -v.t. to cause;

Occasional (o-kā/zhun-al) a. occurring at times. Occasionally (o-kā/zhun-al-i) ad. upon occasion;

Occident (ok'si-dent) n. the west.

Occidental (ok-si-den'tal) a. western. Occipital (ok-sip'i-tal) a. pertaining to the back part of the head.

Occiput (ok'si-put) n. the hinder part of the head. Occult (okult', ok'ult) a. secret; hidden. Occultation (ok-ul-ta'shun) n. act of hiding; tem-

porary concealment.

Occupancy (ok'u-pan-si) n. possession.

Occupant (ok'u-pan) n. one who takes or holds

Occupation (ok-ū-pā'shun) n. act of taking possession; employment; business; tenure.
Occupy (ok'ū-pi) v.t. to hold; keep; employ; use;

fill or cover.

Occur (o-kur') v.i. to come to the mind; happen; appear; be found here and there.
Occurrence (o-kur'ens) n. any accidental event.
Ocean (ō'shan) n. the largest body of water on the

earth.

Oceanic (ō-she-an'ik) a. pertaining to the ocean. Ochlocracy (ok-lok'ra-si) n. government by the

Oppulace.

Ohre (o'ker) n. clay used as a pigment.

Othreous (o'krc-us) a. of or resembling ochre.

Also Ochrey.

Ottagon (ok'ta-gon) n. a figure of eight sides

and angles.

Octagonal (ok-tag'u-nal) a. containing eight angles and sides.

Octahedron (ok-ta-hē'dron) solid figure of eight equal faces.

octave (ok'tav) a. consisting of eight;—n. the eighth day after; an interval or sound eight tones higher.

Octagon, Octavo (ok-tā/vō) a. having eight leaves to a sheet;—n. a book of this size. Writ-

October (ok-tō'ber) n. tenth month of the year. Octogenarian (ok-tō-je-nā'ri-an) n. a person eighty years of age. [a white person. years of age. [a white person. Octoroon (ok'tu-roon) n. child of a quadroon and Ocular (ok'ū-lar) a. known by or relating to the

Ocularly (ok'ū-lar-li) a. by the eye or actual view. Oculist (ok'ū-list) n. one skilled in diseases of The cyc. Odd (od) a, uneven in number; strange; peculiar; Oddity (od'l-tá) n. singularity; a singular person. Oddiy (od'l nd. uneveniy; strangely. Oddiness (od'nes) n. singularity. Oddiness (od'nes) n. pl. inequality; oxcess; advantage in

a wager; scraps.

Ode (5d) n. a short poem; song.
Odious (5'di-us) a. hateful; disgusting; repulsive.
Odiously (5'di-us-li) ad. hatefully.

Odiousness (o'di-us-nes) n. quality of being hateful

or repulsive.

Odium [ö'di-um] a. quality of provoking dislike or
Odoriferous [ö-du-uif-e-rus] a. fragrant.
Odorous [ö'du-us] a. sweet of scent.

[mation.

Odour (ö'dur) n. any smell; scent; perfume; esti-O'er (ör) contraction of Over.

Of (ov) prep. from; concerning.

Off (of) a. on the farther side; most distant;—ad. away from; in the opposite direction;—prep. not on;—inter. begone!

al (of al) n. refuse; entrails. Offence (o-fens') n. any cause of displeasure; wrong; injury; resentment; assault.

Offenceless (o-fens'les) a. innocent.

Offend (o-fend') v.t. or i. to make angry; affront;

transgress; give offence; sin.

Offender (o-fen'der) n. one who offends.

Offensive (o-fen'siy) a. displeasing; injurious; making, or used in, attack;—n. act of, or pos-

making, or used in, account, when a continuous true in, attacking.

Offensively (o-fen'siv-li) ad. so as to give discovered by the confer (ofer) u.t. or i. to present; propose; bid;—

n. a proposal; price bid.
Offering (of er-ing) n. a sacrifice; anything offered.
Offertory (of er-tur-i) n. church service during the collection of alms; the alms collected.
Office (offis) n. public employment; function;

where of business. Ifurnish with officers.

office (offis) n. public employment; function; place of business. If unish with officers. Officer (offiser) n. one who holds an office; —n. t. to official (o-fish) a. derived from office; —n. a subordinate public officer. Officially (o-fish) al.i) ad. by authority. Officiate (o-fish) at.i) n. to perform an office. Official (o-fish) at.i) n. to perform an office. Official (o-fish) at.i) a. belonging to a shop.

snop.

"Officious (o-fish'us-li) a. doing kind offices; busy; inOfficiously (o-fish'us-li) ad. kindly; forwardly.

Officiousness (o-fish'us-nes) n. eagerness to serve.
Offing (offing) n. the sea at a distance from shore.

Officiousness (o-fish'us-nes) n. refuse or rejected

Offset (of'set) n. a shoot or sprout; equivalent;v.t. to set one account against another.
Offspring (of'spring) n. a child or children; issue;

production.

Often (of n) ad. frequently.

Ogle (5:5') n. a moulding formed like the letter S.

Ogle (6'gl) n.t. or i. to look at foully

side glances;-n. a side with glance.

glance. Glar / n. one who ogles.

Ggre (6'ger) n. a giant or moster in fairy tales.

Ogress (6'gres) n. a female ogre.

Offices (6'gres) n. a female ogre.

[flax seed.

Ogee.

to smear with oil.

Olicake (ciffkak) n. a cake made of compressed
Olicloth (cil Richh) n. a cloth oiled for floors, etc.
Olinings (ciff-nes) n. unctuousness.
Oliy (ciff a, thice oil, smooth.
Olitoment (cint ment) n. any soft unctuous matter;
Old (cid) a. having existed a long time; aged;
ancient; out of date; decayed.
Olden (bi den) a. old: ancient.
Oldish (bi dish) a. somewhat oil.
Oldensor (ciff nes) n. state of being old.
Oleaster (6-16-as ter) n. while dive.
Oleograph (6/16-5-graf) n. while in oil colours.
Olfactory (ol-fak turt) a. having the sense of smelling.

of a few men. Oligarchy (ol'i-gar-ki/n government in the hands olio [8 li-3] n. a mixture of various pieces; medley. Olive (ol'iv) n. a tree yielding ol; the emblem

of peace. Olympiad (5-lim'ph'ad) a, the period of four years Olympia (5-lim'ph'ad) a, pertaining to Olympia and

[the last.

Ombre (om'ber) n. a game at cards. [the last. Omega (o-meg-a, 5'me ga) n. the last Greek letter; Omelet (om'e-let) n. a fritter of eggs, etc. Omen (5'men) n. a prognostic; a sign;—v.t. to augur; predict;—v.t. to augur.

Grainous (om'i-nus) q. foreboding ill.

mission (ō-mish'un) n. neglect of duty; failure;

anything ich out or forgotten.

enti (6-rait) u.t. to pass by : leave out ; neglect.
Omnibus (om'ni-bus) n. a large vehicle for convoying passengers. Omnipotence (om-nip'u-tens) n. unlimited or

Omnipotent (om-nip'u-tent) a. having all power;
-n. the Almighty. [every place.
Omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens) n. presence in Omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent) a. present in every

place. (of whether place (om-nish'ens) n. universal knowledge (om-nish'ent) a. having infinite knowledge. [onward; above :—inter go on the place of for wisdon

One (on prep. upon; at; near; -da. forward; Onee (wuns) ad. one time; at a former time. One (wun) a. single; any. Oneness (wun'nes) a. singleness; unity. Onerary (on'e-ra-ri) a. fitted for or entailing bursdome.

Onerary (o Onerous (on'e-rus) a. burdensome; oppressive.
Onerously (on'e-rus-li) ad. in an onerous manner.
One-sided (wun'sīd-ed) a. limited to one side;

partial. Ongoing (on'go-ing) n. doings; proceeding. Onion (un'yun) n. a plant with a bulbous root.

Onlooker (on'look-er) n. a spectator. Only (on'li)  $\alpha$ . single; alone;—ad. singly; merely; conj. but.

Onomatopeia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'a) n. the formation of a word so as to resemble the sound of the thing for the name of which the word stands.

tuning for the name of wheat he word stands. Onset on 'sost n. an attack; assault; onset.
Onslongy (on-tol'o'-ji) n. the science of being.
Onus (o'nus) n. the burden. [vancing; improving.
Onward (on'ward) ad. forward; farther;—a. adOnyx (on'its) n. a genu used for cameos.
Onlite (o'u-lit) n. a kind of limestone.

Ooze (ôôz) n. soft mud ;-v.i. to flow gently. Oozy (ôô'zi) a. miry; slimy.

Opacity (6-2a) a. inity; slimy.

Opacity (5-pas'i-ti) n. want of transparency.

Opal (5'pal) n. a stone of changeable colours.

Opalescent (5-pal-es'ent) a. reflecting light.

Opaque (5-pal-n) a. pertaining to or like opal.

Opaque (5-pak') a. not transparent. Also Opacous.

Ope (op) v.t. to open. Open (ō'pn) v.t. or i. to unclose; divide; unfold; begin;—a. not shut; free; frank; clear; public.

Opening (op'ning) n. an aperture; a breach; be-Opening (o) pining, and publicly; plainly; frankly.
Openly (o'pn-li) ad. publicly; plainly; frankly.
Openness (o'pn-nes) n. state or quality of being to music.

Opera (op'e-ra) n. a dramatic composition set Operate (op'e-rat) v.i. to act; work. Operatic (op-e-rat'ik) a. pertaining to the opera.

operatio (ope-ravik) a pertaining to the opera.

Operative (op'e-ra-tiv) a. acting; having power
to act;—m. a labouring person. Also Operant.

Operator (op'e-ra-tiv) a. one who operates.

Ophicleide (of'i-klid) n. a large brass wind instrument.

Ophidian (ō-fid'i-an) a. relating to serpents.
Ophiology (of-i-ol'ō-ji) n. history and description

of serpents.
Ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-a) n. a disease of the eyes.
Ophthalmic (of-thal'mik) a. relating to the eye. Opiate (ō'pi-at) n. a medicine that contains opium: a. causing sleep.

Opinio (5-pin') v.t. to think; suppose.
Opinion (5-pin'yun) v. the judgment formed by
the mind; notion; estimation.
Opinionative (5-pin'yun-ä-tiv) c. unduly fond of

one's own opinion.

Opium (ö'pi-um) n. the inspissated juice of the
Opopanax (ö-pop'an-aks) n. a gum-resin formerly
used in medicine, and now employed in the

manufacture of perfume. [quadruped.
Oposum (ō-pos'um) n. an American marsupial
Opponent (o-pō'nent) a. that opp/(q's;-n. an

Opportune (op-ur-tūn') a. timely; soy enable.
Opportunely (op-ur-tūn'i) ad. sease (eyOpportunity (op-ur-tū'ni-ti) n. fifelynt vourable

ob-te a osed. time or place.

Opposable (o-pō'za-bl) a. that ma' e a<sub>losed</sub>.
Oppose (o-pōz') v.t. or i. to reess ct otherand;
make objection.

Opposer (o pō'zer) n. one who opposes. [verse. Opposite (op'u-zit) a. contrary in position; ad-Opposition (op-u-zish'un) n. resistance; contra-

[opposite party. diction; an opposite party. [o]
Oppositionist (op-u-zish'un-ist) n. one of the

oppositionist (oppa-sish'un-ist) """. one of the Oppress (o-pres') v.t. to burden; overpower; freat cruelly; lie heavy on.
Oppressive (o-pres'it) "". burdensome; unjustly severe; exacting.
(oppressive) (o-pres'iv-li) "". ad. in an oppressive or Oppressive o-pres'iv-li) "". ad. in an oppressive or Oppressive of Oppressive on oppressive of the opposition of being corpressive."

Oppresor (o-pres'er) n. one who oppresses; a Oppresorious (o-pro'bri-us) n. reproachful; abusive. Opprobriously (o-pro'bri-us-li) ad. reproachfully; [proach; infamy. scurrilously.

Opprobrium (o-pro/bri-um) n. contemptuous re-Oppugn (o-pun') v.t. to oppose; resist.
Opsonium (op-sō'ni-um) n. a relish; particularly

fish, eaten with bread. Opsomania (op-sō-mā/ni-a) n. an inordinate desire

for some special kind of food.

Opsomaniac (op-sō-mā-ni'ak) n. one who in his normal state suffers from an intense craving for some special kind of food.

[Or wish.]

Optative (op'tā-tiv, op-tā'tiv) a. expressing desire Optic (op'tik) n. an organ of sight;—a. pertaining

to sight or to optics. [optics.]
Optical (op'ti-kal) a. pertaining to vision or to
Optician (op-tish'an) n. a person skilled in optics;

dealer in spectacles, etc.
Optics (op'tiks) n.pl. science of the nature and laws of light and vision.
Optimism (op'ti-mizm) n. the doctrine that every-

thing is for the best. Optimist (op'ti-mist) n. an adherent of optimism. Option (op'shun) n. right of choosing; choice.

Optional (op'shun-al) a. left to choice. Opulence (op'u-lens) n. wealth; riches.
Opulent (op'u-lens) n. wealth; riches.
Opulent (op'u-lent) a very rich; wealthy.
Opulently (op'u-lent) a richly; affluently.
Opus (o'pus) n. a work; a musical composition.
Or (or) con. uniting alternative—as, you may go

Oracle (or'a-kl) n. the answer given by the gods to a question; the place where such answers were given; an opinion deemed infallible; a wise man or sentence.
Oracles (or'a-klz) n.pl. the revelations of God

Oracular (ō-rak'ū-lar) a. uttering oracles; authori-[positively. Oracularly (ō-rak'ū-lar-li) 'ad. authoritatively;

Oral (o'ral) a. delivered by the mouth. Orally (o'ral-i) ad. by word of mouth.

Orange (or'inj) n. the pulpy fruit of a tree.

Orange-blossom (or'inj-blos'um) n. the flower of
the orange; a bride's ornament.

the orange; a bride's ornament.
Orangeman (or'inj-man) n an Irish Protestant.
Orange-peel (or'inj-pel) n, the rind of an orange.
Orangeyr (or'inj-in' n, a plantation of orange-trees.
Orang-outang (o-rang' do-tang' n, the great ape, having a deformed resemblance to man.
Oration (o-ra's bun) n, a public speech.
Orator (or'a-ter) n, an eloquent speaker; a refitioner.

Oratorical (or-a-tor'i-kal) a. pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.
Oratorically (or-a-tor'i-kal-i) ad. in a rhetorical

manner. Oratorio (or-a-tō'ri-ō) n. a sacred drama set to

music; a chapel.

music; a chapel.
Oratory (or\_a-th-ri) a art of public speaking; a small private chapel.

[body; the eye.
oracl private chapel.
Oracl

Orchestral (or-kes'tral) a. pertaining to an

orchid (or'kid) n. See Orchis. Orchis (or'kis) n. a plant with fleshy tubers and

fragrant flowers; orchid.
Ordain (ordan) v.t. to put in order; regulate; decree; set apart for office in the church.
Ordael (orde-al) n. trial by fire or water; any severe test or trial.

Order (order) n. arrangement; method; command; rule; care; class; commission to pay money or supply goods; -v.t. or i. to arrange; give command; -pl. ordination or regulate; give com office in the church.

Ordering (or'der-ing) n. arrangement; manage-Orderly (or'der-il) a. regular; well regulated; being on duty;—ad. methodically; according to rule ;-n. a private soldier who attends on an

Ordinal (or'di-nal) a. noting order; -n. a book of

Ordinal (or'di-najl) a. noting order:—n. a book of Ordinance (or'di-nans) n. appointment by authority; any established rule; rite. Ordinarily (or'di-nari-li) ad. usual; common; inferior; —n. an ecclesiastical judge; an eating-house, or the meal provided at fixed charges. Ordinate (or'di-nat) a. regular; methodical;—n. a line used to fix the position of a point in space. Ordination (or-di-na'shun) n. act of ordaining; state of heine ordained.

state of being ordained.

Ordnance (ord'nans) n. heavy artillery; cannon.
Ordnance survey (ord'nans-sur'vā) n. a series of
maps and plans of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out by the Government, the actual surcarried out by the Government, the actual sur-veyors being members of the Royal Engineers. The survey was formerly carried through under the control of the Master-general of the Ordnance. Ordure (or dur) n. dung; filth. Ore [67] n. any mineral substance from which metal is extracted; the metal itself.

Organ (or'gan) n. an instrument of action or motion; a wind instrument of music.

Organic (or-gan'ik) a. containing or produced by

Organisation (or-gan-i-zā/shun) n. act of organis-Organise (or-gan-iz) v.t. to furnish with organs; form in due order.

Organism (or'gan-izm) n. organic structure; any living or active being or agency. Organist (or'gan-ist) n. one who plays on an organ. Organs (or'gazm) n. immoderate excitement or

action.

Orgies (or'jiz) n.pl. drunken and disorderly Oriel (ō'ri-el) n. a large projecting bay window. Orient (ō'ri-ent) a. rising

as the sun; eastern; shining;—n. the east.
Oriental (ō-ri-en'tal) a. eastern ;-n. a native of

the east. (ō-ri-en'tal-Orientalist ist) n. one versed in the eastern languages or

literature. Orifice (or'i-fis) n. an opening; aperture. Oriflamme (or'i-flam) n.

the ancient royal standard of France. Origin (or'i-jin) n. first

beginning; car source; derivation. cause ; Original (o-rij'i-nal)[a. first; primitive; -n. origin;

first copy.

Originality (o-rij-i-nal'i-ti) n. quality of being

uniquality (o-ti)-inat'i-ti) n. quality of benig original; power of producing new ideas or expressions of thought. [of formation, Originally (o-rij'-inat') d.d. at first; at the time Originate (o-rij'-inat') v.t. to bring into existence; -v.i. to take rise; begin. Originator (o-rij'-inat'er) n. one who originates. Orion (o-rij'-inat'er) n. one who originates.

Orion (ō-ri'un) n. a southern constellation.

Orison (or'i-zun) n. a prayer.
Orlop (or'lop) n. the lower deck of a ship.
Ormolu (or'mō-loo) n. brass or copper gilt.



Oriel Window.

Ornament (or'na-ment) n. decoration ; -v.t. to em-Ornamental (or-na-men'tal) a. tending to adorn

[of ornamenting; decoration. or embellish.

Ornamentation (or-na-mental shum) n. act or art Ornate (or nat) a. adorned; decorated. Ornateness (ornat/nes) n. state of being adorned. Ornithologist (or-ni-thol/o-jist) n. one skilled in the science of birds. [treats of birds.

ornithology (or-ni-thol'ō-ji) n. the science which orphan (or fan) n. a fatheriess or motherless child. Orphanage (or fan-ij) n. the state of an orphan;

a home for orphans.

Orphansd (or fand) a, bereft of parents.

Orphansd (or fand) a, pertaining to Orpheus.

Orpheus (or piment) n, a yellow sulphuret of

arsenic used in dyeing.

arsenic used in dyeing.

Orrery (or-eri) n. an instrument to show the revolutions of the planets.

Orris (oris) n. a plant with a fragrant root; a lind of gold lace. [in the plural, Orts (orts). Ort (ort) n. a fragment, as of a meal; used mostly Orthochromatic (or-tho-kro-ma\*tik) n. pertaining to that method of photography by specially prepared colour-sensitive plates, by means of which coloured objects are represented in the print with the relative degree of brightness

which they appear to the eye to possess.

Orthodox (or'thu-doks) a. correct in doctrine.

Orthodox (or thu-doks) n. soundness in opinion and dotrine. Also Orthodoxness.

Orthoepist (or tho-e-pist) n. a person well skilled

in pronunciation. [nunciation of words. Orthoepy (ortho-e-pi, or-tho-e-pi, n. correct proorthographer (or-thog'ra-fer) n. one versed in orthography. [orthography. Orthographic (or-thu-grafik) a. pertaining to Orthographically (or-thu-grafi-kal-i) ad. accord-

ing to rules of spelling

ing to rules of spelling.
Orthography (or-thography to-thography (or-thography) (

Osier (ö'zher) n. a willow-like plant, with flexible branches, used in basket-making;—a. made of,

or like, osiers.

Osseous (os'6-us) a. bony; like bone. Ossicle (os'i-kl) m. a small bone. Ossific (o-sif'ik) a. having power to ossify. Ossification (os-i-fi-kā'shun) m. the process of

Ossinication (est-n-ka'shun) n. the process of changing to bone.

Ossify (os'i-fi) v.t. or s. to change to bone.

Ostensible (os-ten'si-bi) n. apparent; plausible.

Ostensibly (os-ten'si-bi) ad. in appearance. [ing.
Ostensibly (os-ten'si-bi) a. tending to show; exhibito Ostentston (os-ten-ta'shun) n. ambitious display;

pompous parade. Ostentatious (os-ten-tā/shus) a. fond of, or intended for, show or vain display. Ostentationally (os-ten-ts'shus-li) ad. boastfully; Osteology (os-te-ol'o-ji) n. description of bones. Ostracise (os'tra-siz) v.t. to banish by the voice

of the people. Ostracism (os'tra-sizm) n. banishment by ostracis-Ostrich (os'trich) n. a large bird with very short wings and fine feathers.

Other (urH'er) prom. and a. not the same; dif-Otherwise (urH'er-wiz) ad. in a different manner;

Otherwise (urn'gr-wiz) ad. In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects. Otiose (ö'shi-ōs) a. being at ease; indolent. Otology [ō-to]-ōj] n. selence of the ear. Otter (ot'gr) n. an amphibious quadruped. Otto (ot'ō) m. essential oil of roses. Also written Otton; Attar. Ottoman (ot'u-man) n. a stuffed seat/withoutaback; a natire of Turkey:—a. relating to Turkey.

Oubliette (oo-bli-et') n. an underground dungeon. Ouch (ouch) n. the bezel or socket of a ring. Ought (awt) v.i. to be morally necessary; be obliged.

Ounce (ouns) n. 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois; a kind of leopard.
Our (our) a. pertaining or belonging to us.

Ours (ourz) pron. noting what belongs to us. Ourselves (ourselvz') pron. pt. we; not others.
Ousel (oo'zl) n. a kind of thrush.
Oust (oust) v.t. to eject with force.

Out (out) ad. abroad; not at home; fully; freely; in error; at a loss;—inter. away! begone! Outbid out-bid') at. to bid more than another. Outbound (out/bound) a. proceeding to a foreign

Outbreak (out/brak) n. a breaking forth.

Outcast (out'kast n. a person banished.
Outcry (out'kri) n. elamour; loud cry. [excel.
Outdo (out-dòc') v.t. [pp. Outdone] to surpass;
Outdoo (out'dòr) ad. or a. abroad; out of the

Outer (out'er) a. that is without; exterior.
Outermost (out'er-most) a. farthest from the middle. [impudence. Outface (out-fas') v.t. to bear down or brave with

Outfit (out/fit) n. complete equipment for a voyage, etc.; the articles or expenses necessary for such.
Outgeneral (out-jen'e-ral) v.t. to exceed in general-

Outgo (out-go') v.t. to surpass. [penditure. Outgoing (out'go'ing) n. act of going out; ex-Outgrow (out-go') v.t. to surpass in growth. Out-herod (out-her'ud) v.t. to exceed in cruelty

or absurdity. [mansion. Outhouse (out/hous) n. an appendage to the Outlaw (out/law) n. one excluded from the benefit of the

of the law ;-v.t. to deprive of the benefit of the

of the law;—v.t. to deprive of the beneat of the law; proscribe.

Outlawry (out'law-ri) n. act of depriving of the beneft or protection of the law.

Outlay (out'la) n. expenditure.

Outlet (out'let) n. a passage outward.

Outline (out'lin) n. the exterior line of a figure; a

Outlive (out-liv') v.t. to survive.

Outlook (out'look) n. vigilant watch; prospect; a watch tower;—(out-look') v.t. to stare down.

Outlying (out-li'ing) a. lying out or beyond; on the frontier Outmost (out/most) a. farthest in the extremity.
Outnumber (out-num/ber) v.t. to exceed in

number. Outpace (out-pas') v.t. to leave behind in walking. Outpost (out/post) n. a station without a camp,

or at a distance

Outpour (out-por') v. to pour out.
Outpouring (out'por-ing) n. effusion.
Outrage (out'rāj) v.t. or s. to treat with violence;
injure; abuse;—n. injurious violence; wanton

Outrageous (out-ra/jus) a. exceeding propriety, sense, etc.; abusive; furious; exorbitant.

Outreach (out-rich') v.t. to go or extend beyond.
Outride (out-rid') v.t. to ride faster than.
Outrider (out'ri-dgr) n. an attending servant on horseback.

Outright (out'rīt) ad. immediately; completely. Outrival (out-rī'val) v.t. to surpass in anything. Outrun (out-run') v.t. to surpass in running; ex-

coed.

Outsail (out-sal') v.t. to leave behind in sailing.

Outsail (out-sal') v.t. to exceed in amount of sales,

or in the selling price.

Outsaid (out-shin') v.t. to excel in brightness.

Outsaide (out-shin') v.t. to excel in brightness.

Cutside (out'sid) a. the outward part; the utmost;—a. exterior;—ad. and prep. on the exterior (of).

Outskirt (out'skert) n. border; suburb. Outspread (out-spred') v.t. to spread open; diffuse. Outstanding (out-stan'ding) a. not collected: un-

utstretch (out-streeh') v.t. to extend far; expand. Outstrip (outstrip') v.t. to outgo; exceed;

Outvote (out-vct') v.t. to exceed in the number of Outwark (out-wawk') v.t. to leave behind in walking. [outside. Also Outwards. Outward (out/ward) a. external;—ad. towards the Outward-bound (out/ward-bound) a. going to a

foreign port; going seaward. [than. Outwear (out-war') v.t. to endure or wear longer

Outweigh (out-wa') v.t. to exceed in weight or [genuity.

Outwit (out-wit') v.t. to overcome by superior in-Outwork (out-wurk') v.t. to surpass in work or

Outwork (out/wurk) n. a part of a fortress outside the principal lines of defence.

Oval (ō'val) a. of the form of an egg; oblong;—n. a body shaped like an egg. Ovarious (ō-vā/ri-us) a. consisting

of eggs. Ovary (ō'va-ri) n. place where eggs are formed.

Ovate (ō'vāt) a. egg-shaped, as a leaf. Ovation (ö-vā/shun) n. a lesser tri-umph; any expression of popular applause. Oven (uv'n) n. an arched cavity for baking, heat-

ing, drying, etc. Over (5'ver) prep. across; above; upon; on the surface; -ad. from side to side; more than;

throughout :-d. upper; past.

Overact (ö-ver-akt') v.t. to perform to excess.

Overalls (ö'ver-awlz) n. a kind of long, loose

[-v.i. to hang over. Overarch (ö-ver-arch') v.t. to cover with an arch; Overawe (ö-ver-aw') v.t. to restrain by awe. Overbalance (ö-ver-bal'ans) v.t. to weigh down;

preponderate. [power; repress. Overbear (6-ver-bar') v.t. to bear down; over-overbearing (6-ver-bar'ing) a. haughty and dog-

Overboard (ō'ver-bord) ad. out of the ship. Overburden (ō-ver-bur'dn) v.t. to load to excess. Overcast (ō'ver-kast) v.t. to cloud; darken; rate

Overcast (6 ver-kast v.t. to cloud; an act, race too high; sew over slightly.

Overcharge (5-ver-charj) v.t. to load or charge to overcharge (6/ver-charj) w. excessive load or charge.

Overcoat (6/ver-köt) n. a coat worn over the Overcoat (6/ver-küt) v.t. to get the better of; conquer.

Overdoe (ö-ver-doo') v.t. to do too much. Overdose (ö'ver-dos) n. too great a dose. Overdraw (ö-ver-draw') v.t. to draw orders beyond the credit.

Overdue (ō'ver-dū) a. past the time of payment. Overflow (ō-ver-flo') v.t. or t. to flow or run over; flood; cover; be more than full.

Overflow (5/ver-fi5) n. inundation; deluge; super-abundance. [dant; copious. overflowing (ō-ver-flō'ing) a. flowing over; abun-Overflow (ō-ver-grō') v.t. or t. to cover with herb-age;—v.t. grow beyond the natural size.

Overgrowth (5'ver-groth) n. exuberant or excessive growth.

Overhang (5'ver-hang) v.t. or i. to hang over; project over.

Overhaul (ö-ver-hawl') v.t. to turn over and ex-

amine; overtake. Overhead (ō-ver-hed') ad. above; aloft.

Overhear (ō-ver-hēr') v.t. to hear by accident. Overheat (ō-ver-hēt') v.t. to heat to excess. Over-issue (o-ver-ish'a) n. issue of notes or bills beyond capital or public wants.

Overjoy (ö-ver-joi') v.t. to transport with delight.
Overland (ö'ver-land) a. carried by land.
Overlay (ö-ver-la') v.t. to spread over; cover;

Overleap (ö-ver-löp') v.t. to leap over.

Overlie (ö'ver-li) v.t. to lie above or upon.

Overload (ö-ver-löd') v.t. to load too heavily; fill

Overlook (ö-ver-look') v.t. to inspects neglect;

Overlooker (ö'ver-look-er) n. a superintendent. Overmatch (ö-ver-mach') v.t. to be too powerful or skill. Overmatch (5'ver-mach) n. one superior in power Overmuch (5'ver-much) a. too much.

Overpas (5-vgr-pas') v.t. to go over; cross; omit. Overpay (5-vgr-pa') v.t. to pay too much. Overplus (5'vgr-plus) n. more than is wanted;

Overpoise (ö'ver-poiz) n. preponderant weight.

Overpower (ö-ver-pou'gr) v.t. to vanquish by
superior force; affect too strongly.
Overproduction (ö'ver-pro-duk-shun)
beyond the demand:
(the truth.

beyond the demand. Overrate (ō-ver-rāt') v.t. to rate too high or beyond Overreach (ō-ver-rech') v.t. to extend beyond; get the better of; cheat.
Overrule (ō-ver-rool') v.t. to rule over or against;

control; supersede.
Overruler (ō-ver-rool/er) n. one who overrules.
Overruling (ō-ver-rool/ing) a. exerting superior Overrun (ō-ver-run') v.t. to spread over; outrun;

ravage; -v.i. to overflow; run over. Oversea (ō'ver-sē) a. from beyond sea. Oversee (ö-ver-se') v.t. to superintend.

Overseer (c-ver-ser') n. a supervisor. [capsize. Overset (ö-ver-set') v.t. or t. to overturn; subvert; Overshade (ö-ver-shad') v.t. to cover with shade. Overshadow (ö-ver-shad'ö) v.t. to cover with shade. [over the ordinary shoe.

Overshoe (5'ver-shoo) n. a waterproof shoe worn Overshoot (5-ver-shoot') to shoot or go beyond the

overshot (ö'ver-shot) a. shot over; having the water falling from above, as a wheel. Inotice. Oversight (ö'ver-sit) n. watchful care; failing to Oversleep (ö-ver-slep') u.t. to sleep too long.

Oversleep (over-slep) v.t. to sleep too long.
Oversman (över-man) na numpire.
Overspeat (över-spent') u. wearled to excess.
Overspeat (över-spent') v.t. to over over.
Overstate (över-step') v.t. to step beyond or over.
Overstook (över-step') v.t. to fill too full.
Overstop' (över-step') v.t. to fill too full.
Overstop' (över-step') v.t. to strain or stretch
too fur.

[or scatter over

too int. [or scatter over, versions] or scatter over, versions (5-versions) v.t. to spread Overt (5'vert is, open; public. Overtake (6'vert isk') v.t. [pret. Overtook; pp. Overtaken] to come up with. [work on, overtaken] to come up with. [work on, overtaken] v.t. to impose too much Overthrow (6-ver-thro') v.t. to throw down; upset; defeat vitals.

defeat utterly.

Overthrow (5'vgr-thrō) n. ruin; defeat. Overthy (5'vgr-ti) ad. openly; publicly. Overtop (5-vgr-top') u.k. to rise above; surpass. Overture (5'vgr-tdr) n. an opening; proposal; an introductory piece of music. Overturn (ō-ver-turn') v.t. to throw down; destroy;

-(ō'ver-turn) n. overthrow; to interfere with, as a decision Overvalue (J-ver-val'u) v.t. to estimate too highly. Overweening (J-ver-we'ning) a. self-conceited;

Overweigh (5-ver-wa') v.t. to exceed in weight.

Overweight (ō'ver-wat) n. preponderance; greater Overwhelm (5-ver-hwelm') v.t. to spread over and

crush; immerse and bear down.
Overwise (0-yer-wiz) a. wise to affectation.
Overwork fo-yer-wiz/) a. wise to affectation.
Coursork fo-yer-wiz/) a. topp. Overwrought) to cause to labour too much.

[by use, Overwrought]

Overworn (ō'ver-worn) a. worn out by toil; spoiled Overwrought (ō'ver-rawt) a. tired by labour; worked all over.

worken an over.
Oviform ('viform) a. egg-shaped.
Oviparons (ā-vip'ş-rus) a. producing eggs.
Ovole ('vu-le) n. a round moulding.
Ovule ('vul) n. rudiment of a seed.
Owe (o) v.t. or t. to possess; be indebted to; be obliged for.

Owing (5'ing) ppr. or a. due; imputable to.

Owl (oul) n. a fowl that flies at night. Owlet (ou'let) n. a little owl

Own (on) a. noting property; belonging to; Ithing. to avow; possess Cwner (ō'ner) n. the rightful proprietor of any-Cwnership (ō'ner-ship) n. exclusive right of

Ox (oks) n. a male of the bovine genus;—pl. Oxen. Oxide (ok'sid) n. a compound of oxygen and a

Oxidise (ok'si-dīz) v.t. to convert into an oxide.

Oxygen (ok'si-jen) n. a gaseous element which supports life and combustion; the respirable part of air.

Oxymoron (ok-si-mor'on) n. a figure of speech by means of which are combined two ideas of contrary meaning to form a strikingly expressive phrase, as "A pious fraud."

Oyer (ō'yer) n. a hearing or trial of causes. Oyster (ois'ter) n. a bivalvular shellfish.

Ozone (ö'zōn) n. oxygen in the atmosphere made more active by electricity.

Pabular (pab'u-lar) a. pertaining to food.

Pace (pas) n. a step; gait; measure of five feet;—v.t. or i. to measure by steps; walk slowly; amble.

amble.

Pacer (pū'ser) n. a horse that paces.

Pacific (pa-sif'ik) a. appeasing; peaceful; mild;—

n. the ocean between Asia and America.

Pacific packing Pacification (pa-sif-i-kā'shun) n. act of making

Pacificatory (pa-sif'i-kā-tu-ri) a. tending to peace. Pacifier (pas'i-fi-er) n. one who appeases. Also

Pacificator. Pacify (pas'i-fi) v.t. to appeare; soothe.

racity pas 1-11 vt. to appease; soothe.

Pack (pak) n. a bundle; load; bale; set of playing cards; number of hounds, etc.;—vt. or i.
to press together and fasten; load; send or go in haste; fill beforehand, as a meeting.

Package (pak'i) n. a bundle; a bale.

Packer (pak'er) n. one who packs goods.

Packet (pak'et) n. a small package; a vessel for derrottele, or for resourcers

despatches, or for passengers.

Packing-sheet (pak'ing-shet) n. a kind of coarse cloth; a wet sheet used in the water cure.

Packman (pak'man) n. a pedlar. Packthread (pak'thred) n. strong thread for bind-

ing parcels.

Pact (pakt) n. a contract; covenant.
Pad (pad) n. an easy-paced horse; a footpad or robber:—n.t. to travel slowly; to tread;—n. a soft saddle or cushion; package of blotting paper;—n.t. to stuff with padding.

Padding (pad'ing) n. stuffing with some soft sub-stance; inferior matter inserted to extend an [broad oar. article or book.

Paddle (pad'l) v.i. to play in water;—n. a short, Paddock (pad'uk) n. a small enclosure; a toad or

Padlock (pad'lok) n. a lock for a staple

Pæan (pē'an) n. a song of triumph or joy. Pægan (pē'gan) n. a heathen; a. heathenish. Paganise (pā'gan-īz) v.t. to convert to heathenism.

Paganism (pa'gan-izm) n. heathenism.

Page (pāj n. a boy or youth attending persons of rank; one side of a leaf;—v.t. to number the

[public spectacle. leaves of. Pageant (paj'ent, pā'jent) n. a pompous show; Pageantry (paj'ent-ri, pā'jent-ri) n. pompous exhibition; show.

ninition; show. [coin. Pagoda (pa-go da) n. an Indian idol, temple, and Paid (pad) pret. and pp. of Pay. Pail (pail) n. a vessel for water, milk, etc. Pailing (pal/fool) n. as much as a pail holds. Pain (pail) n. bodily or mental uneasiness or suffering; labour; punishment; penalty;—v.t. to distrays. a milkt.

to distress; afflict.
Painful (pan'fool) a full of pain; requiring labour.
Painfully (pan'fool) a d. laboriously.
Paint (pan'fool) ad. laboriously.
Paint (pan'fool) ad. pan'fool) ad. pan'fool ad.
Paint (pan'fool) ad. pan'fool ad.
Paint (pan'fool) ad. pan'fool ad.
Paint (pan'fool) ad.

Fainter (pan'ter) n. one who paints; a rope to fasten a boat. [colours; a picture. Painting (pan'ting) n. art of forming figures in Pair (pan) n. two things suited or used together; a couple ;-v.t. or i. to join in couples

Palace (pal'as) n. a magnificent house; a royal or raintee par as w. a magnifector become open control residence.

Palanquin (pal-a-ken') w. a covered carriage bome on the shoulders.

Palatable (pal'a-ta-bl) a. pleasing to the taste.
Palatabl (pal'a-tal) a. pertaining to the palate;—n.
a letter uttered by the aid of the palate.

Palate (pal'at) n. the roof of the mouth; taste; [magnificent.

relish. [magnincent.]
Palattal (pa-la'shal) a. pertaining to a palace;
Palattine (pal'a-tin, -tin) n. one invested with
royal privileges :—a. possessing royal privileges.
Palaver (pa-la'ver) v.t. to flatter;—n. idle talk; a
public conference;—n.t. to talk idly.
Pale (pal) a. destitute of colour; white of look;
wan; faint;—v.t. to turn pale;—n. a pointed
stake; fence; district;—v.t. to enclose with

Colour. pales. Paleness (pal'nes) n. state of being pale; defect of

Palette (pal'e-tō) n. a light, loose overcoat.

Palette (pal'e-tō) n. a thin oval board used by painters in mixing their

lours

Palfrey (pol'fri) n. a small saddle horse; a lady's Pali (pa'lē) n. the sacred

language used by the Buddhists of eastern Palimpsest (pal'imp-sest)

n. a parchment written upon twice. Palindrome (pal'in-drom)

n. a word, sentence, or

verse that reads the

same both backward and forward, as Hannah. Palindromic (pal-in-drom'ik) a. pertaining to palindromes. Also Palindromical.

Paling (pāl'ing) n. pales in general; a fence or enclosure made with pales.

closure made with pales.

Palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis) n. (1) regenerationnew birth into a better state. (2) The metamorphosis of an insect; the development of an
individual germ in which it recapitulates the
development of its ancestors. (3) The theory
that historical events repeat themselves in the

same order in an infinite series of cycles.

Palisade (pal-i-sad') n. a fortification of stakes;—

n. to fortify with pales or posts.

Palish (pa'lish) a. somewhat pale.

Pall (pawl) n. cloak; a consecrated garment; a cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral; -v.t. or i. to cloak; make or become vapid.

Pallet (pal'et) n. a mean mattress or couch; a

tool for shaping or spreading used by potters, straw. gilders, etc.

Palliasse (pal'i-as, pal-yas') n. an underbed of Palliate (pal'i-at) v.t. to cover; excuse or extenu-

Palliation (pal-i-ā'shun) n. extenuation; mitiga-Palliative (pal'i-ā-tiv) n. that which extenuates; -a. mitigating.



Palette.

Pallid Pallid (pal'id) a. pale; wan.
Pall-mall (pel-mel') n. an old game in which a
wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch.

Palm (pam) n. the inner part of the hand;—a tropical tree; its leaf or branch; a symbol of victory;—v.t. to conceal with the hand; to im-

pose oy iraita.

Palmary (pal'mari) a. worthy of the palm or Palmer (pa'mer) a. a pilgrim or crusader.

Palmetto (pal-met'o) n. a palm-tree.

Palmhouse (pam'hous) n. a glass hot-house for tropical plants.

Palmister (pal'mis-ter) n. a fortune-teller.

Palmistry (pal'mis-tri) n. art of telling fortunes

Palmistry (pal'mis-tri) n. art of telling fortunes by the hand. [gross.

Palpable (pal'pa-bl) a. that may be felt; obvious; Palpitate (pal'pi-tat) v.t. to throb or beat, as the [of the heart.

Palpitation (pal-pi-tā/shun) n. irregular beating Palsied (pawl'zid) a. paralytic. Palsy (pawl'zi) n. loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis; -v.t. to strike with [equivocate. palsy; paralyse. Palter (pawl'ter) v.i. to trifle; shift; shuffle; Paltriness (pawl'tri-nes) n. meanness. [less.

Paltry (pawl'tri) α. mean; insignificant; worth-Pampas (pam'pas) n.pl. vast treeless plains in South America.

Pamper (pam'per) v.t. to feed to the full.

Pamphlet (pam'flet) n. a literary publication in book form, stitched but not bound.

Pamphleteer (pam-fle-ter') n. one who writes

pamphlets. Pan (pan) n. a broad, shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth.

Panacea (pan-ase'a) n. a universal remedy.

Panacake (pan'ase'a) n. a thin cake of eggs, flour, and milk fried in a pan. [the sweetbread. and milk fried in a pan. Pancreas (pan-krē-as) n. a soft gland of the body;
Pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik) a. pertaining to the
pancreas. [the whole of any science.

Pandect (pan'dekt) n. a treatise which contains Pandemonium (pan-de-mō'ni-um) n. the councilhall of evil spirits; any disorderly place or

gathering Pander (pan'der) n. a pimp;—v.t. or i. to play or minister to the designs or lusts of others.

Pane (pan) n. a sheet or plate of glass. Panegyric (pan-e-jfr'ik) n. a laudatory speech ;-

a. containing praise. Panegyrise (pan'e-ji-riz) v.t. to praise highly.

Panel (pan'el) n. square of wainscot; jury roll; a
body of doctors serving under the Insurance

Act:—v.t. to form with panels.

Rang (pang) n. a sudden violent pain; throe.

Pangenesis (pan-jen'e-sis) n. the theory that every individual portion of the whole organisation re-[pangermanism.

produces itself. Pangermanic (pan-jer-man'ik) a. pertaining to Pangermanism (pan-jer'man-ism) n. that political doctrine which advocates the union of all

German races. Panic (pan'ik) n. sudden fright without good cause;—a. extreme or sudden. [peoples. Panionic (pan-i-on'ik) a. pertaining to all Ionic Panislamic (pan-is-lam'ik) a. pertaining to all the

Mohammedan races. Pannage (pan'āj) n. beech mast; the food obtained by swine in the woods; the right of so feeding Thorse's back.

Pannier (pan'yer) n. a basket to be carried on a Panoply (pan'u-pli) n. armour covering the whole

Panopticon (pan-op'tik-on) n. a prison so arranged that all the prisoners can be watched from one

Panorama (pan-u-ra/ma) n. complete view; a picture of several scenes unrolled before the [a panorama. spectators.

Panoramic (pan-u-ram'ik) a. pertaining to or like Panotitis (pan-ō-ti'tis) a. inflammation in both the middle and internal ear.

Pansiavic (pan-slav'ik) a, pertaining to Pansiav-ism, or to all the Slav races. Pansiavism (pan-slav'izm) a a movement for union of all the Slavic nations.

of all the Slavic nations.

Pansy pan'zi n. the garden violet; heart's ease.

Pant (pant) v.i. to breathe rapidly; gasp; desire ardently:—n. quick breath; palpitation.

Pantaloon (pan-la-loon') n. a buffoon in pantomines:—pl. tight-fitting trousers.

Pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon) n. a place where are stored or

all kinds of goods, furniture, etc., are stored or sold;—a, pertaining to a special kind of covered van in which furniture is removed. Pantisocracy (pantisok'nesi) n. a. theoretical form of government in which every member of

the community is equal in rank and social position to every other member.

Pantometer (pan-tom'e-ter) n. an instrument for

measuring angles.

Pantoscope (pan'tō-skōp) n. a wide-angled lens; a camera for taking panoramic views.

Pantheism (pan'thē-izm) n. the doctrine that the

miverse is 6 od. Pantheism. Pantheist (pan'the-ist) n. one who believes in Pantheist (pan'the-ist) n. one who believes in Pantheist (pan'the-ist'ilk) a. relating to pantheism. (Rome dedicated to all the detites. Pantheon (pan-the'un, pan'the-on) n. a temple in Panther (pan'ther) n. a spotted carnivorous animal. [any drawing. Pantograph (pan'the-orath n. an instrument the pantograph n. an instrument the pantograph (pantograph n. an instrument the pantograph n. an

animal.

Pantograph (pan'tu-graf) n. an instrument to copy
Pantography (pan-tog'ra-f) n. general description.

Pantomine (pan'tu-min) n. a representation in
dumb show; a Christmas theatrical entertainment.

[acters and actions by dumb show.
Pantom mine (pan-tu-miny'is) n. representing chartent of the pantomine (pan-tu-miny'is) n. representing char
tent of the pantomine (pan-tu-miny'is) n. representing char
tent of the pantomine (pan-tu-miny'is) n. representing char
tent of the pantomine (pan-tu-miny'is) n. representation (pantomine)

The pantomine (pan-tu-miny'is) n. representation (pantomine)

The pantomine (pantomine)

The panto

Papaverous (pa-pav'e-rus) n. resembling

Poply.

Paper iph/per) n. a substance for writing or printing on; a piece of it; a written or printed article or document; a journal; money, as notes, bills, etc.; hanging for walls;—a. made of paper;—n.t. to cover with paper.

Papier-mache (pap/yā-ma'shā) n. articles made of the pulp of paper japanned, as tea-boards, trays, [Catholic religion.]

etc.

Papist (pā'pist) n. an adherent to the Roman

Papistic (pā-pis'tik) a. pertaining to popery. Also

[baby. Papistical.

Papose (pa-poos') n a North American Indian Pappy (pap'i) n like pap; succulent. Papyrus (pa-pi'rus) n an Egyptian plant and the paper made from it.

paper made from it.

Par (pàr) n. state of equality; equal value or conParabasis (par-a'bas-is) n. the chief choral portion

—usually addressed to the auditors from the
poet—of the ancient Greek comedy.

Parable (par'a-bl) n. an allegorical narrative or
similitude embodying a truth or doctrine.

Parabola (par-ab-ol'ik) n. a concis section.

Parabola (par-ab-ol'ik) n. expressed by parable
or similitude. Also Parabolical.

Paracelizian (para-sel'is-an) n. relating to the

Paracelsian (para-sel/si-an) a. relating to the Swiss physician Paracelsus; pertaining to the theories or practice of that philosopher.

Parachute (par'a-shoot) n. an apparatus in the form of an umbrella to break the fall in de-

scending from a balloon. Paraclete (par'a-klēt) n. an advocate; the Holy

Parade (pa-rad') n. a pompous exhibition; military display; a place for such display; -v.t. or i, to show off; marshal; march; walk as if for

Paradigm (par'a-dīm) n. an example; a model. Paradise (par'a-dīz) n. Eden; a place of bliss; Paradisiacal (par-a-di-sī'a-kal) a. pertaining to Paradox

Paradox (par'a-doks) n. a tenet seemingly abs Paradoxical (par-a-dok'si-kal) a. having the nature Parafin, Parafine (par'a-fin, par'a-fen) m. a white fatty substance, and a clear burning oil, dis-tilled from bituminous coal or wood.

Paragon (par'a-gon) n. a perfect pattern of excel-[a short article or remark.

Paragraph (par'a-graf) n. a reference mark (¶);
Parallax (par'a-laks) n. apparent change of place
in a heavenly body as viewed from different

Parallel (par'a-lel) a. side by side; equally extended and distant; exactly like in essential



Parallel Ruler.

points;-n. an extended equidistant line; a comparison made; counterpart; a wide trench; a reference mark (||); -v.t. to compare; equal;

correspond to. correspond to.

Parallelism (par'q-lel-izm) n.state of being parallel.

Parallelogram (par-q-lel'u-gram) n. a right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel. [false in logical form. Paralogism (pp-ral'u-jizm) n. reasoning which is Faralyse (par'q-lin) n. to strike with palsy; destroy or weaken action or energy.

Paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis) n. loss of voluntary motion or eaensation in any part of the body; palsy.

or sensation in any part of the body; palsy.

Paralytic (par-a-lit'ik) a. palsied;—n. one affected with palsy. [cotton. Paramatta (par-a-mat/a) n. a fabric of wool and Paramount (par'a-mount) a. chief; superior to all [manner or degree. Paramountly (par'a-mount-li) ad. in a superior Paramour (par'a-moor) n. a lover; a mistress, in

Parang (parang) n. a heavy sheath knife with a straight edge, used by Malays for cutting and

as a weapon. [bridge or for defence.

Parapet (par'a-pet) n. a wall breast-high on a

Paraphernalia (par-a-fgr-nā/li-a) n.pl. apparel and

Paraphrase (par'a-fraz) n. a copious explanation; free translation; Scripture hymn;—v.t. or i. to translate or interpret freely and fully; write in hymn form. Paraphrast (par'a-frast) n. one who interprets.

Parasite (par'a-sit) n. a hanger-on; a plant grow-

ing on another.

Parasitic (para-sit/ik) a. living on others; fawning.

Also Parasitical.

[ladies. Parasol (par'a-sol) n. a small umbrella used by Parboil (par'boil) v.t. to boil partly.

Parbuckle (par'buk-l) n. a purchase of a single

rope used in hoisting spars or casks;—u.t. to sling with a rope and hoist.

Parcel (parsel) n.a portion; collection; quantity; small bundle or package;—u.t. to divide into

portions; make up into parcels;—ad. In part.
Parcel-book (par'sel-book) n. a book for registering
the despatch or delivery of parcels.
Parcel-post (par'sel-post) n. post for conveyance
of small parcels.

Parcelling (par'sel-ing) n. narrow strips of canvas wound round a rope and tarred.

Parch (parch) v.t. or i. to burn the surface; scorch slightly; dry up.

Parchment (parch ment) v. the skin of a sheep or

ratchine parter ment n. the sam of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.

Pard (pard) n. the leopard; any posted benst.

Pardon (pard) n. the leopard; any organises; remission of penalty:-n.t. to for the pardon subject of the pardon subject

Pardoner (par'dun-gr) a. one who forgives.

Pare (par) v.t. to cut off or away little by little.
Paregoric (par-e-gor'ik) n. a medicine that miti-

gates pain. [Origin. Parents (par'ent) n. a father or mother; cause; Parentse (par'ent) n. birth; extraction. Parental (pa-ren'tal) a. pertaining to or becoming

Parenthesis (pa-ren'the-sis) n. a sentence, or part of it, included in curved lines, thus (). Parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kal) a. pertaining to

or included in a parenthesis.

Parentless (par'ent-les) a. deprived of parents.

Parer (par'er) n. an instrument for paring.

Parfleche (par'flesh') n. raw hide made by Indians from cow-skin dried on a stretcher, the hair having first been removed.

Parget (par'jet) n. gypsum; plaster-stone;—v.t. to cover with plaster. Parhelion (par-he'li-on) n. a mock sun; -pl.

Parhelia Pariah (pā'ri-a) n. the lowest caste in Hindustan: an outcast

Parlan (p&ri-an) n. a native of Paros; a fine kind of marble; a rich porcelain clay. [wall. Parletal (pa-ri'o-tal) n. pertaining to or forming a Parling (par'ing) n. a thin strip cut off. Parlan (par'iah) n. a district or division of town

or country under a Christian minister, having the cure of souls therein;—a. belonging to a

Parishioner (pa-rish'un-er) n. one belonging to a

Parisian (pa-riz'i-an) m an inhabitant of Paris;—
a. of, or belonging to Paris.
[quantity, etc.
Parity (par'i-ti) n. equality of number, likeness,
Park (park) m a piece of enclosed ground; a place for, or a train of, artillery: -v.t. to enclose in a

park. [speech; diom. Parlane (parlans) n. conversation; form of Parley (parli) n. mutual discourse; conference with an enemy;—u.i. to speak with; confer or

[Great Britain. treat with. Parliament (par'li-ment) n. the legislature of Parliamentary (par-li-men'ta-ri) a. pertaining to, done by, or according to the forms and usages of parliament. [a family house.

[a family house. Parlour (par'lur) n. the ordinary sitting-room in Parmesan (par-me-zan') n. a fine kind of cheese made in Parma, a town in Italy.

Parnassian (parnas yan) a pertaining to Parnassian (parnas yan) a pertaining to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parodiat [parv'4.dis] a. belonging to a parish Parodiat [parv'4.dis] was writer of parodies.

Parody (par'u-dist) n. a writer of parodies. Parody (par'u-di) n. a composition in which the words and ideas of another are copied and burlesque (-n.t. to imitate and burlesque. Parole (pa-rol') n. word of mouth; a verbal promise; military password; -a. oral; verbal. Paroquet (par'u-ket) n. a small parrot.

Parotid (par-5/tid) n. the largest of the salivary glands, situated immediately in front of the ear. The word is used also as an adjective.

Paroxysm (par'uk-sizm) n, a violent fit of pain; any sudden, violent action. [tail. Parrakeet (par'a-ket) n. a small parrot with a long
Parricide (par'i-sid) n. one who murders his
parent;—murder of a parent. [ing bird.

Parrot (par'ut) n. a tropical, parti-coloured talk-Parry (par's) v.t. to ward off Parse (pars) v.t. to find or tell the parts of speech and their relations in a sentence. Parsee (parse) n. an adherent of the Persian

religion living in India; a worshipper of the

Parsimonious (par-si-mō'ni-us) a. frugal; sparing; Parsimony (par'si-mu-ni) n. frugality; niggardli-

Places: Parsiley (pars'li) n. well-known pot herb. Parsing (pars'nip) n. a plant and edible root. Parsing (pars'ni) n. the dergyman of a parish. Parsonage (par'sun-ij) n. house of the minister of a parish. Co divide; share; separate.

Part (part) n. a portion; share; side; w.t. or i.

Partake (par-tāk') v.t. to have or take part in;

Sante.

Partaker (par-taker) n. one who shares.

Partare (par-ter') n. a device in gardening by which flower plots are separated by spaces of turf or gravel for walks; the pit of a theatre, particularly the portion beneath the gallery.

Partial (par'shal) a. including a part; not general;

Partiality (par-shi-al'i-ti) n. undue bias. Partially (par'shal-i) ad. in part only; with undue

[-n. a partaker.

bias.

Participant (par-tis'i-pant) a sharing; partaking;
Participate (par-tis'i-pat) u. sharing; partaking;
Participation (par-tis-i-pa'shun) m. a sharing;
distribution. [formed from, a participle.
Participial (par-ti-si-pi-al) a. of the nature of, or
Particip (par'ti-si-pi) n. a word partaking of the
properties of a noun and a verb.
Particular (par-tik'ul-lar) a. pertaining to a single
person or thing; special; exact; nice; peculiar;

person or thing; special; exact; nice; peculiar;
—n. a single part, point, or instance;—pl. details.

Particularise (partik'u-lar-iz) v.t. or i. to mention

in detail; specify. (par-tik-u-lar'i-ti) n. something

Particularity (par-tik-n-lar'i-ti) n. something peculiar; minuteness of detail. Particularly (par-tik'u-lar-li) ad. singly; specially. Parting (par'ting n. act of separating or breaking. Partisan (par'ti-zan) n. an adherent to a party; —

a. adhering to a party. [a partisan. Partisanship (par'ti-zan-ship) n. the state of being Partition (par'tish-un) n. division; a dividing wall [a partisan.

or board; place where separation is made.

Partitive (partitity) a distributive;—n a word denoting a part. [sharer; husband or wife.

Partner (part/ner) n associate in business; a

Partnership (part'ner-ship) n. union or joint interest in business.

Partridge (par'trij) n. a well-known bird of game.

Parts (parts) n.pl. faculties; talents.

Parturient (par-tū'ri-ent) a. giving birth to young. Parturition (par-tū-rish'un) n. act of giving birth.

Party (par'ti) n. a select assembly; faction; side; one of two litigants; a detachment of soldiers;—

a. of or belonging to a party or side.

Paschal (pas'kal) a. pertaining to the passover.

Pasha (pa-shaw', pa'sha) n. a Turkish official of

Pashalic (pa-shaw'lik, pa'sha-lik) n. the province or district governed by a pasha; the jurisdiction

Pasquinade (pas'kwi-nād) n. a satirical writing. Passquinade (pas kwinned) n. a satirical writing.
Pass (pas) n.t. or i. to go by, over, beyond, etc.;
spend; omit; transfer; utter; enact; thrust,
die; disappear; elapse; bear inspection;—a.
a narrow way; licence to pass; a thrust.
Passable (pas, a.b.) d. that may be passed; tolerable.
Passage (pas'ij) n. act of passing; way; incident;
clause or portion of a book; vouge: time or

clause or portion of a book; voyage; time or price of voyage. [bought on credit. price of voyage.

Pass-book (pas'book) n. a book to enter articles Passenger (pas'en-jer) n. one that travels in some [impressions. public conveyance

Passibility (pasi-bil)'til n capacity of receiving Passible (pasi-bil) a susceptible of impressions. Passing (pasi'ng) n act of going by;—a surpassing;—ad-exceedingly.
Passion (pash'un) n that which is suffered; any attempressions.

strong emotion; extreme desire.

Passionate (pash'un-at) a. easily excited.

Passionately (pash'un-at-li) ad. with passion;

Passion-flower (pash'un-flou-er) n. a plant or flower of the genus Passiflora, the name being due to a fancied resemblance of the parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion.

Passionless (pash'un-les) a. not easily excited; Itive.

Passive (pas'iv) a. suffering; unresisting; recep-Passively (pas'iv-il) ad. in a submissive manner. Passiveness (pas'iv-nes) n. unresisting submission to external influence.

Passivity (pa-siv'i-ti) n. tendency to remain in a given state; inertia.

Pass-key (pas'kë) n. a key to open several locks; a latchkey.

hasover (pas'5-ver) n. a feast reminding the Jews that God passed over them when he slew the first-born in Egypt; the lamb sacrificed.

Passport (pas'pōr't n. a written permission to pass or travel; ready entrance.

or travel; ready entrance.

Password (pas'wurd) n. a word to be given before one can pass into a camp, fortification, or certain secret society meetings.

Past (past) a. gone by; former; ended;—n. former time;—prep. beyond in time or place; above; out of reach or control;—ad. by.

Paste (pāst) n. a cement of flour bolled in water; flour or clay prepared for baking; a fine kind of glass of which artificial jewels are made;—at. to fasten with naste.

of glass of which artificial jewels are made;

\*\*u.t to fasten with paste.

Pasteboard (pāst'bord) n. a species of thick paper.

Pastern (pas'tern' n., oint of a horse next the foot.

Pasteurism (pas-ter' izm) n. that method of combating disease by incontaiting the patient with a weakened virus of the same disease, intro-

duced by Louis Pasteur.

Pastille (pas'tel) m. a coloured crayon; an aromatic roll used in fumigating; a lozenge. Also Pastel, Pastil.

Pastime (pas'tim) n. amusement; recreation. Pastor (pas'tur) n. a shepherd; minister of a

Pastoral pas'tu-ral) a, rural; relating to a pastor;
—n. a poem describing rural life.
Pastorale [pus-tor-4-li] n. one of the traditional open-air dramas of the Basques; an open or cantata in which the pastoral element is predominant; a vocal or instrumental form of music intended to represent pastoral life. Pastorate [pas'tu-rat] n. the office of a pastor. Pastry pfas'tri] n. pies, tarts, cake, etc. Pasturable (pas'tur-a-bil) a. fit for pasture. Pasturable indefining a large moral by activities.

Pasturage (pas'tur-ij) n. lands grazed by cattle,

Pasturage (pastur-ij) n. lands grazed by cattle, grass for cattle.

[graze.

Pasture (pās'tur) n. land for grazing;—nt. or i. to
Pasty (pās'ti) a. like paste or dough;—n. a pie
made of paste.
Pat (pat) a. fit; exactly suitable;—n. a light
blow; a small mass;—vt. to tap with the
fingers.
Patch (pach) n. a piece of cloth;—vt. to put a
Patchwork (pach'wurk) n. bits of cloth sewed
together: burgeling work.

together; bungling work.

Pate (pat) n. the head; skin of a calf's head.

Paten (pat'en) n. a small plate used for the bread in the Eucharist.

Patent (pā/tent, pat/ent) n. a grant from the crown of a title or of a right in an invention: crown or a tute or of a right in an invention;—
v.t. to grant or to secure by patent:—a. manifest; protected by patent. [patent is granted
Patentee (pā-ten-te\*, pat-en-te\*) n. one to whom a
Pateressa (pā-ten-te\*) n. the official staff of a
bishop in the Eastern (Greek) Church.
Paterpal (n. ten'sell, a the bland.

Paternal (pa-ter'nail) a fatherly; hereditary.
Paternity (pa-ter'ni-ti) n. the relation of a father.
Paternoster (pa'ter-nos-ter, pat'er-nos-ter) n. the [course of life. Lord's Prayer.

Path (path) n. a way trodden by man or beast;
Pathetic (pa-thet'ik) a. affecting or moving the feelings.

[puth via the distribution of the control of the c

Pathetically (pa-thet'i-kal-i) ad. in a way to excite Pathless (path'les) a. having no path. (ology. Pathologic (path-u-loj'ik) a. pertaining to path-Pathologist (pa-thol'o-jist) n. one who treats of

Pathologist (pa-thol'o-jist) n. one who treats or pathology. Pathology (pa-thol'o-ji) n. the science of diseases. Pathos (pa'thos) n. the expression of deep or tender feeling; quality of exciting the same. Pathway (path wa) n. a path conducting to any point; course of action.
Patience (pa'shens) n. the power of suffering; forbearance; perseverance.
Patient (pa'shent) n. enduring without murmuring without murmurations with a sick person. ing ;- n. a sick person,

Patiently 180

Patiently (pā'shent-li) ad, without discontent; Patina (pat'in-à) n. a pan or bowl; the rust covering ancient bronzes.

Patio (pat'i-ō) n. the courtyard of a house.

Patness (pat'nes) n. fitness; appropriateness. Patois (pat-waw') n. a provincial or vulgar idiom. Patriarch (pā'tri-ark) n, the head of a family or [patriarch.

Patriarchal (pā-tri-ar'kal) a. pertaining to a Patrician (pa-trish'an) a. of noble family; senatorial;—n. a nobleman. [heritance. Patrimonial (pat-ri-mo'ni-al) a. possessed by in-

Patrimony (pat'ri-mu-ni) n. an estate derived by

inheritance; church estate or revenue.

Patriot (pā'tri-ut, pat'ri-ut) n. one who loves his country. Patriotic (pāt-ri-ot/ik, pat-ri-ot/ik) a. having love Patriotism (pā'tri-ut-izm, pat'ri-ut-izm) n. love of

one's country. [of the early Christian church. Patristic (pa-tris'tik) a. pertaining to the fathers Patrol (pa-trol') n. going round, or the persons that go round a camp at night; -v.t. or i. to go

the rounds of a camp or district. Patron (pa'trun) n. one who countenances or protects; one who can present to a church living.
Patronage (pa'trun-ij, pat'run-ij) n. support; pro-

tection; advowson Patroness (pā'trun-es) n. a female patron.

Patronise (pā'trun-īz, pat'run-īz) v.t. to act the patron to; support; assume the air of a superior. Patronymic (pat-ru-nim'ik) n. a name derived from a father or ancestor.

Patten (pat'en) n. the base of a column; a wooden

shoe with an iron ring.

Patter (pat'er) v.t. or i. to strike and sound, as hail or rain; speak rapidly;-n. glib utterance; slang [to copy. Pattern (pat'ern) n. a model for imitation; -v.i. Paucity (paw'si-ti) n. fewness.

Pauline (paw'lin) a. pertaining to Saint Paul or his

Paunch (pansh, pawnsh) n. the belly. Pauper (paw'per) n. a poor person; one who

receives alms Pauperise (paw'per-īz) v.t. to reduce to pauperism.

Pauperism (paw'per-izm) n. state of complete

Pause (pawz) n. a temporary stop; cessation; suspense; a break in writing; a mark for suspending or continuing the voice;—v.i. to make a short stop; hesitate.

Pave (pāv) v.t. to lay with stone or brick; prepare.

Pavement (pav'ment) n. a causeway of stone or brick; the material for such.

Paver player) n on who lays or repairs pave-ments. Also Favier, Pavior. [dome, Farilion (pa-vil'yun) n a tent; a building with a Paw (paw) n. the foot of a beast;—v.t. or t. to scrape with the foot; handle roughly.

Pawkily (paw'ki-li) ad. in an arch or sly manner. Pawkiness (paw'ki-nes) n. quality of being pawky.

Pawky (paw'ki) a. artfully insinuating; shrewd.

Pawl (pawl) n. a short bar to check the revolution of a windlass, etc

Pawn (pawn) n. a pledge deposited; -v.t. to leave

as security; give in pledge.
Pawnbroker (pawn'brō-ker) n. one who lends money on pledge. [pawnbroker. Pawnbroking (pawn'brō-king) n. business of a Pay (pā) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Paid] to discharge

debt or duty; recompense; punish; coat with

tar;-n. compensation; wages.

Fayable (pā'a-bl) a. that is due.

Fayee (pā'a-bl) a. to to whom a note is made pay
Paymaster (pā'mās-tgr) n. an officer who makes

nent (pā/ment) n. act of paying; money paid.

Payment (pa'ment) n. act or paying; money paud-Paynin (pê) n. a plant and its fruit;—pl. Peas, Pease, Peace (pês) n. quiet; freedom from war or dis-turbance; calm; rest. Peaceable (pé'sa-bli a. disposed to peace; quiet. Peaceable (pé'sa-bli ad. quietly.

Peaceful (pēs'fool) a. having or making peace;

Peacefully (pes'fool-i) ad. quietly. Peace-officer (pēs'of-is-er) n. a ci Peach (pēch) n. a delicious stone-fruit. civil officer: Peacock (pē'kok) n. a beautiful fowl.

Peahen (pē'hen) n. female of the peacock. Peak (pēk) n. the top of a hill; a point. Peal (pel) n. a loud sound; a set of bells; changes rung on them;—v.t. or i. to ring or sound.

Pear (par) n. a tree and its fruit. Pearl (perl) n. a gem found in the oyster; any thing round and clear; a white speck; a small

sort of type;—v.t. to adorn with pearls.
Pearlash (perl'ash) n. refined potash.
Pearly (per'i) a. like pearl.
Peasant (pez'ant) n. one who lives by rural labour.

Peasantry (pez'ant-ri) n. rustics.

Peat (pet) a a species of turf used as fuel. Pebble (peb'll) a. a roundish stone. Pebbly (peb'll) a. full of pebbles. Peccability (pek-a-bil'1-ti) m. capacity of sinning. Peccabil (pek-a-bil'1-ti) m. capacity of sinning.

Peccadillo (pek-a-dil'3) n. a slight fault.
Peccant (pek'ant) a. criminal; faulty.
Peck (pek) n. fourth of a bushel; -n.t. to strike
with the beak or something pointed; pick up with the beak.

Pecksniffian (pek-sniffi-an) a. resembling Pecksniff,
the above stors in Dickens' "Martin

one of the characters in Dickens "Martin Chuzzlewit"; having all the qualities of the meanest, most selish hypocrisy, while appar-ently kindly and benevolent. Pectin (pek'tin) n. the gelatinising principle in Pectinal (pek'tin-al) a. like a comb.

Pectoral (pek'tu-ral) a. belonging to the breast;-

n. a breastplate; a medicine for the breast.

Peculate (pek'u-lat) v.i. to appropriate public

Peculation (pek-ū-lā'shun) n. embezzlement. Peculator (pek u-la-ter) n. one who embezzles or steals money

[special; odd. Peculiar (pė-kul'yar) a. appropriate; singular; Peculiarity (pė-kul-li-ar'i-ti) a. anything special or characteristic in an individual. Peculiarity (pë-kul'yar-li) ad. particularly; especi-

Pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-a-ri) a. relating to or consisting of money.

Pedagogic (ped-a-goj'ik) a. suiting a pedagogue. Pedagogics (ped-a-goj'iks) n.pl. the science of

Pedagogism (ped'a-gog-izm) n, business of a peda-Pedagogue (ped'a-gog) n. a schoolmaster. Pedal (ped'al) a. pertaining to the foot;—n, the

foot keys of an organ. [an altar. Pedale (ped-ā'li) n. a foot-cloth spread in front of Pedant (ped'ant) n. a non-cion sprean in from or pedant (ped'ant) n. one who makes a vain display of his learning. Pedantic (ped'ant-tri) n. displaying pedantry. Pedantry (ped'an-tri) n. vain and formal display

learning hawk. Peddle (ped'l) v.t. or i. to travel and retail goods; Peddling (ped'ling) a. trifing. [statue, etc. Pedestail (ped'es-tail) n. the base of a column, Pedestrian (pe-des'tri-an) a. on foot;—n. one who

[or practice of walking for a wager. Pedestrianism (pe-des'tri-an-izm) n. walking; art

Pedicel (ped'i-sel) n. a short stem or foot-stalk.
Pedigree (ped'i-grē) n. genealogy; lineage.
Pediment (ped'i-ment) n. a triangular ornamental

facing over porticoes, win-

dows, etc.

Pedlar, Pedler, Peddler (ped'-lar) n. a travelling trader in

small wares. Pediment. Pedometer (pe-dom'e-ter) n. an instrument to measure the distance traversed

in walking. Peduncle (pe-dung'kl) n. the stem of the flower or

of the fruit of a plant

Peel (pel) v.t. or z. to strip off skin or rind; pare; come off, as skin;—n. rind; bark; a large fire

Peeler (pë'ler) n. one who or that which peels;

a policeman.

a policeman.

Peep (Pēp) n. sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens;—v.i. to begin to appear; cry as a. chicken.

Peer (Pēr) n. an equal; a. nobleman;—v.i. to look

Peerage (Pēr'is) n. a peer; body of peers.

Peerless (Pēr'es) n. a peer's lady.

Peerless (Pēr'les) n. a veithout an equal;

Peerless (Pēr'les) n. a veithout an equal.

Peerless (perles) a without an equal.
Peevish (pevish) a. easily vexed; fretful; hard to
please; discontented.
Peevishness (pevish-nes) n. fretfulness.
Peg (peg) n. a small wooden pin; -v.t. to fasten
with a pee.
Pegsaus (peg'a-sus) n. a winged horse; a northern
Pekoe (pe'kō, pek'ō) n. fine kind of black tea.
Pelagian (pe-la'ji-an) a. pertaining to the sea or
to Pelagius; -m. one who denies the received
doctrines of original sin, free grace; and
works.

[Markit on implementation of the period of works.

Pelagianism (pe-lā/ji-an-izm) n. doctrinal system Pelargonium (pel-ar-gō'ni-um) n. a plant allied to

the geranium.

one genanum.

Pelerine (pel'e-rin) n. a lady's long cape.

Pelf (pelf) n. money, in a bad sense.

Pelican (pel'i-kan) n. a water bird having a very large distensible pouch in the throat.

Peliase (pel-äg'n) n. a silk habit for a female.

Pellagra (pel-äg'n) n. a sikn disease reported to be common in the rice-producing districts of

Italy,
Pellets(pel'et) n. a little ball.
Pellicle (pel'i-kl) n. thin external skin; film.
Pell-mell (pel'mel) ad. confusedly.

[ops [opaque. Pellucid (pelū'sid) a. clear; transparent; not Pelt (pelt) n. an undressed hide or skin; -v.t. to

throw at; strike with something thrown.

Peltry (pel'tri) n. skins; furs.

Pelvic (pel'vik) a. pertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvimeter (pel-vi'me-ter) n. an instrument for ascertaining the diameters of the pelvis.

Pelvis (pel'vis) n. the bony cavity which forms the lower part of the belly.

Pemmican (pem'mi-kan) n. lean venison or buffalo

meat cut into strips, pounded into paste with fat, and then made into cakes. It was used by the Indians for food.

Pen (pen) n. an instrument for writing; the quill, as of a goose; -v.t. to compose and commit [sheep, or fowls. a small enclosure for pigs, cows, Pen (pen) n. a small enclosure for pigs, cows, Penal (pe'nal) a exacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment.

Penally (pen'al-ti) n. by way of punishment.

Penalty (pen'al-ti) n. punishment attached to the commission of a crime. [imposed for sin.] Penance (pen'ans) n. suffering inflicted or self-

Pence (pen) n.pl. of Penny.

Penchant (pang shang) n. a strong liking or taste

Pencil (pen'sil) n. a small brush used by painters;
an instrument of black lead, for writing.

Pendant (pen'dant) n. an ear-ring; a flag. Pendency (pen'den-si) n. suspense; delay of de-

cision.
Pendent (pen'dent) a hanging; projecting.
Pending (pen'ding) a undecided;—prep, during.
Pendulous (pen'di-lun) a swinging. [vibrating.
Pendulum (pen'di-lun) a, a body suspended and
Penetrable (pen'e-tra-bl) a that may be penetrated.
Penetrate (pen'e-tra-bl) a that may be penetrated.
Penetrating (pen'e-tra-ting) a piercing; quick to
understand; acute.
Penetrating (pen'e-tra-ting) a piercing; quick to
understand; acute.

Penetration (pen'e-tra'shun) n. physical piercing and entering; mental insight or acumen. Penguin (pen'gwin) n. a web-footed marine bird. Peninsula (pe-nin'sh-la) n. land nearly surrounded

py water. [penin/sū-lar] a. in the form of a Peninsulat (pen-in/sū-lat) a. in the form of a Peninsulate (pen-in/sū-lāt) v.t. to form a peninsula. Penitence (pen'it-tens) n. sorrow of heart for sin; contrition. [n. one sorrowful for sin.

Penitential (pen-i-ten'shal) a. expressing peni-tence;—n. a book of rules for Roman Catholic penitents.

penance:—n. a house of correction.

Penkinef pen'nif n. a knife for making or mending pens;—pl. Penknives.

Penman (pen'man) n. one who writes a good hand; an author.

Penmanship (pen'man-ship) n. manner of writing:
Pennant (pen'ant) n. a small flag or streamer; a

tackle for hoisting.

ennate (pen'āt) a. winged.

Pennate (pen'at) a. winged.
Pennet (pend) a. copped up; written; composed.
Pennet (pen'ner) n. a. case for holding pens, used
cy clerks in the Middle Ages, and generally
carried at the girdle.
Penniless (pen'i-les) a. having no money.
Pennon (pen'non) n. a. small swallow-tailed flag
borne on the end of a knight's lance.
Penny (pen'i) n. twelfth of a shilling;—pl. Pennies,
Pence.
Penney (pen'i) n. twelfth of a shilling;—pl. Pennies,
Pence.

Pennywight (pen'i-wāt) n. a troy weight of Pennywige (pen'i-wīz) a. saving small sums at the risk of larger. Pennywath (mail)

Pennyworth (pen'i-wurth) n. as much as a penny will buy; a good bargain; a small quantity.

Pension (pen'shun) n. a settled yearly allowance for past service ;-v.t. to grant a pension to.

Pensioner (pen'shun-er) n. one who receives a pension. [thought with sadness. Pensive (pen'siv) a. thoughtful or expressing Pensiveness (pen'siv-nes) n. melancholy thought-

Pentagon (pen'ta-gon) n. a figure of five sides and

five angles. Pentagonal (pen-tag'u-nal) a. hav-ing five angles. Pentameter (pen-tam'e-ter) n. a

poetic verse of five feet.

Pentarchy (pent'ar-ki) n. government by five persons.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk) n. the first five books of the Old Testa-

Pentagon. ment

Pentathlon (pent-ath'lon) n. an athletic contest consisting of five events—running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, and hurling

the javelin.

Pentathlete (pent-ath'lēt) n. an athlete who enters for the five events of the pentathlon.

Pentecost (pen'te-kost) n. a Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover; a church festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

Penthouse (pent/hous) n. a shed standing aslope from the main building.

[side only.]

Pentroof (pent/ròóf) a. a roof with a slope on one Penult (pë'nult) a. the last syllable but one. Penultimate (pe-nul'ti-māt) a. of the last syllable

but one. Penumbra (pe-num'bra) n. an imperfect or partial shadow; point where light and shade blend.
Penurious (pe-nu'ri-us) a. excessively saving;

miserly.

Penury (pen'n'n' indigence.

Peony (pe'n'n') n. poverty; indigence.

Peony (pe'n'n') n. a perennial plant and flower.

People (pe'pl) n. persons generally; inhabitants;

comunity;—v.t. to stock with inhabitants.

Pepper (per) n. a plant and its seed;—v.t. to

sprinkle with pepper.

Pepper box (pep'er boks) n. box with perforated lid for sprinkling pepper.

Pepper with (pep'er mit) n. an aromatic pungent plant; a liquor distilled from it.

Pepper (pe'er) d. of the nature of pepper; hot.

Peppery (pep'er-i) a. of the nature of pepper; hot and pungent. [gastric juice.

Pepsin (pep'sin. n. the digestive ferment of the Peptic (pep'tik) a. pertaining to or productive of pepsin; pertaining to digestion or its pro-

Penitent (pen'i-tent) a. suffering sorrow for sin; - | Perambulate (per-am'bū-lāt) v.t. to walk round

Perambulation (per-am-bū-lā/shun) n. a passing Perambulator (per-am/bu-lä-ter) n. a wheel to measure distances traversed on roads; a two-wheeled carriage for children drawn by the

Perceivable (per-sē'va-bl) that may be perceived. Perceive (per-sēv') v.t. to take in from the senses;

observe; understand

Observe; interestant:

Percentage (per-sen'tij) n. allowance, interest,
or commission on a hundred. [understood.
Perceptible (per-sep'ti-bl) a. that can be seen or
Perceptibly (per-sep'ti-bli) ad. so as to be per-

[ceiving; cognition; discernment. Perception (per-sep'shun) n. act or power of per-Perceptive (per-sep'tiv) a. able to perceive. Perceptivity (per-sep-tiv'i-ti) n. faculty of per-

ceiving.

Perch (perch) n. a fresh-water fish; a pole; measure of 164 feet; a roost;—v.t. to place upon;—v.t. to settle on; roost.

Perchance (per-chans') ad. perhaps. [filter. Percolate (per-kō-lāt) v.t. or i. to strain through; Percolation (per-kō-lā'shun) n. a passing through [entire lengt Percurrent (per-current) a. running through the Percussion (per-kush'un) n. the act or effect of

striking; a stroke.

Perdition (per-dish'un) n. utter loss or ruin.

Perdu (per-du') ad. lost; in a state of conceal-

Peregrinate (per'e-gri-nat) v.i. to travel. Peregrination (per-e-gri-na'shun) n. a travelling;

a wandering. Peremptorily (per'emp-tu-ri-li) ad. positively.

Peremptory (per'emp-tu-ri) a. authoritative; decisive; forbidding expostulation.

Perennial (pe-ren'i-al) a. lasting through the

year; perpetual.

Perfect (perfekt) a. complete; finished; faultless; pure; certain; -v.t. to complete; instruct fully.

Perfecter (per fek-ter) n. one who makes com-

Perfecter (per fek-ter) n. one who makes complete.

Defing made perfect.

Perfectibility (per-fek-ti-bill'i-ti) n. capability of Perfectible (per-fek-ti-bill'i-ti) n. capability of Perfectible (per-fek'shin) n. state of being perfect.

Perfective (per-fek'ti) a. conducive to perfection.

Perfectly (per-fek'ti) ad. in a perfect manner.

Perfidious (per-fid'i-us) a. false to trust.

Perfidy (per fi-di) n. violation of faith; treachery.

Perforate (per fu-rat) v.t. to bore or pierce through.

Perforation (per-fu-ra'shun) n. act of boring through; a hole bored.

[boring.] boring

through; a hole bored.

Perforator (per-fur-it-ter) n. an instrument for Perfore (per-fors') ad. by force.

Perform (per-form') at. by force.

Perform (per-form') at. or a to do thoroughly; discharge; fulfil; act a part; play upon discharge; fulfil; act a part; play upon discharge; fulfil; act a part; play upon decrements (per-formans) at a consideration of performing; execution; public dead; mode of performing; execution; public dead; mode of performing; execution; public

deed; mode of performing; execution; public representation of skill. [public. Performer (per-for'mer) n. one that performs in Perfume (per-for'mer) n. one that performs in Perfume (per-fum) n. a sweet scent.

Perfumery (per-fungk-tu-ril) n. perfumes in general. Perfunctory manner. [way; slight and careless. Perfunctory (per-fungk-tu-ril at one in a slovenly Perhaps (per-haps) ad. by chance. Pert (per'n) n. a female fury.

Pericardium (per-kaps'du-ril n. the membrane enclosing the heart.

Fericardium (per-i-kgr'di-um) n. the membrane enclosing the heart.

Pericarp (per-i-khr) n. the seed-ressel of a plant.

Periges (per-i-je) n. that point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth.

Perihelion (per-i-je'li-on) n. the point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.

Peril (per'il) n. danger; risk; threatened evil;-

v.t. to expose to danger; risk; threatened ovi; v.t. to expose to danger; risk.

Perilous (per'i-lus) a. full of danger. [hazard.

Perilously (per'i-lus-i) ad. dangerously; with

Perimeter (pe-rim'e-tgr) n. the outer boundary of a figure.

Period (pë'ri-ud) n. a circuit; time of a re-volution; series of years; end; full stop,

Periodical (pē-ri-od'i-kal) α. returning or happening at regular times;—n. a publication issued at stated times.

Periodically (pē-ri-od'i-kal-i) ad. at stated periods.

Periodicity (pē-ri-u-dis'i-ti) n. state of recurring at stated intervals of time.

Peripatetic (per-i-pa-tet'ik) a. pertaining to Aristotle or his philosophy;—n. one who walks

Periphery (pe-rif'e-ri) n. circumference of a circle

or curvilinear figure. [of expression. eriphrasis (pe-rif ra-sis) n. a roundabout mode Periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik) a. expressing or ex-

Peripirastic (per-i-magtik) a. expressing or expressed in many words.

Periscope (per'i-sk\bar{o}p) n. an optical instrument mounted in a tube and turning on a vertical axis so that rays from any desired part of the horizon may be deflected down the tube; the "eye" of a submarine.

Periscopic (per-i-skop'ik) a. pertaining to the periscope.

periscope.
Perish (per'ish) v.i. to decay; die; go to ruin.
Perishable (per'ish-a-bl) a. liable to decay or
destruction; mortal.

fan edince.
Feristyle (per'i-wig) n. a range of columns round
Periwig (per'i-wig) n. a small wig.
Periwinkle (per'i-wing-kl) n. a small shellfish.
Periwinkle (per'i-wing-kl) n. a small shellfish.

forswest. to swear lawfully and testify
falsely; forswest.

falsely; forswear.

Perjury (perju-ri) n. the crime of giving false evidence on oath; false swearing.

Perk (perk) a. brisk; smart; trim;—v.i. to hold up the head affectedly; v.t. or i. to make smart;

dress up.

Perkin (per'kin) n. a kind of cider.
Perky (per'ki) a. perk.
Permanency (per'ma-nen-si) n. continuance in the

same place or state; duration. Also Permanence. [without change.

Permanent (per'ma-nent) a durable; lasting; Permanently (per'ma-nent-li) ad durably. Permanela (per'ma-nent-li) ad durably. Permanela (per'ma-ab) v.t. to pass through the inter-Permanela (per'ma-ab) v.t. to pass through the inter-Permeation (per-me-a'shun) n. the act of passing

Permissible (per-mis'i-bl) a. that may be allowed. Permission (per-mish'un) n. act of permitting.

Permissive (permis') a granting liberty.

Permit (permit') u.t. or i. to grant leave or liberty; allow; tolerate;—(per'mit) n. a written warrant or licence.

Permutation (per-mu-ta/shun) n. mutual ex-change; possible combination of given letters or figures. [hurtful; destructive. or figures. [hurtful; destructive. Pernicious (per-nish'us) a. tending to injure; Perniciously (per-nish'us-ii) ad. in an injurious manner.

Perniciousness (per-nish'us-nes) n. the quality of being very injurious or destructive.

Peroration (per-u-ra'shun) n. the closing part of an oration.

an oration.

Perpend (per-pend') v.t. to weigh in the mind.

Perpendicular (per-pen-dik'u-lar) a. upright;

crossing at right angles;—n. anything at right

Perpendicularly (per-pen-dik'ū-lar-li) ad. at right
Perpetrate (per'pe-trāt) v.t. to do or commit, in a
bad sense. [something wrong.

Perpetration (per-pe-trä/shun) n. commission of Perpetrator (per/pe-trä-ter) n. one who commits

a crine.

Perpetual (per-pet'0-al) a. never ceasing.

Perpetually (per-pet'0-al-i) ad. unceasingly.

Perpetuals (per-pet'a-al-i) ad. unceasingly.

Perpetuity (per-pe-tu'i-ti) n. endless duration.

Perplex (per-pleks') n. to make intricate; trouble with ambiguity, suspense, etc.

Perplexity (per-plek'si-ti) n. state of intricacy; embarnasment.

Perquisite a fee or allowance (per'kwi-sit) n. beyond the stated wages. erry (per'i) n. a drink made of pears.

Persecute (per'se-kut) v.t. to pursue with malignity; harass.

Persecution (per-se-kū'shun) n. act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted.

Persecutor (per'se-ku-ter) n. one who persecutes. Perseverance (per-se-ver'ans) n. act or state of persevering.

Persevere (pgr-se-vēr') v.i. to continue doing or labouring; proceed steadily. [verance. Perseveringly (pgr-se-vēr'ing-li) ad. with perse-Persist (pgr-sist') v.i. to persevere steadily and

firmly.

Persistence (per-sis'tens) n. steady consistence in, or pursuit of; obstinacy; duration. Also Persistency.

Persistive (per-sis'tiv) a. persevering.

Person (per'sun) n. a man, woman, or cl
bodily form; character represented; a or child; tinction in the Godhead.

tenction in the codnead.

Personable (per'sun-abl) a having a well-formed

Personage (per'sun-i) n. a person of distinction.

Personal (per'sun-al) a. belonging to a person;

done or said by, or against a person.

Personality (per-sun-all'ti) n. that which constitutes or distinguishes a person; individuality;

the constitutes of distinguishes aperson; individuality;

a remark offensive to a person.

Personally (per sun-al-i) ad. in personal

Personalty (per sun-al-ti) a, personal estate.

Personate (per sun-at-ti) a, to assume the

Personate (persunial) v.c. of a constant un-character and act the part of.

Personation (persunial shun) n. act of represent-ing or acting.

Personator (persunial persunial person of assumes Personification (persuni-fi-ka'ehun) n. act of personifying.

Personity (person'i-fi) v.t. to speak of inanimate things, etc., as though they were persons; represent a character.

Personnal (person-nel') n. the body or staff of

persons in a public service.

persons in a public service.

Perspective (per-spective) a. relating to vision;—

n. art of drawing on a plain surface objects as
they appear to the eye; a view; a picture in
perspective. perspective.

Perspicacious (per-spi-kā'shus) a. (quick-sighted;
Perspicacity (per-spi-kā'shus) a. quick-sighted;
Perspicacity (per-spi-kā'shus) a. quichess of discernment or sight. Also Perspicaciousness.
Perspicuity (per-spi-kū'l-ti) a. clearness in statement. Also Perspicuousness.
Perspicuous (per-spik'ū-us) a. clear; not obscure
[spired]

or ambiguous. [spirea. or ambiguous.]

Perspirable (per-spi-rā'shun) n. act of perspiring;

matter perspired. [forming perspiration.

actually a causing or per-

Perspiratory (per-spir'a-tu-ri) a causing or per-Perspiratory (per-spir'a-tu-ri) a causing or per-Perspire (per-spir') v.t. or i. to emit fluid matter through the pores; sweat. Persuade (per-swäd') v.t. to influence successfully by statement of motives, considerations, etc.; convince; induce.

Persuasible (pgr-swa'si-bl) a. that may be per-Persuasive (pgr-swa'si-bl) a. tending or having power to persuade;—n. that which persuades;

inducement. (per-swist) relief persuasive.
Persuasiveness (per-swist) relief persuasive.
Persuasiveness (per-swist) relief persuasive.
Pertain (pertian') v.č. to belong or have relation to.
Pertinacious (per-ti-na'shus) a. holding firmly to any opinion or purpose; resolute; obstinate.
Pertinaciously (per-ti-na'shus-li) ad. resolutely; obstinataly.

obstinatel

Pertinacity (per-ti-nas'i-ti) n. constancy in adhering; obstinacy. Also Pertinaciousness.
Pertinence (per'ti-nens) n. fitness; suitableness.

Pertinent (per'ti-nent) a. appropriate to the case;

apposite.

Pertinently (per'ti-nent-li) ad. to the purpose.

Pertly (per'li) ad. smartly; soucily.

Pertness (pert'nes) n. forwardness; smartness;

Perturb (per-turb') v.t. to disturb; agitate. Perturbation (per-tur-bā/shun) n. disturbance of

the mind or passions; disorder; irregularity in a planet's orbital motion.

Peruke, Perruque (pe-rook', per'ūk, per-ūk') n. an

artificial cap of hair. erusal (pe-roo'zal, per-u'zal) n. act of reading. Peruse (pe-rooz', per-uz') v.t. to read with atten-

[through the whole. tion Pervade (per-vad') v.t. to pass through; spread Pervasion (per-va'shun) n. act of pervading.

Pervasive (per-va'siv) a. tending or able to per-vade. [froward; stubborn. Perverse (per-vers') a. obstinate in the wrong; Perverseness (per-vers'nes) n. quality of being

Perversion (per-ver'shun) n. a diverting from the truth or duty, or from the true sense and

Perversity (per-ver'si-ti) n. cross disposition.

Perversive (per-ver'siv) a. tending to pervert.

Perver (per-ver') v.t. to turn from the right course, or the true use or meaning.

Pervert (per'vert) n. one who has changed from truth to error. Pervertible (per-ver'ti-bl) a. that can be per-Pervious (per'vi-us) a. that may be penetrated. Perviousness (per'vi-us-nes) n. quality of being pervious.

pervious.

Pesade (pe-sid) n. the act or position of a saddle

Pessimist (pes'i-mist) n. one who regards every
thing in the world as radically bad.

Pest (pest) n. a deadly epidemic disease; any
thing destructive or troublesome.

Pester (pes'tgr) v.t. to harass with little voxations;

Taleagens

Pest-house (pest/hous) n. an hospital for contagious Pestiferous (pes-tif'e-rus) a. pestilential

Pestilence (pes'ti-lens) n. contagious distemper;

plague.
Pestilent (pes'ti-lent) a. noxious to health, life,
morals, etc.; corrupting; troublesome.
Pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal) a. containing, or
tending to, pestilence; destructive.
Pestile (pes') n. an instrument for pounding things
in a mortar;—u.t. to pound with a pestile.
Pet (pet) n. fit of peevishness; a little animal
loyed and indulged; a word of endearment; v.t. [pp. Petted] to treat as a pet; fondle. Petal (pet'al) n. a flower-

Petaline (pet'a-lin) a. re sembling or attached to

a petal. etaloid (pet'a-loid) a. having the form of a Petaloid

(pet'a-lus) a, petals. Also Petalous having

Petard (pē-tard') n. a piece of ordnance for blowing up works.

a. Petals.

of ordinance for blowing up works.
Peterpence (peterpens) n. an annual tax of a silver penny paid to the pope.
Petiole (peti-lol) n. a leaf-stalk.
Petit (peti) a. small; mean.
Petition (pe-tish'un) n. a formal request; prayer; memorial; -n.t. to supplicate.
Petitionary (pe-tish'un-a-ri) a. bringing a petition.
Petitionar (pe-tish'un-gr) n. one who offers a petition.

Petit-maitre (pet'i-ma'tr) n. a dangler about Petrel (pet'rel) n. a long-winged, web-footed ocean bird.

ocean bird.
Petrifaction (pet-ri-fak'shun) n. conversion into
Petrifactive (pet-ri-fak'tiv) a. having power to
change into stony matter.
Petriff (pet'ri-fi) v.t. to convert into stone;
v.t. to become stone.
Petrol (pet'rol) n. an oil derived from petroleum
and used in motor-engines. [rock-oil.
Petroleum (pe-tro'le-um) n. a bituminous liquid;

Petticoat (pet'i-kōt) n. a woman's under-garment. Pettifogger (pet'i-fog-er) n. a petty lawyer. Pettifoggery (pet'i-fog-er-i) n. mean business of a

lawyer.

Pettilogging (pet'i-fog-ing) a doing small law Pettilah (pet'isl) a fretril pevish.

Pettilah (pet'isl) a fretril; pevish.

Pettilos (pet'isl-il) ad, pevishly.

Pettilos (pet'i-fol) apl, the toes of a pig.

Petty (pet'i) a small; trifling.

Petullanc (pet'u-lans) a, pevishness.

Petullant (pet'u-lans) a, pevishness.

freakish; fretful.

Petulantly (pet'u-lant-li) ad in a petulant manner. Pew (pū) n. an enclosed seat in a church. Pewit (pē'wit) n. a water fowl; the lapwing. Also written Pewet. [vessels made of it.

Pewter (pū'ter) n. a compound of tin and lead; Phaeton (fā'e-tun) n. an open four-wheeled car-

fof soldiers. Phalanx (fā/langks, fal'angks) n. a compact body Phantasm (fan'tazm) n. image of an object; a

fancied vision; illusion.

Phantasmal (fan-taz/mal) a. like a phantom. Phantasmagoria (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-a) n. a magic lantern representation; group of shadowy

Schost Phantom (fan'tum) n. an apparition; airy spirit; Pharisaical (far-i-sā'i-kal) n. like the Pharisees;

Pharisaism (far'i-sā-izm) n. formality in religion;

profession of superior sanctity.

Pharisee (far'i-8) a. a Jew strict in the externals of religion; a self-righteous man.

Pharmaceutic (far-ma-8i'(tik) a. pertaining to pharmaceutics (far-ma-8i'(tik) a. science of pre-pharmaceutics (far-ma-8i'(tiks) a. science of pre-pharmaceutics (far-ma-8i'(ti Pharmacy (far'ma-si) n. art or trade of com-

pounding medicine Pharos (fā'ros) n. a lighthouse.

Phase (faz) n. appearance; apparent state at a given time of any variable object.

Phasis (fa'sis) n. appearance of the moon or planets;—pl. Phases.

Pheasant (fez'ant) n. a bird with brilliant plumage preserved as game.

Phenomenal (fe-nom'e-nal) a. noting that which

is unaccountable or unusual.

Phenomenon (fe-nom'e-non) n. an appe anything remarkable;—ph. Phenomena.

Phial (fi'al) n. small glass bottle. [to m an appearance;

[to mankind. Philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik) α, having goodwill Philanthropist (fi-lan'thru-pist) n, a person of general benevolence. Philanthropy (fi-lan'thru-pi) n. the love of man-Philharmonic (fil-har-mon'ik) a, loving harmony;

Philippic (fi-lip'ik) n. any invective declamation. Philological (fil-u-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to phil-

Philologist (fi-lol'ō-jist) n. one versed in philology. Philology (fi-lol'ō-ji) n. the science or study of languages in their formation, growth, and

relations.

Philomel (fil'u-mel) n. the nightingale.

Philoprogenitiveness (fil-u-pru-jen'i-tiv-nes) n. the
love of offspring. [sophy; rational thinker.

Philosophical (fil-u-sof'i-ka) a. pertaining or according to philosophy; national.

Philosophically (fil-u-sof'i-ka)! a.d. according to

Philosophically (In-u-sor legar) are according philosophy; calmly; Philosophise (fi-los'u-fiz) v.t. to reason like a philo-Philosophy (fi-los'u-fi) n, general laws or principles of knowledge—material, mental, or moral. Philter (fil'ter) n. a potion to excite love.
Philosophy (fie-bot'u-mist) n. one who lets blood in the philosophy (fie-bot'u-mist) n. one who lets blood (fie-bot'u-mist

with a lancet la vein. with a lancet.
Phlebotomy (fie-bot'u-mi) n. act or art of opening
Phlegm (flem) n. cold animal fluid.
Phlegmatic (fie-mat'ik) a. abounding with
phlegm; cold; sluggish.
Phonetic (fo-net'ik) a. pertaining to or representing the sound of the voice.

Phonetics (fo-net'iks) n. the science of vocal sounds; phonography.

Phonograph (fo'nu-graf) n. an instrument which

registers and repeats sound.

Phonography (fō-nog'ra-fi) n. a representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character; shorthand writing. [elementary sounds. Phonology (fō-nol'ō-ji) n. the science of vocal Phonotype (fō'nu-tīp) n. a type or character representing

senting a sound. hosphate (fos'fāt) n. a salt of phosphoric acid. Phosphoresce (fos-fo-res') v.i. to exhibit a phosphoric light. for luminousness.

Phophorescence (fos-fo-res'ens) n. a faint light Phosphorescent (fos-fo-res'ent) a. shining like phosphorus. [phorus, Also Phosphorous, hosphoric (fos-for'ik) a. obtained from phos-

Phosphoroscope (fos-for'o-sköp) n. an instrument for measuring the duration of a phosphorescent glow after the source of the light has been removed.

Phosphorus (fos'fo-rus) n. a combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark. Photograph (fo'tu-graf) n. a picture obtained by

photography (fō-tog'ra-fi) n. art of producing pictures by the action of sunlight on chemicallyprepared surfaces.

Photology (fō-tol'ō-ji) n. the science of light.

Photometer (fōt-om'e-ter) n. an instrument by which the intensity of a light may be measured,

or the intensity of two lights compared. Phrase (fraz) n. part of a sentence; a pithy word or term; form of speech; -v.t. or i to put in

or term; form of speech;—v.t. or i. to put in words; style; speak drawlingly.

Phraseology (fra-ze-ol'ō-ji) n. mode of speech; peculiar diction; a collection of phrases.

Phrenetic (fre-net'ik) a. mad; frantic.

Phrenology (fre-nol'ō-ji) n. science of the mind, or supposed organs of thought.

Phthisical (tiz'i-kai) a. having or pertaining to pulmonary consumption.

Phthisis (thi'o-jis n. tubercular disease in the lungs; consumption. Also Phthisis.

lungs; consumption. Also Phthisic.
Phylactery (fi-lak'te-ri) n. a parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it, worn on the forehead and left arm.

Physic (fiz'lk) a. the art of healing; medicine;
w.t. to purge; cure with medicine.
Physical (fiz'lkal' a. pertaining to nature; external; bodily.
Physically (fiz'lkal-i) ad. according to nature.

Physician (fizish'an) n. one who practises physic. Physics (fiz'iks) n.pl. science of nature or natural

objects. [one skilled in physiognomy. Physiognomist (fiz-i-og'nu-mist, fiz-i-on'u-mist) n. Physiognomy (fiz-i-og'nu-mi, fiz-i-on'u-mi) n. the

art of discerning the character of the mind from the face

the mee.

Physiography (fiz-i-og'ra-fi) n. a general introduction to the study of inorganic nature; physical geography (with additional phenomena).

Physiological (fiz-i-u-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to physiology.

Physiologist (fiz-i-ol'oj-is) n. one versed in the physiology of the physiology of the physiology.

Physiologist (fiz-i-ol' $\bar{o}$ -jist) n, one versed in Physiology (fiz-i-ol' $\bar{o}$ -ji) n, the science of living

beings.

Physique (fi-zek') n. bodily form or constitution.

Physiology (fi-tol'3-ji) n. doctrine of plants.

Placular (pi-ak'ū-lap'a. expiatory.

Planist (pi-an'ist) n. a player on the pianoforte.

Planoforte (pi-an'a-for-te) n. a musical keyed
instrument. [varying in different countries.

Plastre (pi-as'tep' n. a small silver oom of value
Plazza (pi-ay'g, pe-ad'za) n. a covered and played on
the had plyron) n. an air or march played on

Photoen (per group) w. an air or marcur played on the bagpipe.

Pick (pik) w. a large printing type.

Pick (pik) w. a. to choose; gather; pierce; open; steal;—w.t. to eat or do anything nicely;—w. a sharp-pointed tool; choice; right of selection.

Pickace (pik'aks) w. an arc that has a point.

Pickace (pik'aks) w. an arc that has a point.

a sharpened stake; a small Picket (pik'et) n.

Ficket (pik'el) n. a simple person state, a same guard or outpost.

Pickle (pik'l) n. a liquid in which food is pre-served; brine; vinegar; thing pickled; -n.t. to preserve in brine, etc.

Pickpocket (pik'pik, one who picks another's Picmic (pik'nik) n. a pleasure party in which each one furnishes of the pickled n. pertaining to or illus-

Pictorial (pik-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to or illus-

trated by pictures.

Picture (pik'tūr) n. a resemblance in colours; any graphic representation or description; -v.t. to paint or represent. [graphic; vivid. Picturesque (pik-tu-resk') a. beautiful to the eye; Pie (pi) paste baked with something in it or under

it; the magpie n; the magne.

Plebald (při bavid) a. of various colours.

Plece (pës) n. a part; a patch; a literary or artistic
work; coin; gun; a woman; bit of bread;—v.t.
or t. to enlarge by addition; patch; unite.
Plecemeal (pes mel) a. single;—ad, in or by parts.

Pied (pid) a. party-coloured. Pier (per) n. support of an arch; a mole projecting

into the sea; a wharf.
Pierage (perij) n. toll for using a pier or wharf.
Pierage (perij) n. toll for using a pier or wharf.
Pierage (peri) n. to i. to thrust or enter into;

penetrate; affect deeply.

penedrate; anect deeply.
Piercer (për'ser) n. a perforating instrument.
Piercing (për sing) a. keen; sharp.
Pietism (pic-tizm) n. strong religious feeling.
Piety (pic-ti) n. veneration with love of God;
filial duty.

filial duty.
Pig (pig n. the young of swine; mass of metal.
Pigeon (pij un) n. a dove.
Pigeon hole (pij un-hol) n. a little division in a Pigment (pig ment) n. a colour for painting.
Pigmy (pig mi) n. a dwarf. Also written Pygmy.
Pike (pik n. a lance; a fish.
Piked (pikt) a. ending in a point.
Pilaster (pil-laster) n. a square column.
Pilchard (pil'chard) n. a fish resembling the berring

herring. Pile (pil) n. hair; fur; the fibre of wool or cotton;

the nap;—n. a mass or collection; a heap;—v.t. to throw into a pile or heap;—n. a beam driven into the earth to support a building, bridge, etc.;—v.t. to drive piles into.

Piles (pilz) n.pl. tumour on the verge of the anus. Pilfer (pil'fer) v.t. or i. to steal small things or in small quantities.

small quadulations.

Pilferer (pil'fer-er) n. one guilty of petty theft.

Pilgrim (pil'grim) n. a traveller to holy places;

a wanderer.

[deemed sacred.

a wantered:

Piligrimage (pil'gri-mij) n. a journey to a place
Pill (pil) n. a medicine in form of a little bell.

Pillage (pil'ji) n. that which is taken by force;
plunder;—v.t. to plunder; spoil.

Pillar (pil'gri n. a stone column; anything that

Rillar (pil'ar) a. a stone column; anything that supports.
Pillion (pil'yun) m. a cushion for a female to Pillory (pil'u-ri) m. a frame to confine criminals by the neck and hands; -w.t. to put in the pillory; expose to public abuse.
Pillow (pil'o) m. a cushion for the head; -w.t. to rest on a pillow.
Pillow (pil'os) a. hairy. Also Pilous.
Pilot (pi'los) a. hairy. Also Pilous.
Pilot (pi'lut) m. one who steers a ship; -w.t. to steer; guide.
Pilotage (pi'lutii) m. the part or m.

Pilotage (pi'lu-tij) n. the pay or office of a pilot. Pimp (pimp) n. a pander; -v.i. to pander. Pimple (pim'pl) n. a small pointed elevation on

the skin.

Pin pin) n. a pointed instrument; peg; bolt; thing of no value; -n.t. to fasten with a pin. Pinasfore (pin 3-for) n. a little apron.

Pinch (pinal) n.t. to squeeze; -n. a squeezing or gripe; a difficulty.

Pincheck (pinsh'bek) n. a yellow mixture of Pinchers (pinsh'gre) n.pl. a tool for drawing nails.

Also written Pincers.

Pincushio (nin' koosis-un) n. a. nad for pins.

Pincushion (pin'koosh-un) n. a pad for pins.

Pine (pin) n. a forest-tree; -v.t. to languish.
Pineapple (pin'ap-1)n. a fruit which resembles the
cone of pines.
Pinion (pin'yun) n. wing of a fowl; a small toothed
wheel; fetter; -v.t. to bind the wings or arms.
Pink (pingk) n. a fragrant flower; a light red
colour; a small eye; the minnow; -a. fieshcoloured; -v.t. to pierce with small holes:
scollon; stab. scollop; stab.

Pin-money (pin'mun-i) n. a wife's pocket-money. Pinnace (pin'as) n. a small vessel; a boat with eight oars.

Pinnacle (pin'a-kl) n. turret; summit; highest Pinnacle (pin'āt) a. shaped like a feather. Pint (pint) n. half a quart.

and upinty of hair a quart.

Ploneer (pi-uner') a, one who goes before to clear

Plones (pi'us) a, religious; godly.

Plp (pi) n. a discase in fowls; the seed of an

apple, orange, etc.;—n.t. to chirp as a chick.

Plp (pi) n. a wind instrument; the voice; any

long, hollow tube; cask;—n.t. or i. to play on

reall with a wine.

long, hollow tube; cask;—v.t. or i. to p or call with a pipe. Pipeclay (pip'klā) n. a kind of white clay. Piping (pi'ping) a. boiling; feeble; sickly. Pipkin (pip'kin) n. a small earthen boiler.

Piptin (pip kin) a. a small earthen boller.
Piptin (pip'in) n. a species of apple.
Piquancy (pc'kgn.si) n. sharpness; severity.
Piquant (pc'kgn!) a. stimulating to the taste;
sharp; lively; pungent.
Piquanty (pc'kgn!) d. d. in a piquant manner.
Piqua (pck) n. resentment of an offence; wounded
pride; -n.t. to touch with pride or envy; excite
to action.

Piquet (pi-ket') n. a game at cards.

Piracy (pi'ra-si) n. robbery on the seas; literary theft.

Pirate (pi'rat) n. one that robs on the seas;—n.t. or t. to rob on the sea; take without permission. Piratical (pi-rati'sla) d. practising piracy. Piratically (pi-rati'sla) ad. in a piratical

manner.

Pirn (pern) n. a bobbin; reel. Pirogue (pi-rōg') n. a canoe formed of the trunk of a tree

Pirouette (pir-oòet') n. a rapid whirling on the toes in ballet dancing;-v.i. to turn about. (pis-Piscatorial ka-tō'ri-al)

that relates to fish or fishing. Also Piscatory. Pistachio (pis-tā'-

shi-ō) n. a small Syrian tree; its fragrant edible

Pistil (pis'til) n. Pirogue.
the seed-bearing organ of a plant.
Pistol (pis'tul) n. the smallest of fire-arms;—v.t.

Pirogue.

Pistol (pis'tul) n. the smallest of nre-arms;—7.2. to shoot with a pistol.
Pistole (pis'tul) n. a gold coin of Spain, worth about sixteen shillings sterling.
Piston (pis'tun) n. a short cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.
Pit (pit) n. a deep hole; any hollow or indentation; floor of a theatre;—v.t. to lay in a pit; mark with pits; set in competition.
Pitapat (pit'a-pat) n. a light, quick step;—ad. in a fluttering manner.
Pitch (nich) n. a substance which exudes from the

Pitch (pich) n. a substance which exudes from the pine or obtained from boiling down tar;—v.t. to smear with pitch.

phich (pich) n, point or degree of elevation or de-pression;—n.t. to throw or hurl; fix or set in array; strike the keynote of a tune;—n.t. to settle; fall headlong; rise and fall, as a ship Pitcher (pich er) n. a vessel with a spout for hold-

ing water.
Pitchfork (pich'fork) n. a fork to throw sheaves.

Pitchpipe (pich'pip) n. an instrument to give the Piteous (pit'e-us) a. that may excite pity; sorrow-

ful; compassionate; paltry.

Piteously (pit'e-us-li) ad. in a piteous manner.

Pitfall (pit'fawl) n. a pit slightly covered, as a trap.

Pith (pith) n. the soft substance in plants; strength

or force,
Pithiy (pith'i-li) ad. with brief energy.
Pithy (pith'i) a consisting of pith; energetic;
[able: wretched. norcine.

Pittable (pit'i-q-bl) a. deserving pity; lamentPittful (pit'i-fool) a. compassionate; despicable.

Pittfully (pit'i-fool-i) ad. in a pitful manner;

contemptibly.

Pittless (pit'i-les) a. void of pity.

Pittaw (pit'saw) n. a large saw to be used verti
cally by two men.

Pitsaw (pit'saw) n. a large saw to be been cally by two men.
Pittance (pit'ans) n. a small allowance or portion.
Pittance (pit'ans) n. a small allowance or portion.
Pitty (pit'i) n. spin pathy for another's distresses; compassion;—v.t. to have sympathy for.
Pivot (piv'ti) n. a pin on which anything turns.
Placability (plak-a-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being placable. Also Placableness. [appeased.
Placable (plak-a-bil) n. capable of being pacified or Placard (plak-kard', plak-ard) n. a printed paper posted in a public place;—v.t. to notify publicly.
Place (plak-a) n. a portion of space; rank; office;

Place (plas) n. a portion of space; rank; office; room; residence; stead; passage in a book;—
v.t. to put in a particular spot, or condition;

settle; invest; ascribenta spos, or command, settle; invest; ascribenta spos, invest; ascribenta spos, invest; ascribenta spos, investigation of the placid plas id a pleased; serene; gentle.
Placid ty plas id'i-ti) m. calmness; unruffled state or disposition.

Placidly (plas'id-li) ad. calmly; mildly.
Plagiarism (pla'ji-a-rizm) n. literary theft.
Plagiarist (pla'ji-a-rist) n. one who purloins the writings of another.

Plague (plag) n. a contagious disease; anything that troubles;—v.t. to trouble; vex.

that troubles; -w.t. to trouble; vex. Plaguy (pis's) a vexatious; annoying. Plaice (piss) n. a flat fish allied to the flounder. Plain (pisn) a level; smooth; simple; open; evident; sincere; bare; coarse; not seasoned or ornamented; -n. level land; field of battle; -w.t. or t. to level; -ad. distinctly; simply; v.t. or i. to lament.

Plainly (plān'li) ad. sincerely; bluntly; clearly. Plainness (plān'nes) n. flatness; clearness; want

of ornament.

of ornament.

Plaint plant in a complaint; cry of distress.

Plaintiff plantiff n. he who commences a lawsuit.

Plaintiff (plantiff n. mournful; sad.

Plait (plat) n. a fold, as of cloth; braid, as of hair;

-n.t. to fold; braid; interweave.

Plan (plan) n. draught; anything devised; a scheme; -n.t to make a sketch of; scheme; contrive in thought.

Planch (drawth) st. to plant.

Planch (plansh) v.t. to plank.
Plane (plan) w. a level surface; a joiner's tool;—
v.t. to smooth with a plane;—a. even; level.
Planet (plan'et) w. a celestial body revolving about

another.

Planetary (plan'e-ta-ri) a. pertaining to, or conPlanetary (plan'tre) n. a tall tree with large
broad leaves.

[a plane, as a map.

Planisphere (plan'i-sfer) n. a sphere projected on Plank (plangk) n. a thick, strong board;—v.t. to cover with planks.

Plant (plant) n. an organic vegetable production; tree; herb; sprout; fixtures; machinery; tools; a fraudulent device; -v.t. to set in the

earth: settle.

Plantain (plan'tan) n. a West Indian tree and its fruit; an astringent herb. Plantation (plan-ts'shun) n. act of planting; place planted; a colony; a cultivated estate. Planter (plan'ter) n. one who plants; one who

owns a plantation.

Plantitle (plan'ti-kl) n. a plant in embryo.

Plantigrade (plan'ti-grad) a. walking on the sole of the foot;—n. an animal that does so.

Plebeian

in water; -cut and interweave branc Plashy (plash'i) a. abounding in puddles; watery. Plasm (plazm) n. a mould; a matrix used in

Plasma (plaz'ma) n. elementary matter from which organic bissues are developed. Plasmatic (plaz-mat'lk) a. giving shape. Plaster (plas'tgr) n. a composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve;—n.t. to cover

with plaster

Plasterer (plas'ter-gr) n. one who works in plaster. Plastering (plas'ter-ing) n. a covering of plaster. Plastic (plas'tik) a. giving form; capable of being

formed; pertaining to moulding. [plastic. Plasticity plasticiti) n. the quality of being Plastron (plast'ron) n. a leather shield worn over

the heart by fencers; the breast of a shirt, especially if plain. [piece of ground.

copecially if plain. Plate (piece of ground. Plat (plat) vt. to interweave;—n. a small level Plate (plat) n. a flat sheet of metal; wrought gold or silver articles; a round shallow dish; trencher; an engraved piece of metal; the impression from it;—vt. to coat with metal; beat into this plate in the control of the contr

beat into thin plates. Plateau (pla-tō') n. broad, flat, elevated land; an ornamental centre dish.

Plateful (plāt'fool) n. as much as a plate will hold. Plateglass (plat/glas) n. a fine kind of glass cast in large thick plates.

Platemark (plat/mark) n. legal mark showing the

quality of the metal. Platen (plat'(en) n. the flat part of a printing-press.
Platform (plat'form) n. a floor of wood, stone,
or earth, raised above the general level; ground-

work of a plan; scheme of united policy or action. Platitum (plat/i-num) n, a metal. Platitude (plat/i-tūd) n. insipidity; a trite, empty remark.

Platonic (pla-ton'ik) a. relating to Plato; intel-Platonism (pla'tu-nizm) n. the philosophy of Plato. Platoon (pla-toon') n. a small body of soldiers.

Flatoon (pla-toon') n. a small body of soldiers. Platetr (plat'gt) n. a broad, shallow dish. Plaudit (plaw'dit) n. praise bestowed. Plaudit (plaw'dit) n. speciousness; appearance of right. Plaudit (plaw'zi-bi) a. adapted to satisfy or con-Plaudibi (plaw'zi-bi) a. adapted to satisfy or con-Plaudibi (plaw'zi-bi) a. with fair show. Play (plā) y.t. or z. to sport; contend in a game; act; perform upon; put in motion;—n. any exercise for amusement or contest for victory;

dramatic piece or performance; motion; room for motion Playbill (plā'bil) n. advertisement of a play.

Player (pla'er) n. one who plays.

Playfellow (pla'fel-0) n. a companion in sports.

Playful (pla'fol) a, full of play; sportive.

Playfulness (pla'fool-nes) n. sportiveness.

Playhouse (pla'hous) n. a theatre Playmate (pla/mat) n. a playfellow.

Plaything (pla'thing) n. a toy. Plea (plē) n. what is alleged in proof or defence of

a cause; a lawsuit; excuse; apology.
Pleach (plech) v.t. to intertwine the branches of.
Plead (pled) v.t. or to allege or argue in support
of or in defence against; offer in excuse; suppli-

cate earnestly; admit or deny a charge.

Pleader (ple'der) n. one who pleads.

Pleading (ple'ding) a. urging; imploring;—n. act
or form of advocating;—pl. statements of the

opposite counsel Pleasant (plez'ant) a. gratifying; delightful; gay. Pleasantly (plez'ant-li) ad. in a pleasant manner;

gaily.

Pleasantry (plez/ant-ri) n. cheerfulness; sprightly

Please (plez) v.t. to give pleasure; delight; satisfy; -v.i. to choose; like.

Pleasing (ple zing) a. giving pleasure; agreeable; delightful. Also Pleasurable.

Pleasure (plezh'ur) n. gratification; delight; will;

choice; thing done to please;—v.t. to please. Plebeian (ple-bē'an) a. common; popular;—n. one of the common people.

Pledge (plej) n. security; surety; written pro-Fleage (piel) M. security; surety; winten promise; -w. f. to give as security; pawn."
Fleaget (piej'et) m. a small tent of lint. [Taurus, Fleiads (pie'ads) n.pl. a cluster of seven stars in Plenarily (pie'na-ril) a full; complete.
Flenary (pie'na-ril) a full; complete.
Flenipotence (pie-nip'u-tens) m. fullness of power.
Flenipotent (pie-nip'u-tens) a, of ull power.
Flenipotentiary (pien-i-pō-ten'sba-ri) a, having the proventiary (pien-i-pō-ten'sba-ri) a, having the proventiary (pien-i-pō-ten'sba-ril) covers.

full power;—n. an envoy invested with the highest powers.

Plenitude plen'i-tud) n. fullness; completenes Plenteous (plen'té-us) a. having plenty; fully sufficient; ample.

Plenteous (plen'té-us-li) ad. in abundance; Plentiful (plen'ti-fool) a. yielding plenty; copious;

yielding full crops.

Plentifully (plen'ti-fool-i) ad. in great abundance.

Plentifulness (plen'ti-fool-nes) n. abundance.

Plenty (plen'ti) n. full or adequate supply; abundance.

Plenty (plen'ti) n. nur or each ance; —a. plentiful.

Pleonasm (ple'u-nazm) n. redundancy of words.

Pleonastic (ple-u-nas'tik) a. redundant. (tion.

Plethors (pleth'o-ra) n. fullness of blood; reple
Plethoric (pleth'o-rik) a. having a full habit of 
[inside of the thorax.

Language that covers the

Pleura (ploo'ra) n. the membrane that covers the Pleurisy (ploo'ri-si) n. inflammation of the pleura. Pleuritie (ploo-riv'ik) a. diseased with pleurisy. Plexiform (plek'si-form) a. like network. Pliability (pli-a-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of being

Pliable (pli'a-bl) a. easily bent; yielding readily.

Pliancy (pli'an-si) n. state of being pliant, morally or physically.

[influenced or persuaded.] or physically. Influenced or persuaded. Pliant (pli'ant) a. bending; easily bent; easily Pilers (pli'erz) n.pl. an instrument to bend small things. (honou; -n pledge; condition. Plight (plit) v.t. to pledge, as the hand, faith, Plighter (pli'ter) n. one that pledges.
Pliant (plinth) n. the square member at the base

of a column.

of a column.

Plod (plod) v.i. to travel or work slowly but Plodder plod(er) n. a dull, slow, laborious person. Plodding (plod'ing) n. a slow motion or study.

Plot (plot) n. a small piece of level ground; a plantation;—n. any complicated plan or scheme;—v.t. or i. to plan; contrive; conspire.

Plotter (plot'ing) n. act of contriving schemes or conspiracies; delineating on paper the lines of a survey.

of a survey

or a survey.

Plough (plou) n. an instrument to turn and break
the soil;—v.t. to trench and turn up the ground.
Also written Plow. Also written Plow. (plough. Ploughman (plou'man) n. one who holds the Ploughshare (plou'shār) n. the iron blade of a

plough

Plover (pluv'gr) n. a grallatorial bird.

Pluck (pluk) v.t. to pull with sudden force; snatch;

strip off;—n. the heart, liver, and lights of an

animal; spirit; courage.

Plug (plug) n. stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask; -v.t. to stop with a plug.

cask :—v.t. to stop with a pugg.
Plum [plum] n, a garden tree and its fruit.
Plumage [ploo'mij] n, feathers of a bird.
Plumb [plum] n, a leaden weight on a line;—a.
perpendicular;—v.t. to adjust by a plumb line;
sound the depth of.

some the depth of.

Plumber (plum'er) n. one who works in lead.

Plumbery (plum'er) n. work done by a plumber.

Plumbe (plum'bik) a, pertaining to lead.

Plumb-line (plum'lin) n. a perpendicular line.

Plume (ploom) n. a feather; token of honour;

pride; -u.t to adjust feathers; pride; value.

Plumiped (ploo'mi-ped) n. a bird that has feathers
on its feet. on its feet

Plummet (plum'et) n. a piece of lead for sounding; Plump (plump) a. fat; sleek; full; round;—a.t. to fatten; swell;—a.t. to fall dwn; vote for one only;—a.d. with a sudden fall.
Plumper (plumper) w. a vote given to one candidate only; a deliberate ite.

Plumpness (plump'nes) n. fatness; fullness of skin Plunder (plun'der) v.t. to take by pillage or open force; sack; rifie;—n. spoil taken by open force. Plunderer (plun'der-er) n. a pillager. Plunge (plun) v.t. or 4. to thrust or force into; dive; rush into; pitch; heave;—n. act of

plunging.
Plunger (plun'jer) n. a diver; a cylinder used as
a forcer of pumps; a heavy bettor at races.
Plural plo'0'ral) a. expressing more than one.
Pluralist (plo'ral'ist) n. one who holds more
than one church benefice or office.
Plurality (plo'ral'i-ti) n. state of being plural;
two or more; the majority.

Plush (plush) n. a shaggy cloth. [rich classes. Plutocracy (plot-tok ra-si) n. government by the Plutonic theory (plot-ton'ik the'u-ri) n. the theory that the crust of the earth was formed by the

action of fire.

Pluvial (ploo'vi-al) a. rainy; wet.
Pluvial (ploo'vi-al) a. rainy; wet.
Pluviometer (ploo-vi-om'e-ter) n. an instrument
for measuring the rainfall.

nor measuring the rainfull.
Bly (pil) wt. or x. [ppet. and pp. Plied] to work at closely; urge; come and go between;—n. a. fold or plait.
Pneumatic (nū-mat'ik) a. relating to air; moved by air; relating to spiritual essence.
Pneumatics (nū-mat'ik)s n.ph. the science of the air and other elastic fluids; doctrine of the soul and spiritual being.
Pneumonic (nū-mon'ik) a pertaining to the lung.

Paeumonite (na-mon'ik) a. pertaining to the lunga. Paeumonitis (na-mon'ik) a. pertaining to the lunga. the lunga. Also Paeumonia. Poach (pôch) v.t. or t. to pierce; be swampy; trespass and steal game; dress eggs by break-

respass and steal game; unas particles ing them in boiling water.
Poacher (po'cher) n. one who steals game.
Poachy (po'cher) a. soft; wet.
Pock (pok) n. a pustule on the skin in small-pox.
Pocket (pok' ot 1 n. a small bag; —n.t. to put in [in the pocket. the pocket.

[in the pocket.

Pocket-book (pok'et-book) n. a book to be carried [pods] Pocky (pok'i) a. full of pustules.

Pod (pod) n. capsule; seed-case;—v.i. to grow, as Poem (pō'em) n. a composition in verse.
Poesy (pō'e-si) n. art of writing poems; metrical

composition.

composition.

Poet [p5'et] no one who writes poetry.

Poetaster [p5'et.as-ter] n. a poor or mediocre writer of verse.

Poetaster [p6'et.as-ter] n. a poor or mediocre writer of verse.

Poetass [p5'et-se] n. a female poet.

[to poetry.

Poetical [p6-ef-1'k.al] a. written in verse; suitable Poetise [p5'et-iz] n.i. to compose verses.

Poetal areate [p5'et.law're-āt] n. the Court poet.

Poetry [p5'et-ri] n. any embodiment in rhythmical form of ideal beauty vivified by imagination or fancy, and by strong emotion; metrical composition; verse; collection of poems.

Poignancy (poi'nan.si) n. sharpness; point.

Poignant (poi'nan.si) n. piering; pungent; very

Poignant (poi'nant) a. piercing; pungent; very

keen or painful.
Poignantly (poi'nant-li) ad. with keen point.

Poignanty (por nan-11) da, with keen point. Point (point) na sharp end; a stop; dot; spot; place; degree; verge; object; end; gist of an argument: railway switch;—o.t. or sharpen; direct; indicate; punctuate; of the mortar, as stones in a wall, sharp point; direct. Pointed (point ted) a had with point. Pointed (point ted) and with point. Pointed (point ted) in the with point.

Pointedly (poin'ted-in da. with point.

Pointer (poin'ter) a. an index; a dog.

Pointing (poin'ten) a. punctuation; directing;

filling with mortar.

Pointleac (point'les) a. fine kind of lace.

Pointless (point'les) a. having no point.

Fointless (point les) a. having no point.
Pointsman (points man) n. a man who looks after
the switches on railways.
Poise (poi? n. balance; that which balances;
v.t. to load with weight; balance; examine.
Poison (poi? n. n. anything deadly or malignant;
—v.t. to infect with poison.
Poisonous (poi? n. n. anything deadly or malignant;
Poisonous (poi? n. n. a. having the qualities of
Poise (poi? n. a. pocket; a sack: —n. thrust; puah;
—v.t. or t. to thrust at; search for; gropa.

oker (pö'ker) n. an iron bar for stirring the fire. Folar (p) 43-7, a in true are 10 southern Polar (p) 19, a pertaining to the poles. [light. Polarisation (p-1ari-2x'shun) n. act of polarising Polaris (p) to communicate polarity to Polarity (p-1ari-ti) n. the property of having, or being influenced by, attractive or repellant

points, called poles.

Polary (po'lar-i) a. tending to a pole.

Pole (pol) n. a long piece of wood; a measure of length;—n. one of the extremities of the earth's axis; one of the points of attraction or repul-sion in magnetic bodies;—n. a native of Poland. Pole-axe (pol'aks) n. hatchet fixed on a long [versial.

Polemic (po-lem'ik) n. a disputant:—a. contro-Polemics (po-lem'iks) n.pl. history of dogmas and discussions in the Christian Church.

Pole-star (pol'star) n. a star vertical to the pole of

the earth. Police (pu-les') n. government of a city; body of civil officers in a town or district.

Policed (pu-lest') a. regulated by a system of laws. Policeman (pu-les'man) n. one of the ordinary

civil force in a town or county.

Policy (pol'i-si) n. art or system of government;
prudence; dexterity:—contract of insurance.

Polish (pol'i-sh) v.t. or t. to make or become smooth
and glossy; refine;—n. artificial gloss; elegance

[polishes. of manners Politair (polital-gr) n. person or thing that Folitaer (polital-gr) n. person or thing that Folitaer (polital-gr) a politaer (politaer) politaer (politaer) politaer (politaer) politaer (politaer) n. good breeding. Politaer (politaer) n. good breeding. Politaer (politaer) n. good breeding.

judicious; prudent. [or to politics. Political (pu-lit'i-cal) a. relating to public affairs Politically (po-lit'i-kal-i) ad. with reference to a

state or to politics. Politician (poli-i-tish'an) n. one versed in politics.
Politics (pol'i-tiks) n. pl. the science of government.
Polity (pol'i-ti) n. form or constitution of civil

government. Polka (pol'tka) n. a fashionable dance; the music played for it; a short jacket worn by tennales. Poll (pol) n. the head; register of electors; election; place of election;—n.t. to lop; clip; register; bring to the voting place;—e.t. to

Polled (pol'ard) n. a tree loped, that it may Polled (pold) a. wanting horns, as black cattle. Polled (pold) a. wanting horns, as black cattle. Polled (pol'en), a. the fecundating dust of plants. Poll-tax (pol'taks) n. a tax levied by the pol or

head. [profane; violate. Pollute (po-lut') v.t. to make foul or unclean; Pollution (po-lu'shun) n. defilement; impurity. Polo (pō'lō) n, a game, like hockey, played on

horseback

norseback.

Polony (pu-lö'ni) n. a kind of meat sausage.

Poltroon (pol-tréon') n. a coward. [courage.

Poltroonery (pol-tréon') n. a coward. [courage.

Poltroonery (pol-tréon') n. want of spirit or

Polyanthus (pol-i-an'thus) n. a variety of the

primrose, or its flower. [polygamy

Polygamist (polig'a-mist) n. one who vindicates

Polygamy (polig'a-mi) n. plurality of wives or

husbands at the same time. or version of the

Polyglot (pol'i-glot) n. a book or version of the same text in several languages.

Polygon (pol'-i-gon) n. a figure of many angles and

Polygonal (po-lig'u-nal) a. of many

Polygraph (pol'i-graf) n. an instrument to multiply copies of a writing Polygraphy (po-lig'ra-fi) n. the art of writing in various ciphers.

Polyhedron (pol-i-hē'drun) n. a body having many sides.

Polypus (pol'i-pus) n. an animal with many feet;

a tumour. [syllables. Polysyllable (pol-i-si-lab'ik) a, having many Polysyllable (pol-i-sil'a-bl) n, a word of more syllables than three.

Polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik) a. comprehending

Polytheism (pol'i-thē-izm) n. the doctrine of a plurality of gods. [plurality of gods. Polytheist (pol'i-thē-ist) n. one who believes in a Polytheistic (pol-i-thē-is'tik) a. pertaining to

polytheism

Pomace (pom'is) n, substance of apples crushed.

Pomade (pom-ād') n, a perfuned dressing for the
hairk—b. to apply pomade; to.

Pomader (pō-man'der) n, a perfuned ball or

Pomatum (pu-mā'tum) n, an unguent for the hair.

Fomatum (pu-mā'tum) n. an unguent for the hair. Fomegranate (pom'gran-at) n. a tree and its fruit. [hilt of a sword;—nt. to beat; thump. Fommel (pum'ell n. a knob on a saddle bow, or Fomology (pō-mol'ō-ji) n. the art of raising fruit. Fomp (pomp) n. procession or show of grandeur or splendour. [military cap. Fompon (pom'pon) n. an ornamental tuft on a Fomponity (pom-pos'i-ti) n. act or state of being

pompous.

pompous.

Pompous (pom'pus) a. showing grandeur; dignified; estentatious; beastful [play.

Pompously (pom'pus-li) ad. with parade or dis
Poncho (pon'chō) n. a blanket with an opening in
the centre for the head, worn as an outer garment, cloak-fashion, by Spanish Americans.

Pond (pond) n. a body of standing water.

Ponder (pon'der) n.t. to think upon deliberately;
weigh in the mind; consider.

Pondersout (pon-der-og'-tid) n. weight; gravity.

Ponderosity (pon-der-os'i-ti) n. weight; gravity.
Ponderous (pon'der-us) a. heavy; massy; momentous; forcible.

Poniard (pon'yard) n. a small dagger.
Pontiff (pon'tif) n. a high priest; the pope.
Pontifical (pon-tif'i-kal) a. belonging to a high priest;—n. a book of rites and forms;—pl. the full dress of a pontiff.

Pontificate (pon-tif'i-kat) n. office of high priest; office or reign of the pope.

Pontoon (pon-toon') n. a floating bridge or bridge

of boats, used by armies in crossing rivers.

of boats, used by armies in crossing rivers.
Pony [po'ni] n. a small horse.
Poodle [poo'dl] n. a lap-dog.
Pool [poo'dl] n. a lap-dog.
Pool [poo'dl] n. a small pond; stakes at eards; a
kind of game in billiards. [upon the stern.
Pool [poo'd] n. the stern of a ship; -v.t. to strike
Poorl [poo'd] n. a lean; indigent; mean; unfertile;
Poorly [poo'l] od. without wealth; with poor
success, weanly -v.-d. somewhat!; with poor

roory (poor in) aa. without weath; with poor success; meanly;—a. somewhat ii.

Poorness (póor nes) n. state of being poor.

Pop (pop) n. a smart quick sound;—a.t. or î. to dart suddenly; offer suddenly.

[Church Pope (pōp) n. the head of the Roman Catholic Popedom (pōp dom) n. the dignity or jurisdiction

of the pope.

Popery (po'pgr-i) n. the Roman Catholic religion.

Popinjay (pop'in-jā) n. a parrot; a woodpecker;

a fop.

Popish (pō'pish) a. relating to the pope or popery. Poplin (pop'lin) n. a stuff of silk and worsted.

Poppi (pop'i) n. a soporific plant.
Populace (pop'u-las) n. the people.
Popular (pop'u-lar) a. pleasing to the people; prevailing; plain.
Popularise (pop'u-lar-iz) v.t. to make suitable and

familiar to the common mind.

Popularity (pop- $\bar{u}$ -lar'i-ti) n. public favour. Popularly (pop' $\bar{u}$ -lar-li) ad. with general favour.

Populate (pop'u-list) at the formish with inhabit-lef a place or country, population (pop-u-la/shun) at the whole people Populous (pop'u-lus) at full of people. Populousness (pop'u-lus) as full of people.

populous.

Porcelain (pors'län) n. finest species of earthen-Porch (porch) n. an entrance to a building; a portico. [hide and erectile quills.

Porcupine (por'kū-pin) n. an animal with a bristly.

Pore (por) n. a passage in the skin; a small hole;

-v.i. to look steadily.

ork (pork) n. the flesh of swine. Porosity (po-ros'i-ti) n. the quality of having

Also Porousness.

Porous (pō'rus) a. having pores. Porphyritic (por-fi-rit'ik) a. resembling porphyry. Porphyry (por'fi-ri) n. a fine speckled marbl

Porpoise (por pus) n. a sea fish of the whale family.
Porridge (por ii) n. a mixture of meal or flour and

water or milk boiled. Port (port) n. a harbour; a gate; mien; demeanour; wine from Oporto; the larboard or left side of a ship;—v.t. to turn to the left, as the

Portable (por'ta-bl) a. that may be carried.

Portage (pōr'tij) n. carrying; price of carriage. Portal (pōr'tal) n. a small gate; the framework of a gateway; arch over it.

Portcullis (pōrt-kul'is) n. a framework of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.

Port-dues (pōrt/duz) n.pl. rates leviable on goods

entering or leaving a port.

[forebode. Porte (port) n. the Ottoman court. Portend (por-tend') v.t. to indicate the future;

ortent (por'tent) n. an omen of ill. Portentous (por-ten'tus) a. foreshadowing evil;

monstrous, for malt liquor.

Porter (por 'ter') n. a door-keeper; a carrier; a kind

Porterage (por 'ter'i) n. money for carriage.

Portfolio (port-for'i) on n. a portable case for papers.

Port-hole (port/hol) m. an opening in a ships side for cannon, or for air, light, etc.

Portice (pōr-ti-kō) n. a covered space or entrance enclosed by columns; -pi. Portice por shun) z.t. to divide; allot; endow;

-n. part assigned; share; wife's fortune.

Portliness (port'li-nes) n. dignity of mien or

personal appearance.

Portly (port'li) a. having an imposing form or carriage of body.

Portmanteau (port-man-to) n. a leathern bag for

carrying apparel on a journey.

Portrait (por trait) n. a picture or likeness of a person; describton in words.

Portray (por-trait) n. to paint the likeness of; Portraya (por-trait) n. the act or art of portray.

Portrayer (por-tra/er) n. one who paints or de-Pose (poz) n. attitude; assumed or affected posi-tion;—n.t. to stand or sit with a view to effect; puzzle by questioning.
Position (pō-zish'un) n. situation; attitude;

station; proposition or principle in reasoning; social condition.

Positive (poz'i-tiv) a. explicit; direct; actual; real; confident; absolute; decisive.

Positively (poz'i-tiv-li) ad. in a positive manner.

Postavely poor-aw-ii) aa. In a postave manner.
Postavism poor-twinn n. system or doctrine
which limits man's knowledge to the postave
phenomena in nature, their laws and relations
Possess (pu-zes') v.t. to have or hold as one's own;
seize; inform.
Possession (pu-zesh'un) n. the state of owning;
Possessive (pu-zes'yi) a. denoting possession.
Possessive (pu-zes'yi) a. the paraon who holds or

Possessor (pu-zes'er) n. the person who holds or occupies. fliquors.

Posset (pos'et) n. milk curdled with wine or other Possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti) n. the power of being or [done. or be

Possible (pos'i-bl) a. that may be, happen, Possibly (pos'i-bli) ad. peradventure; perchance. rosably pos-i-bil ad. peradventure; perchance, Post (pöst) in compounds, signifies after;—a. a piece of timber; pillar; piace; stage; office; messenger; mail; a sort of writing paper;—nt. to station; put in the post office; transfer to the ledger;—nt. to travel with speed.

Postage (pös'tij) n. money paid for conveyance of

Post-date (post'shāz) n. a travelling carriage.
Post-date (post-dāt') v.t. to date after the t

ostdiluvian (post-di-lu'vi-an) a, being after the Poster (pos'ter) n. a courier; a large bill or placard.

Posterior (pos-të'ri-ur) a. later in time or order; Posteriors (pos-te/ri-urs) n.pl. the hinder parts of Posterity (pos-ter'i-ti) n. de-

Postern (pos'tern) a. back; private;—n. back gate; door under a rampart.

Postfix (post/fiks) n. a letter or syllable added; an affix.

Postfix (post-fiks') v.t. to
annex at the end.

Posthaste (post-hast') ad. as fast as possible.

Posthumous (pos'tū-mus) a. being after one's decease. Postilion (pos-til'yun) n. one

who rides a coach horse. Postmaster (pöst/mas-ter) n. one who superintends a post-office.

Postmeridian (post-me-rid'i-an) a. being in the afternoon

Post-office (pōst'of-is) n. a place where mail letters are received and distri-

Postern.

Outset.

Postpone (pōst-pōn') v.t. to put off; delay.

Postponement [pōst-pōn'ment) n. a putiting off; temporary delay.

Postscript (pōst-p̄skript) n. a part added to a Postulate (pos't-lath) n. anything assumed without proof; v.t. to assume without proof;

Postulation (pos-tū-lā'shun) n. an assumption

Posture (pos'tūr) n. attitude; position; situation.
Posy (pō'zi) n. a motto on a ring; a nosegay;—pl.
Posies.

Pot (pot) n. a metallic or earthen vessel; a quart; a size of paper (generally written Pott); -v.t. to put into or preserve in pots.

Potable (pō'ta-bl) a, fit for drinking.

Potash (pot'ash) n. an alkaline salt from the ashes

of plants.

Potation (pō-tā/shun) n. a drinking; excessive draught.

Potato (pō-tā'tō) n. an esculent root.

Potency (po'ten-si)n. power, strength, or efficacy. Potent (po'ten-si)n. power, strength, or efficacy. Potent (po'tent) a having great power, authority, or influence; puissant; powerful; efficient. Potentate (po'ten-tat) n. any one having or exercising great power.

Potential (pō-ten'shal) a. having possible or latent power; expressing power. Fin act. Potentially (pō-ten snal-i) ad. in possibility, not Potenty (po'tent-li) ad. powerfully. Pother (porn'er) a. confusion; stir. Pot-herb (pof'grb) a. any vegetable used in

cookery.

Pot-hook (pot/hook) n. a hook on which pots are hung over the fire; a scrawled letter. Potion ( $p\bar{o}'$ shun) n. a draught; a liquid medicine.

Pot-luck (pot/luk) n. whatever may be provided for dinner.

Pottage (pot'sherd) n. a piece of a broken pot. Pottage (pot'ij) n. porridge. Potter (pot'er) n. one who makes earthen vessels;

- or, to busy about trifles, or, to busy about trifles, pottery (pot er.) n. the wares of a potter. Pottle (pot'l) n. a measure of four pints; small fruit basket.

Pouch (pouch) n. a small bag; -v.t. to pocket.
Poult (polt) n. a young chicken, turkey, etc.;

oulterer (pol'ter-er) n. a dealer in fowls.

routier of the early n. a dealer in lowis.
Poultice (politis) n. a soothing application for sores:—n.t. to apply a poultice to.
Poultry (politis) n.p. domestic fowls.
Pounce (pouns) n. the claw of a bird;—n.t. to fall on and seize;—n.a fine powder;—n.t. to sprinkle with pounce.

Found (pound) n. a weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; twenty shillings;—v.t. to beat;—
n. an enclosure in which stray cattle are conm. at emissions in which is about and confined; -v. to confine in a pound.

Poundage pound (ii) n. a duty or allowance on the Four por, pour) v.t. to threw out or into in a continuous stream; -v.t. to issue; flow.

Pout [pout] n. a sullen look; a fish; -v.t. to push

out the lips

Pouting (pou'ting) n. childish sullenness.
Poverty (pov'er-ti) n. want of means, ideas, words,
style, or ornament. Powder (pou'der) n. a fine dust; composition for powder;

firing guns; -v.t. to sprinkle with reduce to dust; salt.
Powdered (pou'derd) a. sprinkled with Powder-flask (pou'der-flask) n. a small powder; flask in

which sportsmen carry gunpowder.
Powder-mill (pou'der-mill) n. mill in which gun-

powder is made. [dusty.cowdery (pou'der-) a. resembling powder; friable; o'wwer (pou'er) a. faculty of doing; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority; strength; intuence; a state; logar attachor, any mechanical agent. [forcible; efficacious. Powerful (pou'er-fool) a. having power; strong; Powerfully (pou'er-fool) ad. with great force. Powerless (pou'er-les) a. without power; weak;

impotent.

an eruptive disease Pox (poks) n

Practicability (prak'ti-ka-bil'-ti) n. the quality or state of being practicable.

Practicable (prak'ti-ka-bi) a. that can be done or traversed; feasible.

Practicably (prak'ti-ka-bli) ad. in a practicable Practical (prak'ti-kal) a. relating to practice.
Practically (prak'ti-kal-i) ad. by use.

Practice (prak'tis) n. customary use; habit; per-

Practise (prak'tis) v.t. or i. to do frequently or habitually; exercise a profession; perpetrate.

Practitioner (prak-tish'un-gr) n. one engaged in a

Pragmatical (pragmat/i-kal) a. very positive or Pragmatism (pragma-tism) a. that system of philosophy which considers events with relation to their condition, causes, and results.

Prairie (pra'ri) n. an extensive tract of land with

Praise (praz) n. commendation; object or ground of praise; -v.t. to commend; extol, in words, song, or hymn

song, or hymn.

Prance (prias) v.t. to spring; leap.

Prank (prangk) v.t. to adorn; —n. a frolic; a trick.

Prate (prat) v.t. or i. to talk idly; utter without

meaning; tattle; —n. trifling talk.

Pratique (prat'ek), prat'ek) n. a licence to trade

after performing quarantine.

Prator (pre'ter) n. a Roman magistrate.

Pratorium (pre-to'ri-um) n. a Roman judgment

hall general's trut.

hall; general's tent.

Prattle (prat'll n. childish talk.

Prattler (prat'ler) n. one that prattles.

Prawn (prawn) n. a small crustaceous fish.

Pray (pra) v.t. or i. to ask with earnestness; sup-

plicate; address God. plicate; address God.
Prayer (prai) n. a petition; entreaty; form of devotion; habit of praying. [forms of prayers. Prayer-book (prair-book) n. a book containing Prayerful (prair-fool) a. given to prayer.
Prayerfully (prair-fool-d) ad, with prayer.
Prayerless (prair-los) a. habitually neglecting

[of prayer. Prayerlessness (prar'les-nes) n. habitual neglect Prayer-meeting (prar-met/ing) n. a stated meeting for public prayer. [a religious subject.

for public prayer. [a religious subject. Preach (prech) vt. or i. to discourse publicly on Preacher (precher) n. one who preaches. Preachment (prech'ment) n. a serious discourse, interface to a statute.

[preface to a statute. used ironically. Preamble (pre'am-bl) n. an introductory writing; Prebend (preb'end) n. a stipend in a cathedral

Prebendal (preb'en-dal) a. belonging to a prebend.

Prebendary (preb'en-da-ri) n. the stipendiary of a cathedral. tenure; uncertain. Precarious (prē-kā/ri-us) a. held by a doubtful Precariously (prē-kā/ri-us-li) ad. uncertainly; dependently. [preventive measure.

recaution (pre-kaw'shun) m. previous care; a Precautionary (pre-kaw'shun-a-ri) a. with a view to prevent evil or secure good. [measures. Precautious (pre-kaw'shus) a. taking preventive Precede (pre-sed') u.k. to go before in time, place,

importance, etc. Precedence (pre-se'dens) n. priority of time;

[antecedent, superior rank or influence. Precedent (pre-sc'dent) a. going before; anterior; Precedent (pres'e-dent) n. something done or said that serves as an example. Texample.

Precedented (pres'e-den-ted) a. authorised by Precedently (pre-se'dent-li) ad. at a former time. Precentor (pre-sen'ter) n. leader of the choir or of psalmody in a church.

Precept (pre'sept) n. a commandment; order; rule of action; writ.

Preceptive (pre-sep'tiv) a. giving precepts. Preceptor (pre-sep'tur) n. a teacher.

Preceptory (pre-sep'tu-ri) n. a religious college of the Knights Templar.

Preceptress (pre-sep'tres) n. female teacher. Precession (pre-sesh'un) n. a going before. Precinct (pre'singt) n. an outward limit; terri-

torial district

Precious (presh'us) a. of great price or value.

Preciously (presh'us-li) ad. in a costly way; in great esteem.

Preciousness (presh'us-nes) n. state of being highly Precipice (pres'i-pis) n. a steep descent of land

Precipient (pre-sip'i-ent) a. directing.

Precipitance (pre-sip'i-tans) n. great or rash haste. Precipitant (pre-sip'i-tant) a. rushing hastily or

Precipitate (pre-sip'i-tāt) v.t. or i. to throw head-long; hasten; cast or fall to the bottom of a vessel;—a. very hasty; headlong; rash;—a. that which is cast to the bottom; sediment.

Precipitation (pre-sip-i-tā/shun) n. rash haste; headlong hurry. [rashly. headlong hurry.
Precipitately (pre-sip'i-tat-li) ad.
Precipitous (pre-sip'i-tus-la, very steep.
Precipitously (pre-sip'i-tus-li) ad. headlong; descending

Precis (pra-ss') n. a brief abstract or summary.
Precis (pre-sis') a. exact; definite; excessively
nice; finicals'll) ad. exactly; correctly.
Precisely (pre-sis'nes) n. exactness.

Precisian (pre-zish'an) n. a strict observer of rules

or forms.

Precision (pre-zish'un) n. exactness; accuracy.

Preciude (pre-klood') v.t. to hinder beforehand;

prevent from taking place.

Preclusion (pre-klòó'zhun) n. act of preventing; state of being prevented. It o preclude.

Preclusive (pre-klòó'siv) a. precluding; tending

Precocious (pre-klòó'shus) a. ripe prematurely.

Precocity (pre-kos'i-ti) n. premature growth and [ledge or examination. Precognition (pre-kog-nish'un) n. previous know-Precognosce (pre-kog-nos') v.t. to examine wit-nesses, and find out the grounds for prosecution.

Preconceit (pre-kun-set') n. notion or idea viously formed.

Preconceive (prē-kun-sēv') v.t. to conceive before-Preconception (prē-kun-sep'shun) n. previous opinion or idea

Preconcert (prë-kun-sert/) v.t. to concert before-Preconcerted (prë-kun-sert/ed) a. previously planned. [cedes; harbinger, Precursor (prë-kun'ser) n. he or that which pre-

(prē-kur'su-ri) a. preceding; pre-Precursory Predaceous (pre-dā'shus) a. living by plunder.

Predal (pre'dal) a. pertaining to prey. Predatory (pred'a-tu-ri) a. plundering.

Preposterous

Predecease (pre-de-88s') v.t. to die before another person or date. (before in place or office. Predecessor (pre-de-ses'er) n. one who has gone Predestinarian (pre-des-tina'ri-an) n. one who bulkare in pre-des-tina'ri-an) n. one who

believes in predestination.

Predestinate (pre-des'ti-nat) v.t. to foreordain. Predestination (pre-des-ti-na/shun) n. the un-changeable purpose of God.

changeable purpose of God.

Preductermination (pre-de-ter-mi-nis/shun) n. prepreduction determination.

Preduction (prediction) n. belonging to land.

Preduction (prediction) n. the quality of
being preducable. [of or attributed to.

Preduction (prediction) n. that may be affirmed

Preduction (prediction) n. class or genus;
condition; trying situation.

Preducted (prediction) n. what is affirmed or
denied; -u.t. or i. to affirm one thing of another;
imply.

[assertion or denial. Prediction (pred-i-kā/shun) n. act of affirming; Predict (pre-dikt/) v.t. to foretell; prophesy. Predicted (pre-dikt/sed) a. told before.

Prediction (pre-dik/shun) n. act of foretelling; prophecy; warning of evil.

Predictive (pre-dik/tiv) a. foretelling.

Predictor (pre-dik'ter) n. one who foretells.
Predilection (pre-di-lek'shun) n. a previous liking. Predispose (pre-dis-poz') v.t. to incline or adapt [propensity.

Predisposition (pre-dis-pō-zish'un) n. previous Predominance (pre-dom'i-nans) n. ascendency; superiority.

Predominate (pre-dom'i-nant) a. prevalent.
Predominate (pre-dom'i-nat) v.t. or i, to rule
over; surpass in influence; prevail.
Pre-eminence (pre-em'i-nens) n. superiority;

priority of place or rank.

Pre-eminent (prē-em'i-nent) a. surpassing others.

Pre-eminently (prē-em'i-nent-li) ad. in a pre-

eminent degree

Pre-emption (pre-em'shun) n. act or right of buying before others.

Preen (pren) v.t. to clean and adjust the feathers,

as birds. [confract or influence. Pre-engage (prē-en-gāj') v.t. to engage by previous Pre-engagement (prē-en-gāj'ment) n. a prior obligation extra descriptions of the confraction of th gation or attachment.

Pre-exist (pre-eg-zist') v.i. to exist beforehand.

Pre-existence (pre-eg-zis'tens) n. previous exist-Pre-existent (pre-eg-zis'tent) a. existing in time

Preface (prefas) n. an introductory speech or writing; -u.t. to introduce by remarks.

Prefactory (prefa-tu-ri) a. introductory.

Prefact (pref fekt) n. a governor or chief officer.

Prefecture (pref fek-tur) n. office or jurisdiction of a prefect. Also Prefectahip.

Prefar (prefer) v.t. to esteem above another;

office allowers reliased.

offer; (pre-jer) u.t. to esteem above another; offer; choose; advance.
Preferable (pref'gr-q-bl) a. worthy of preference.
Preferably (pref'gr-q-bl) a.d. in preference.
Preferable (pref'gr-ns) m. choice of one thing rather than another; thing preferred.
Preferential (pref-e-ren'shal) a. having a prior right or claim. right or claim. (preferent and) a, having a prior right or claim. (higher station or office. Preferent (pre-fer ment) n, advancement to a Prefiguration (pre-fig-u-ra/shum) n, previous re-

presentation. [previous types. Prefigurative (pre-fig'u-rā-tiv) a. showing by Prefigure (pre-fig'ur) v.t. to show by a figure

Prefix (pre-fiks') v.t. to place before.
Prefix (pre'fiks) n. a letter or word prefixed.

Pregnancy (preg'nan-si) n. a state of being with young; fertility of thought; fullness of meaning. Pregnant (preg'nant) a. being with young; pro-

regiment () regiment d. boning with found; productive; suggestive.
Prehensible (prê-hen'si-bl) a. that may be saized.
Prehensible (prê-hen'si) a. grasping; adapted to elasp.
(events before historical prehistorical prehistorica

Prejudgment (pre-juj'ment) n, judgment without trial or examination.

Prejudicate (prē-joo'di-kāt) v.t. or i. to judge or

decide without examination.

Prejudice (prej'oo-dis) n. previous judgment; bent or bias; injury;—v.t. to bias unduly; prebent or bins; injure, possess; injure, possess; injure, Prejudicial (prej-oo-dish'al-i) a. likely to injure; Prejudicially (prej-oo-dish'al-i) ad. injuriously. Prelacy (prel'a-si) n. office of a prelate. Prelacy (prel'a-si) n. an archbishop, bishop, or or prelacy.

patriarch.

Prelatical (pre-lat'i-kal) a. pertaining to prelates
Prelatist (pre'a-tist) n. one who supports prelacy
Prelect (pre-lekt') v.i. to read a discourse in
Jublic; lecture.

[discourse.] public; lecture.

Prelection (pre-lek'shun) n. a public lecture or

Prejection (pre-leck'shun) a a public fecture or Preilbation (pre-li-bit'shun) a a foretaste.

Preilbation (pre-li-bit'shun) a a that precedes; introductory; preparatory;—a a first step; introduction.

Prelude (pre-lid) v. in Music, something intro-Prelude (pre-lid) v.t. or t. to preface.

Prelusive (pre-lid) v.t. or t. to preface.

Prelusive (pre-lid) v.t. or t. to preface.

Premature (pre-lid) v.t. or t. to preface.

Premature (pre'-, pre'ma-tur) a. ripe too soon; [proper time.

Prematurely (pre'-, prē'ma-tūr-li) "ad. before the Premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt) v.t. or i. to meditate [forehand. beforehand.

beforenand.

Premeditated (pre-med'i-tāt-ed) a. conceived bePremeditation (pre-med-i-tā'shun) a.

Green and a self-era and a

minister.

Premise (pre-miz') v.t. or i. to lay down proposi-tions for subsequent reasoning; preface.

Premises (prem'is-ea) n.pl. propositions admitted;
a building and its adjuncts.

Premises (prem'is-ea) n. propositions laid down
upon which subsequent reasoning is based. See

Premium (pre'mi-um) n. reward; bounty; payment for insurance; rise in value above par.

Premonition (pre-mu-nish'un) n. previous notice or warning.

Premonitory (pre-mon'i-tur-i) a. giving previous Premunition (pre-mu-nish'un) n, an anticipation of objections. [taking possession before. of objections. [taking possession before. Preoccupancy (pre-ok'u-pan-si) n. act or right of Preoccupy (pre-ok'u-pi) v.t. to take possession before another.

Preordain (pre-or-dan') v.t. to ordain or determine Preordination (pre-or-di-na'shun) n. act of fore-

ordaining.

Prepaid (pre-pad') a. paid previously.
Preparation (pre-parā'shun) n. act of making ready; state of being prepared; a medical compound.

[—n. that which prepares. Preparative (pre-par'a-tiv) n. adapted to prepare; Preparatory (pre-par'a-tur-i) a. preparing for;

nitrouetory.

Prepare (pre-par') v.t. or i. to make fit or ready;
qualify; provide.

Prepay (pre-pa') v.t. to pay in advance, as postage.

Prepa yment (pre-pa' ment) n. payment in advance.

Prepanse (pre-pa' net) n. preconceived.

Preponderance (pre-pon'dgr-qns) n. superiority of weight, or never.

weight or power.

Preponderant (pre-pon'der-ant) a. superior
weight or influence. [wei [weigh.

weight or influence.

Preponderate (pre-pon-de-ra'shun) n. act of outPreponderation (pre-pon-de-ra'shun) n. act of outweighting. [another to express relation, etc. Preposition (prep-u-zish'un) n. a word put before Prepositional (prep-u-zish'un-al) a. pertaining to

Prerequisite (pre-rek'wi-zit) a. previously necessary;—n. something previously necessary. Prerogative (pre-rog'a-tiv) n. an exclusive or

peculiar privilege

Presage (pres'ij, pre'sāj) n. anything that foretells. Presage (pre-sāj') v.t. or i. to foretell; forebode. Presbyter (pres'bi-ter) n. an elder in the church; pastor; priest. Presbyterian (pres-bi-tē'ri-an)  $\alpha$ . pertaining to, or

consisting of, presbyters;—n. one that belongs to the Presbyterian church. Presbyterianism (pres-bi-te'ri-an-izm) n. principles and government of Presbyterians.

Presbytery (pres'bi-ter-i) n. a body of pastors and ruling elders.

Prescience (pre'shi-ens) n. foreknowledge.

Prescient (pre'shi-ent) a. foreknowing. Prescribe (pre-skrib') v.t. or i. to direct; lay down

Prescript (pre'skript) n. an official or authoritative direction. Prescription (pre-skrip'shun) n. medical direction

of remedies; claim from use or possession.

Prescriptive (pre-skrip'tiv) a. acquired by or pleading the right of long use. Presence (prez/ens) n. state of being here or in view; appearance; person of a prince; persons about him; readiness.

Present (prez'ent) a. being here or at this time; ready at hand;—a. this time; a git;—(pre-zent') u.t. to exhibit to view; point, as a gun; give; appoint; lay before for consideration.

Presentable (pre-zen'tą-bl) a. that may be pre-zen'tą-bl) a.

sented. [ing; exhibition; appointment.

Presentation (prez-en-tā'shun) n. act of presentPresentee (prez-en-tē') n. one presented to a [hension.

Presentiment (pre-zen'ti-ment) n. previous appre-Presently (prez'ent-li) ad. shortly; soon.

Presentment (pre-zent'ment) n. accusation by a Preservation (prezervathun) n. act of preservative (prezervathy) n. act of preservative (prezervathy) n. having power to preserve;—n. that which preserves.

Preserve (pre-zerv' v.t. to keep safe; defend; season; maintain;—h. fruit preserved.

Preserver (pre-zerv'er) n. he or she that preserves.

Preside (pre-zid') v.i. to exercise superintendence or control. [jurisdiction of a president. Presidency (prez'i-den-si) n. office, residence, or President (prez'i-dent) n. one at the head of a

state or society; chairman. Presidential (prez-i-den'shal) a. pertaining to a Presidentship (prez'i-dent-ship) n. office of a president, or his term of office.

Presignify (pre-sig'ni-fi) v.t. to signify beforehand.

Press (pres) v.t. or i. to squeeze; urge; drive; distress;—n. a machine for squeezing; a printing machine; printed literature; crowd; stress;

Pressgang (pres'gang) n. a crew that impresses men as seamen. Pressing (pres'ing) a. urgent. Pressman (pres'man) n. the man who impresses the sheets in

Pressure (presh'ur) n. act of press-ing; weight; urgency. Presumable (pre-zu'urg-bi) a. that may be pre-sumed. [suppose; venture without leave. **Presume** (pre-zum') v.t. or i. to take for granted; **Presumption** (pre-zum'shun) n. strong probability; supposition; forward conduct. [sumption.

Presumptive (pre-zum'tiv) a. partaking of pre-Presumptuous (pre-zum'tū-us) a. bold and confident; wilful. [sumption. Presumptuously (pre-zum'tū-us-li) ad. with pre-[sumption.

Presupposal (pre-sup-pox'al) n. previous supposi-tion. [ous; take for granted. Presuppose (pre-su-pox') v.t. to suppose as previ-Presupposition (pre-sup-u-zish'un) n. previous supposition or surmise.

Pretence (pre-tens') n. a simulated claim or assumption; pretext.

Pretend (pre-tend') v.t. to hold out an appearance; claim; affect; -v.i. to put in a claim to; aspire to.

Pretendedly (pre-ten'ded-li) ad. with pretence. Pretender (pre-ten'der) n. one who pretends or lavs claim. [pretence. Pretension (pre-ten'shun) n. claim, true or false;

Pretentious (pre-ten'shus) a. making great pretensions. Preterit (pret'er-it) a. past, or perfectly past. Pretermission (pre-ter-mish'un) n. the act of

omitting. Pretermit (pre-ter-mit') v.t. to pass by; omit.

Preternatural (pre-ter-nat/u-ral) a. beyond what is natural.

Pretext (pre-tekst', pre'tekst) n. a simulated reason or motive; pretence.

Prettily (prit'i-li) ad. neatly; pleasingly.

Pretty retty (prit'i) a. neat; graceful; affected; mean;—ad. in some degree. tasteful: Prevail (pre-val') v.i. to overcome; be in force or

use; induce. Prevailing (pre-vā'ling) a. prevalent; most general; Prevalence (prev'a-lens) n. predominance. Prevalent (prev'a-lent) a. powerful; most gener-

ally received. Prevalently (prev'a-lent-li) ad. powerfully; suc-Prevaricate (pre-var'i-kāt) v.t. to avoid giving a

direct answer; equivocate. [bling. Prevarication (pre-var-i-kā/shun) n. act of quib-Prevaricator (pre-var'i-kā-ter) n. one who quibbles: a shuffler.

Prevent (pre-vent') v.t. to hinder; obviate; pre-Prevention (pre-ven'shun) n. act of hindering; hindrance; anticipation. [vent. Preventional (pre-ven'shun-al) a tending to pre-

Preventional prevention of the continue to preventive (pre-ven'tiv) a tending to hinder;—
n. that which prevents.

[former.
Previous [pre'vi-us. a, going before in time; prior
Previously (pre'vi-us-li) ad. antecedently.

Previously (pre vi-us-il) ad. antecedently.

Prevision (pre-vizh'un) n. foresight.

Prewarn (pre-wawm') n.t. to give previous notice

Prey (pra n. spoil; booty;—n.t. to seize and devour; plunder; weigh heavily.

Price (pris) n. equivalent paid for anything; reward; worth.

Priceless (pris'les) a 'invaluable; having no value.

Prick (prik) v.t. to pierce; spur; raise up; -v.i. to
become acid; ride forward; -n. a spur; a sharp, stinging pain; a point; a mark.

Prickle (prik'l) n. a small, sharp shoot or spine;—

v.t. to prick. Prickliness (prik'li-nes) n. fullness of prickles.

Prickly (prik'li) a. full of prickles. Pride (prid) n. inordinate self-esteem; generous

elation of heart; dignity;—v.t. to be proud of.

Priest (prest) n. a man in orders; a clergyman.

Priesteraft (prest kraft) n. priestly policy or fraud. Priestess (prēs'tes) n. a female priest.
Priesthood (prēst'hood) n. the office of a priest.

Priestliness (prest'li-nes) n. manners of a priest. Priestly (prest'li) a. becoming a priest; sacerdotal.

Prig (prig) n. a conceited fellow. Priggish (prig'ish) a. conceited. Prim (prim) a. formal; concise; -v.t. to deck with Primacy (pri'ma-si) n. office or dignity of an arch-

Primage (pri'mij) n. a duty or allowance for loadring or unloading a ship.

Primal (pri'mall a. first; original.

Primarly (pri'ma-ri) a. original;

Primary (pri'ma-ri) a. original; first in time,

meaning, or rank.
Primate (pri'mat) n. an archbishop.

Prime (prim) a. first; original; chief; early;—n. the dawn; spring; the best part; the height;—n.t. to put powder in the pan; lay the first colour in painting.

Primer (prim'er, pri'mer) n. a small first book for Primeval (pri-me'val) a. belonging to the earliest

Profanely

Priming (pri'ming) n. powder in the pan; first

colour latus.

Primitial (pri-mish'al) a. being of the first order.

Primitive (prim'i-tiv) a. first; original; ancient;

-n. an original or root word. [formality.

Primness (prim'nes) n. affected niceness of Primness (prim'nes) n. affected niceness of Primogenital (pri-mō-jen'i-tal) a. first-born.
Primogeniture (pri-mō-jen'i-tūr) n. seniority by

portu.

Primordial (pri-mor'di-al) a. first in order; existing from the beginning.

Primore (prim'röa) n. an early flowering plant;—
a. gay; flowery; yellow.

Prince (prins) n. a king's son; a ruler.

Princedom (prins'dum) n. the dignity of a prince;

sovereignty. Princely (prins'li) a. royal; grand.

Frinces (prins in a. roya; grand-Princes (prin'ses) n. the consort of a prince; a king's daughter. Frincipal (prin'si-pal) a. chief; highest in rank, character, or importance; -n. a chief person or thing; head; chief party or actor; capital sum

thing; nead; cimer party to accor, year at interest; an organ stop. n. a prince's domain. Principally (prin-sip-al-1) ad. chiefly; above all. Principla (prin-sip-1) n.ph. first principles. Principle (prin-sip-1) n. fundamental truths;

axiom; rule; original element Prink (pringk) v.t. or i. to dress for show.

Print (print) v.t. to mark by impression; -v.i. to

Finite (print) v.t. to mark by impression; —v.t. to use typography; publish; —v.a mark made by pressure; engraving; calico.

Printer (print'sc) n. one who prints. [printer. Printing (print'sing) n. the art or practice of a Printseller (print'sel-pr) n. a dealer in engraving. Printworks [print'wurks] n. manufactory for the properties of the printseller o

printing cottons, calicoes, etc.

Prior (pri'ur) a. former; antecedent;—n. superior of a monastery.

Prioress (pri'ur-es) n. the lady superior of a conPriority (pri-or'i-ti) n. state of being first in time,

rank, etc

Priory (pri'ur-i) n. a convent. Priory (pri ur.) n. n. convent. [force up. Prise (priz) v.t. to raise, as by means of a lever; to Prism (prizm) n. a solid whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Prismatic (prizmat/ik) a. formed by prisms.

Prismatic (prizmat/ik) a. bydy agmathica. the

Prismoid (priz'moid) n. a body something like a

Prison (priz'n) v.t. to shut up; confine; -n. a jail. Prisoner (priz'ner) n. one under arrest. Pristine (pris'tin) a. ancient.

Prithee (prith'ē) ad. I pray thee. Privacy (prī'vā-si, priv'a-si) n. retirement; secrecy. Private (pri'vat) a. peculiar to oneself; alone;

Privateer (pri-va-ter') n. a private ship of wo, commissioned to take prizes :- v.i. to cruis ner. a privateer

Privateersman (pri-va-ters'man) n. officer or officer man of a privateer.

Privately (pri'vat-li) ad. clandestinely. Privation (pri-váshum) a act of depriving; state of being deprived; absence; destitution.

Privative (privá-tiv) a causing privation;—a a prefix to a word which gives it a negative

signification.

Privet (priv'et) n. a shrub used for hedges.

Privilege (priv'i-lij) v.t. to invest with peculiar rights;—n. peculiar advantage; prerogative;

Privily (priv'i-ii) ad. secretly. Privity (priv'i-ti) n. privacy; joint knowledge. Privy (priv'i) a. privately knowing and con-

Prize (priz) n. a reward; something taken from an enemy;—v.t. to value highly.

Prize-money (priz'mun-i) n. the whole, or a share of, the value of what has been captured.

Prize-ring (priz'ring) n. an enclosure for pugilistic fights; boxing.

Probability (prob-a-bil'i-ti) n. appearance of truth;

Probable (prob'a-bl) a. likely to be, or to be true. Probably (prob'a-bli) ad. in likelihood. Probate (pro'bat) n. proof of a will. Probation (pro-ba'shun) n. act of proving or of

Probation (pro-ble'shim) n. act of proving or of testing; trial; time of trial.

Probationary (pro-ble'shun-a-ri) n. serving for trial or probation. Also Probationar (pro-ble'shun-er) n. one upon trial; a novice.

Probative (pro'ba-tiv) n. serving for proof or Probe (prob) n. a surgeon's instrument; -n.t. to try with n probe; search thoroughly.

Probity (prob'i-ti) n. tried virtue or integrity; honesty.

honesty, honesty is the virtue of integrity, honesty.

Problem (prob'lem) n. a question to be solved;

Problematical (prob-le-mati's kal) a questionable.

Proboscis (pro-bos'is) n. the snout or trunk of an

elephant, etc. Procedure (pro-se'dur) n. act or manner of pro-

ceeding; process; conduct. [issue. Proceed (pro-sed') v.i. to go forward; advance; Proceeding (pro-se'ding) n. advancing movement;

step; measure; transaction.

Froceeds (pro'sedz) n. results; sum realised from sale; produce.

Process (pro'ses) n. a proceeding method. Procession (pru-sesh'un) n. act of advancing; a

Procession (pru-each un) n. act of advancing; a feession.

Frain of persons.

Frain of pe

inclination.

Procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt) v.t. or i. to put off from day to day; be dilatory. (dilatoriness. Procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nk'shun) n. delay; Procrast pro'kre-ti v.t. to generate. [young. Proctor (prok-kre-k'shun) n. production of Proctor (prok-ter) an attorney in ecclesiastical courts; an official in a university. Proctorial (prok-kō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a proctor. Procurable (pru-kūr'g-bl) a. obtainable.

Procurable (pru-kūr'g-bl) a. obtainable.

Procuration (prok-ū-rā/shun) n. act of managing another's affairs; document conferring this

power. [See Procure.] Procurator (prok'ū-rā-ter) n. manager of another's

affairs; legal agent or prosecutor. [about. Procure (pru-kur') v.t. to obtain; acquire; bring Procurement (pru-kur'ment) v. act of obtaining. Prodigal (prod'i-gal) a. lavish; wasteful;—n. a

Prodigality (prod.i-gal'i-ti) n. wasteful expenditure: extrava ance; profusion. Prodigally (raod'i-gal-i) ad. lavishly.
Prodigaloga (pru-dij'us) a. very great; astonish-

of we was enormous hundred in mously in the property of the production of the produc

hibit; cause: extend.
Produce (prod'us) n. that which is produced or

yielded; gain.

Producer (pru-du'ser) n, he or that which produces.

Producel (pru-du'si-bl) a, that may be produced.

Product (prod'ukt) n, a thing produced; effect;

[tended.

result; sum.

Productile (pru-duk'til) a. capable of being exProduction (pru-duk'shun) n. act of producing;

fruit; product.
roductive (pru-duk'tiv) a. fertile; efficient. Productively (pru-duk'tiv-li) ad. with fruitful

[producing. Productiveness (pru-duk'tiv-nes) n. the quality of

Proem (pro'em) n. a preface; prelude. Profanation (prof-a-na'shun) n. a violation of sacred things; desecration.

Profane (pru-fan') a. impious; unholy; secular: impure; -v.t. to put to a wrong use; abuse or debase anything sacred.

Profanely (pru-fan'1) ad. irreverently

Profanity (pru-fan'i-ti) n. irreverence of sacred things; profane language.

things; profane language.
Profess (pri-fes') vt. o vi to own freely; declare;
avow knowledge or skill im.
Professedly (pru-fes'ed') ij ud. by avowal.
Profession (pru-fesh'un) n. open declaration of confession; calling; employment; taking of a religious vow; body of men in the same calling.
Professional (pru-fesh'un-al) a. belonging to ones profession;—n. an artist, as opposed to an

Professor (pru-fes'er) n. one who declares his faith; a public and authorised teacher. [fessor. Professorship (pru-fes'ur-ship) n. office of a pro-Proffer (prof er) v.t. to propose for acceptance;—

Fromer (profer) v.t. to propose for acceptance;—
n. an offer; attempt.
Proficiency (pru-fish'en-si) n. improvement or skill acquired in any art or practice.
Proficient (pru-fish'ent) n. well advanced or skilled in anything;—n. an adept; expert.
Profile (profil, profiel) n. outline; side face;—v.t. to draw a side view.

Profile (profil) n. gain; advantage; pecuniary benefit; improve the gain or receive advantage; benefit; improve the profile improve the profile improve the gain or receive advantage; pecuniary benefit; improve the profile improvement to profile improvement the profile improvement to p

benefit;—v.t. or ž. to gain or receive advantage; benefit; improve.
Profitable (profi-ta-bl) a. yielding advantage; Profitable (profi-ta-bl) ad. with advantage.
Profitage; profil-ges) a. void of gain or advantage.
Profitage; profil-ges) a. a vicious course of life.
Profitage; profil-ges) a. lost to virtue; dissolute; profile;—a. a vicious man.
Profound (pro-found) a. deep; low; intense; deeply febr; intellectually deep; —a. the sea or deeply febr; intellectually deep; —a. the sea or

deeply left; interfectional deeply.

Profoundly (pro-found'di) ad. deeply.

Profundity (pro-fun'di-ti) n. depth of place, of knowledge, etc.

Profuse (pro-fus') a. liberal to excess; exuberant; lavish; prodigal.
Profusely (pro-fus'l) ad. prodigally.
Profusely (pro-fus'l) ad. predigally. [forefather.

Progenitor (prō-jen'i-ter) n. a direct ancestor; Progenitor (prō-jen'i-ter) n. a direct ancestor; Progeny (proje-en') n. offspring; race. Prognosis (prog-nō'sis) n. the art or act of fore-telling the course of a disease by its symptoms. Prognostic (prog-nos' til) a. foreboling;—n. a sign or symptom of disease; medical opinion thereof, Prognosticate (prog-nos' ti-kāt) n.t. to foreshow.

Prognostication (prog-nos-ti-kā'shun) n. the act of foretelling. [foretells. Programme (program) n. an outline of some public performance.

Progress (pro gres, progres) n. a course onward; advance; procession; improvement, advance; progress (progres) v. to advance. Jadvance, Progression (pro-gresh'un) n. regular and gradient progressional (pro-gresh'un) n. a. tending to

Progressionist (pro-gresh'un-ist) n. o... who be-lieves in the progress of mankind.

Progressive (pro-gres'iv) a. going onward; ad-

Progressively (pro-gree'iv-li) ad. by gradual ad-Prohibit (prō-hib'it) v.t. to forbid. Prohibite (prō-hib-it-lev) n. one who prohibits. Prohibition (prō-hib-it-lev) n. na cot of forbidding. Prohibition (prō-hib-it-liv) a. implying prohibition; forbidding. Also Prohibitory; Forbidding also Prohibitory;

Project (projekt) n. a plan; scheme;—(projekt)
n. a r. i. o jut or throw out; form a plan.
Projectile (pro-jek'til) a. impelling forward;—n. a
body projected by force.
Projection (pro-jek'shum) n. act of projecting;
plan; delineation.
Projector (pro-jek'ster) n. one who plans.
Projecture (pro-jek'tur) n. a jutting out.
Prolapsus (pro-lap'sus) n. a falling down; protrusion.
Proleptic (pro-lefytik) a. previous. Also ProProleptic (pro-lefytik) a. previous. Proleptic (prō-lep'tik) a. previous. Also Pro-Proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an) n. one of the poorest labouring class;—a. common; vulgar.

Proletariat, Proletariate (pro-le-ta/ri-at, at) n. the

Prolific (prō-lif'ik) a. fruitful. [Prolificness. Prolific (prō-lif'ika-si) n. fruitfulness. Also Prolix (prō'liks) a. long; tedicus. [ness. Prolixity (pro-lik'si-ti) n great length; tedious-Prologue (pro-long') n introduction to a play. Prolong (pro-long') v.t. to lengthen in time or

space; continue.

Prolongation (pro-long-ga'shun) n. a lengthening in space or time; delay. Promenade (prome-nad', nad') n. a walk for pleasure; the place for walking;—v.t. to walk up and down. Prominence (prom'i-nens) n. state of being promi-Prominent (prom'i-nent) a. standing out; emi-

nent; conspicuou Prominently (prom'i-nent-li) ad. eminently. Promiscuous (pro-mis'kū-us) a. mixed; indis-

criminate. tinction. Promiscuously (prō-mis'kū-us-li) ad. without dis-Promise (prom'is) n. declaration which binds the one who makes it; expectation;—v.t. to engage

by declaration; give hopes. Promisee (promi-se') n. one to whom a promise is made. Promising (prom'i-sing) a. affording ground for

Promisor (prom'i-ser) n. one who promises.
Promisory (prom'i-su-ri) a. containing a promise.
Promontory (prom'un-tu-ri) n. a headland; high

Promote (pro-mot/) v.t. to forward; advance; encourage; raise in rank or office. Promoter (pro-mot/epr/), an encourager. Promotion (pro-mot/shun) n. advancement; fur-

Promotion (pro-mo'shun) m, advancement; furtherance; preferment, tending to advance or Frompt (prom) a. ready; quick;—m.t. to incite to action; dictate; suggest.

Prompter (promi'er) m, one who reminds an actor of the next words.

Frompting (promi'er) m, one who reminds an actor of the next words.

Frompting (promi'er) m, one who reminds an actor of the next words.

Frompting (promi'er) m, one who make known by open declaration; publish.

[publication.

Promulgation (pro-mul-ga'shun) m, a notice; open Promulgator (pro-mul-ga'shun) m on who publishes.

Promulgator (prom'ul-ga-ter) n. one who publishes or makes known.

Prone (pron) a. bending downward; headlong; mentally disposed; inclined. [per, etc. Proneness (pron'nes) m inclination of mind, tem-Prong (prong) m, the branch of a fork. [noun.

Prong (prong) n, the branch of a fork. [noun. Pronominal (pro-nom'n-n)] n, belonging to a pro-Pronoun (pro'noun) n, a word used for a noun. Pronounce (pro-noun's n.t. to speak; utter rhetorically; declare. [pronounced. Pronounceable (pro-noun'sa-bl) n, that can be Pronunciation (prō-nun-si-a'shun) n, act or mode productions of the property of the p

of utterance. Priess (proof) n. test or trial; demonstration; conricing evidence; an impression taken for correction; early impression of an engraving; a certain strength in alcoholic spirits;—a. firm

in resisting. Prop (prop) n. that on which a body rests; support; -v.t. to support; uphold.

Propaganda (prop-a-gan'da) n. an institution for disseminating religious tenets or opinions.

Propagandist (prop-a-gan'dist) n. a person propagates opinions. [spread; extend. Propagate (prop'a-gāt) v.t. to generate; multiply;

Propagation (prop-a-gā'shun) n. spreading or extending; extension.

Propagator (prop'aga-ter) n. one who propagates.
Propel (pro-pel') v.t. to drive forward.
Propeller (pro-pel'er) n. a screw-wheel in the
stern for propelling a steam-

Propense (pro-pens') a. in-

Propension, Propensity (pro-Propeller. pen'shun, pro-pen'si-ti) inclination; bent of mind; tendency.

Froper (prop'er) a one's own; peculiar; suitable; correct; becoming.
Property (prop'er-li) ad. fitly; suitably.
Property (prop'er-li) in, inherent quality; owner-ship; an estate.
Prophesy (prof'e-si) v.t. or i. to foretell events; predict; foreshow.
Prophet (prof'et) n. one who foretells future prophetess (prof'et-es) n. a female that predicts.
Prophetical (pro-fet'i-kal) a. unfolding future events.

events. [-n. a preventive medicine. Prophylactic (prof-i-lak/tik) a. preventing disease; Propinquity (pro-ping'kwi-ti) n. nearness in place,

or relation Propitiable (pro-pish'i-a-bl) a. that may be pro-Propitiate (pro-pish'i-at) v.t. or i. to make favour-able; conciliate; atone. [ing; atonement.

able; conciliate; atone. [ing; atonement. Propitiation (pro-pish-i-a'shun) n. act of appeas-Propitiator (pro-pish'i-a-ter) n. one who propiti-

Propitiatory (pro-pish'i-ā-tu-ri) a. adapted to atone;—n. the mercy-seat.
(Propitious (pro-pish'us) a. highly favourable to

success; disposed to be kind or gracious. Propitiously (pro-pish'us-li) ad. favourably

Propitiousness (pro-pish'us-nes) n. kindly [posal. favourable disposition.

favourable disposition. [posal. Proposet [pro-po'sent] n. one who makes a pro-proportion (pro-por'shun) n. comparative relation; equal share; the rule of three;—n.t. to adjust parts to each other. [proportioned. Proportionale (pro-por'shun-a-bl) a. that may be Proportionale (pro-por'shun-a-bl) a. that may be proportionally (pro-por'shun-a-bl) a. having proportion. Proportionally (pro-por'shun-a-bl) ad, in due proposal not proposal

Propose (pro-pōz') v.t. to offer for consideration :ropose (propos) nt. to offer for consideration;
nt to make an offer of marriage. (offer of terms,
Proposition (prop-u-zish'un) n. a thing proposed;
Propositional (prop-u-zish'un-ql) a belonging to
or contained in a proposition.
Propound (prop-ound') nt. to offer for consideration; set forth in words.

[Or offers.]

Propounder (pro-poun'der) n. one who proposes
Proprietary (pro-pri'e-ta-ri) n. an owner; body
of owners;—a. belonging to an owner. Proprietor (pro-pri'e-ter) n. a possessor in his own

Propriety (pro-pri'e-ti) n. fitness; justness; de-Fropulsion (pro-pul'shun) n. act of driving forward. Prorogation (prō-ru-gū'shun) n. act of proroguing

parliament. Prorogue (pro-rög') v.t. to adjourn and continue the sitting of parliament; protract; delay.

Prosaic (prō-zā/ik) a. consisting in or like prose;

commonplace.

Prosaically (pro-zā/i-kal-i) ad. in a prosaic or dull Proscenium (pro-sē'ni-um) n. the part of the stage before the drop-scene. Proscribe (pro-skrib') v.t. to denounce; interdict;

Proscription (pro-skrip'shun) n. a dooming to death; utter rejection Proscriptive (pro-skrip'tiv) a. serving to proscribe.

Prose (proz) n. language not in verse;—a. not poetical; dull;—v.i. to talk or write tediously. Prosecute (pros'e-kūt) v.t. or i. to follow; con-

tinue; pursue by law.
Prosecution (pros-e-kū'shun) n. act of prosecuting. Prosecutor (pros'e-kū-ter) n. one who prosecutes

Proselyte (pros'e-lit) n. a new convert; -v.t. to [convert. Proselytise (pros'e-li-tiz) v.t. to make converts; Proselytism (pros'e-li-tizm) n. zeal to make con-

Prosetytism prose-il-tizm) n. Zeal to mane converts; conversion.

Prosodist (pros'u-dist) n. one skilled in prosody.

Prosody (pros'u-di) n. the part of grammar which treats of syllables, accent, and versification.

Prospect (pros'pekt) n. a view; object of view; reason to hope:—n.t. to look forward; seek.

Prospecting (pros-pekt/sig) n. searching a district for signs of gold or silver.

Prospection (pro-spek'shun) n, looking forward and providing for the future.

Prospective (pro-spek'tiv) a. looking forward; regarding the future.

Prospectus (pro-spek'tus) n. plan of a proposed literary work or public undertaking; syllabus.

Prosper (pros'pgr) v.i. to be successful; succeed; -v.l. to favour; render successful.

Prosperity (pros-per'i-ti) n. good fortune; success.

Prosperous (pros'per-us) a. successful. Prosperously (pros'per-us-li) ad. successfully:

Prostitute (pros'ti-tūt) v.t. to debase;—a. vicious for hire;—n. a female devoted to lewdness.

Prostitution (pros-ti-tū'shun) n. act of prosti-

Prostrate (pros'trat) a. lying at length;—v.t. to throw down; lay flat; overthrow; reduce; low in reverence (dejection. bow in reverence. Prostration (pros-tra/shun) n. act of prostrating; Prostyle (pro/stil) a. having a range of columns in

Prosy (prō'zi) a. dull and tedious in speech or Protean (prō-tō'an) a. changing shape.

rotect (pro-tekt') v.t. to cover from danger; de-Protection (pro-tek'shun) n. defence from injury

or danger; refuge; guard; passport.
Protectionist (pro-tek'shun-ist) n. one who would

favour home industry by taxing foreign.
rotective (pro-tek'tiv) a. defensive. [guardian, crotector (pro-tek'ter) n. a defender from injury;

Protectress (pro-tek'tres) n, a female who pro-

Protege (pro-tā-zhā') n. one protected.
Protest (prō-test') v.č. to affirm solemnly;—v.t. to
declare against; note, as a bill for non-payment.
Protest (prō'test) n. a formal declaration.

Protestant (prot'es-tant) n. one who protests against popery. [religion. against popery.

Protestantism (prot/es-tan-tizm) n. the reformed
Protestation (prot-es-ta'shun) n. solenn declaration—usually of dissent.

Protester (pro-tes'ter) n. one who protests.

Protocol (pro'tu-kol) n. the first copy of a diplomatic despatch or treaty.

[Stephen. Protomartyr (pro to-mar-ter) n. the first marryr, Prototype (pro tu-tip) n. an original model.

Protract (pro-trakt') v.t. to lengthen in time;

prolong; defer.

Protractive (pro-trak'shun) n. act of lengthening Protractive (pro-trak'tiv) a. delaying. Protractor (pro-trak'ter) n. an instrument for

laying down angles. Protrude (pro-trood') v.t. or i. to thrust or shoot forward or out.

Protrusion (pro-tròó/zhun) n. act of thrusting out. Protrusive (pro-tròó/siv) a. impelling outward. Protuberance (pro-th/bg-rans) n. a prominence; a

Protuberate (pro-tu'be-rat) a, prominent; swell-Protuberate (pro-tu'be-rat) v. to become promi-nent. [arrogant; ostentatious, Proud (proud) a, having inordinate self-esteem; Proudflesh (proud'flesh) n. growth of flesh on a

wound or sore

wound or sour a proud'ii) ad. haughtily. Provable (proo'va-bi) a. that may be proved. Prove (proo'v) at. or t. to try by experiment, by a standard, or by suffering; demonstrate; deduces thousand. turn out to be.

turn out to be.

Provender (prov'en-der) n. dry food for cattle and Proverb (prov'erb) n. a wise saying; maxim; a byword. [widely spoken.

oyword. [Nudery spoken.]
Proverbial (pro-ver'bi-al) a. pertaining to proverb;
Proverbially (pro-ver'bi-al-i) ad. commonly;
generally. [hand; prepare; supply.
Provide (pro-vid') v.t. or i. to make ready beforeProvided (pro-vid'ed) conj. on the condition or
evalentically in that

understanding that.

Providence (provi-dens) n. foresight; the care of
God over His creatures; God; prudence,

Provident (provi-dent) a. preparing beforehand.

Providential (prov-i-den'shal) a. effected by providence.

Providentially (prov-i-den'shal-i) ad. by means of Providentially (prov-i-den'shal-i) ad. by means of Providently (prov'i-dent-li) ad. with prudent foresight. [one governed by a delegate.

roresight. [one governed by a designte. Province (provins) a. a conquered country, or Provincial (pro-vin'shal) n. an inhabitant of a province; -a. belonging to a province; unpolished; not general. [speech in a province, Provincialism (pro-vin'shalizm) n. peculiarity of Provision (pra-vizh'un) n. something provided;

Provision (pru-vizh'un) n. something provided; food;—n.Ł o supply with stores.
Provisional (pru-vizh'un-al) a. prepared for the occasion; temporary. Also Provisionary.
Provisionally (pru-vizh'un-al-i) ad. by way of provision.
Proviso (prō-vi'zo) n. conditional stipulation;—Proviso (prō-vi'zo) n. d. conditional; temporary.
Provocation (prov-u-kā'shun) n. act of provoking;

any offence or cause of anger Provocative (pru-vök, a.tiv) a. that excites.

Provoke (pru-vök') v.t. to excite to action or to anger; incense; offend; challenge.

Provost (prov'ust) n. a chief officer or magistrate.

Prow (prow) n. forepart of a ship.

Prowess (prow'es) n. bravery; valour.

Prow! (prowl) v.i. to rove for prey;—n. a roving for prey. [lation; next; immediate.

Proximate (prok'si-mat) a. having intimate reProximately (prok'si-mat-li) ad. by immediate re-

lation; immediately.

Proximity (prok-sim'i-ti) n. immediate nearness.

Proximo (prok'si-mō) n. the next or the coming

Proxy (prok'si) n. one deputed to act for another; the writing by which he is deputed.
Prude (proo'd) n. a woman of affected modesty.
Prudence (proo'dens) n. practical wisdom; requence (produces) n. practical wisdom; caution.

[discreet; careful; frugal.

Prudent (pròo'dent) a. practically wise; cautious; 
Prudential (pròo'den'shal) a. proceeding from

Prudently (proo'dent-li) ad. discreetly. Prudery (proo'de-ri) n. affected modesty. [precise or reserved. Prudish (proo'dish) a affectedly modest; very Prudishly (proo'dish-ii) ad. in a prudish manner. Prune (proon) n a dried plum;—v.t. or i. to cut off branches; dress; trim.

Prunella (proo-nel'a) n. a strong black woollen

Prurience (proo-ri-ens) n. itching desire.

Prurient (proo'ri-ent) a. uneasy with desire.
Pry (pri) v.i. to inspect closely.
Psalm (sam) v.a sacred song.
Psalmist (sa'mist, sal'mist) v. a writer of psalms. Psalmodist (sa'mu-dist, sal'mu-dist) n. one who

sings sacred songs Psalmody (sa'mu-di, sal'mu-di) n. the art or practice of singing sacred songs.

Psalter (sawl'ter) n. the book of psalms. [Form

Pšalter (sawl'ter) n. the book of psalms. [Form of Psaltery.]
Psaltery (sawl'ter-i) n. an instrument of music.
Pseudonym (su'dō-nim) n. a fictitious name.
Pshaw (shaw) ez. expressing contempt.
Psychologic (si-kō-loj'ik) a. pertaining to the soul or to the science of the same. [psychology.
Psychologist (si-kō'ō-jist) n. one versed in Psychology (si-kō'ō-ji) n. the doctrine of the soul.
Ptarmigan (tar'mi-gan) n. a bird of the grouse

uberty (pu'ber-ti) n. ripe age in the sexes.

Pubescence (pu.bes'ens) n. a state of puberty; the soft, short hairs on plants.

Public (publik) a. pertaining to a community; common; open;—n. the body of a people.

Publican (publikan) n. an innkeeper; a collector

of toll or tribute; licensed dealer in spirituous liquors. [ing; thing published.

Publication (pub-li-kā'shun) n. the act of publishPublicist (pub'li-sist) n. a writer on current

political topics.
ublicity (pub-lis'i-ti) n. state of being public.

ublicly (pub'lik-li) ad. openly.

Publish (pub'lish) v.t. to make known; proclaim; put into circulation.

Publisher (publisher) n. one who publishes Puce (pus) a. of a brownish purple colour. Puck (puk) n. a small tricky fairy. Pucker (puk'er) v.t. to gather into small folds:—

n. a fold : wrinkle.

Pudding (poo'ding) n. a kind of food variously Puddle (pud'1) n. a small pool of muddy water;
n.t. to make muddy; stop up with clay; con-

v.t. to make muddy; stop up with clay; convert cast iron into wrought.

Puerlite (pu'er-il) a childish: boyish.

Puerlity (pu'er-il')-ti) m childishness.

[birth.

Puerperal (pu'er-per-al) a. pertaining to child
Puff (puf n. a slight blast of wind; -v.t. v. i. to

swell with wind; pant; praise vainly.

Pug (pug) n. a monkey or little dog.

Pug'llism (pu'ji-lizm) n. a fighting with the fist.

Pug'llistic (pu'ji-list'ink) a. pertaining to fighting

with the fist.

[quarrelsome.

[quarrelsome with the fist.

Pugnacious (pug-nā/shus) a. inclined to fight; Pugnacity (pug-nas'i-ti) n. disposition to fight.
Pug-nose (pug'noz) n. a short, thick nose.
Puisne (pū'ne) a. younger; inferior. [Form of

Puny.]

ussance (pū'i-sans) n. power; strength. Pulse (pul) v.i. to whine like a child.

Pull (pool) v.t. or i. to draw; haul; tear; pluck; gather; tug; -n. act of pulling; effort; advan-

tage in a contest.

Pullet (pool'et) n. a young hen.

Pulley (pool'i) n. a small wheel in a block, with

a groove for a running cord;—pl. Pulleys.

Pulmonary (pul'mu-na-ri)
a. affecting the lungs. Pulp (pulp) n. the soft part of fruit; -v.t. to deprive

of pulp. Pulpit (pool'pit) n. an elevated station or desk

for a preacher. Pulpy (pul'pi) a. like pulp;

Pulsate (pul'sāt) v.i. to throb or beat.

throb or Deat.

Pulsation (pul-sā'shun) n. a beating.

Pulsative (pul'sa-tiv) a. beating like a pulse.

Also Pulsatory. [beans, etc. Pulse (puls) n. a beating of arteries;—n. peas, Pulverisable (pul-ve-ri'za-bl) a. that may be re-

Pulley.

duced to fine powder.

duced to fine powder. [powder. Pulverisation (pul-veri-zā'shun) n. a reducing to Pulveris (pul-veri-zā'shun) n. a reducing to Pulveris (pul-veri-z̄) v.t. to reduce to powder. Puma (pū'ma) n. a carnivorous quadruped of the cat family. [pum's] n. a porous substance Pump (pump) n. an engine for raising water or other fluids; —v.t. or \*t. to work a pump. Pumpkin (pump'kin) n. a plant and its fruit. Pum pum, a word or expression with two means.

Pun (pun) n. a word or expression with two mean-

run (pun) n. n. word of expression with two meanings; -v.t. to play upon words.

Punch (punsh) n. a tool for making holes; -v.t. to perforate; -n. a liquor; a buffoon; a blow;

to thrust. uncheon (pun'shun) n. a tool; a cask

Punctilio (pungk-til'i-ō, pungk-til'yō) n. a nice point in behaviour or ceremony.

Punctilious (pungk-til'i-us) a. exact in ceremony

or behaviour; very formal.

Punctual (pungk-tū-al) a. exact; strict; nice.

Punctuality (pungk-tū-al'i-ti) n. scrupulous exactness in time

Punctually (pungk'tū-al-i) ad. exactly.

Punctuate (pungk'tū-āt) v.t. to mark with written points.

[of dividing sentences by points.] Punctuation (pungk-th-a'shun) n the act or art Puncture (pungk'tur) n piercing or pricking; a small hole made by a point;—v.t. to prick with a pointed instrument. Pundit (pun'dit) n. a learned man.

Pungency (pun'jen-si) n. sharpness; keenness;

Pungent (pun'jent) a. sharp; biting; keen; sting-

Punic (pu'nik) a. pertaining to Carthage; faithless. uniness (pū'ni-nes) n. littleness and weakness. Punish (pun'ish) v.t. to inflict pain for an offence;

chastise; correct Punishable (pun'ish-a-bl) a. worthy to

punished

Punisher (pun'ish-er) n. one that punishes.

Punishment (pun'ish-ment) n. any pain, loss, or
suffering indicted for a fault or crime.

suffering indicted for a fault or crime.

Puntive (pu'n-tiv) a. awarding or inflicting
punishment. Also Punitory.

Punkah (pung'ka), a large fan swung from the
ceiling of a room to ventilate it.

Punt (punt) n. a flat-bottomed boat;—v.t. to propel a boat with a pole.

Puny (pu'ni) a. little and weak.

Puna (pu'na) n. a chrysalis.

Pupa (pū'pa) n. a chrysalis.
Pupil (pū'pil) n. a scholar; a ward; the apple of the eye. Pupilage (pū'pil-ij) n. the state of being a scholar

or ward; minority.

Pupilary [pt] pt. a. pertaining to a ward or
to the pupil of the eye.

Puppet (pup'et) n. a doll; a figure moved by wires
in a show; one entirely under the control of

Puppy (pup'i) n. a young dog; a conceited young Puppyism (pup'i-izm) n. affectation or conceit in

young men.

Purblind (pur'blind) a. near-sighted.
Purblindness (pur'blind-nes) n. dimness of vision.
Purchasable (pur'cha-sa-bl) a. that can be bought or acquired.

Purchase (pur'chas) v.t. to buy; obtain by outlay of money or effort;—n. a buying; thing bought; power of a lever

Purchaser (pur'cha-ser) n. one who buys.
Pure (pur) a. clear; real; unmixed; unpolluted;

Purely (pūr'li) ad. in a pure manner; merely. Purgation (pur-ga'shun) n. the act of cleansing Purgative (pur ga-tiv) a. cleansing ;-n. a cath-

Purgatorial (pur-ga-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to pur-

gatory.

Purgatory (pur'ga-tu-ri) n. a place after death
where souls are supposed to be purified from
venial sins; any state or time of trial and suffering

Purge (purj) n. cathartic medicine;—v.t. or i. to make pure; cleanse; clear; evacuate the bowels. Purification (pur-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of purifying;

Purifier (pū'ri-fi-er) n. that which purifies; a re-

Purify (pil'ri-fi) v.t. or i. to cleanse; refine; grow

Purist (pur'ist) n. one nice in the choice of

Puritan (pū'ri-tan) n. a dissenter from the Church of England ;—a. puritanic.

Puritanic (pū-ri-tan'ik) a. pertaining to the dis-Plantanic (puri-tanial) d. petalining of the discourse of their doctrines; rigid.

Plabbetism (pu'ri-tan-izm) n. the notions or practionary Puritans.

Puroar  $(p\hat{u}'ri-ti)$  n. cleanness; chastity. Purbbi ri v. t of flow with a gentle noise;—n. a

Purblurly v.t. to flow with a gentle noise;—a. a gerthe nummur of a stream; a border; lace. Purliefa (purliq) n. a border or environ; district. Purloin (purliq) n. to steal; pilifer. Purloiner (purloin'ner) n. one who steals. Purple (purpl) a. red tinged with blue;—n. a colour composed of red and blue; robe of an emperor or cardinal; cardinalate;—v.t. to dye or clothe with purple. Purport (purplort) n. that which is meant; tendency;—v.t. to mean; signify.

Purpose (pur'pus) n. object to be accomplished; determined choice; intention; aim;—v.t. or i. to intend; design; resolve.
Purposeless (pur'pus-les) a. without meaning or effect.

Purposely (pur'pus-li) ad. on purpose. Purr (pur) v.i. to murmur as a cat;—n. a sound made by cats. Purse (purs) n. a small money-bag; -v.t. to put in

Purse-pride (purs'prid) n. pride of money.
Purser (pur'ser) n. paymaster of a ship.
Pursuance (pur-su'ans) n. a following; prosecu-

tion; consequence. ursuant (Lur-sū'ant) a. done in consequence; agreeable.

Pursue (pur-su') v.t. to follow; chase; prosecute.

Pursue (pursu' v.t. to tonow; chase; prosecute.

Pursut (pursut') n. act of follows.

Pursut (pursut) n. act of following; chase;

course of business; occupation.

Pursu'yant (pur'su'-rant) n. a state messenger.

Pursy (pur'si) n. fat and short-breathed.

Purulence (pū'rū-lens) n. generation of pus.

Purulent (pū'rū-lent) a. consisting of pus. Purvey (pur-vā') v.t. or i. to provide; procure;

Purveyance (pur-va'ans) n. procurement of pro-

Purveyor (pur-va'er) n. one that provides. Purview (pur'vu) n. the body of a statute; scope;

Pus (pus) n. the matter of an ulcer.

Puseyism (pū'zi-izm) n. high church doctrines or principles advanced by Dr. Puscy and other Oxford divines in 1830-47.

Oxford divines in 1830-47.

Puseyist (pû'zi-ist) n, a follower of Dr. Pusey or of his teaching. Also Puseyite.

Push (poosh) v.t. or t. to press against with force; urge; impel; make an effort; -n. a thrust; pressure or force applied; emergency.

Pusillanimus (pū-si-lan'i-ti) n. a weakness of mind; cowardice.

Pusillanimus (pū-si-lan'i-mus) a. destitute of courage; cowardly; dastardly.

Puss (poos) n. a cat; a hare.

Pussy (poos'i) n. the diminutive of Puss.

Pustulate (pus'tal'lan') v. to form into pustules.

Pustules (pus'tal'lan') a small pimple containing pus.

Pustulous (pus'tal') a, having pustules.

Pustules (pus'tull m, a small pumple containing pus. Pustulous (pus'tul-us) a. having pustules. Put (poot) nt. [pret. and pp. Put] to lay in a place; apply; propose; exhibit; express in words. Putative (pu'ta-tiv) a. supposed; reputed. Put-off (poot'of) n. a shift or excuse for delay. Putrefaction (pu'tre-fak'shun) n. process of rot-

Putrefactive (pū-tre-fak'tiv) a. making rotten. Putrefy (pū'tre-fī) v.t. or i. to dissolve or rot, as organised matter.

Putrescence (pū-tres'ens) n. state of rotting or decomposition.

Putrescent (pū-tres'ent) a. dissolving, as organised bodies,

Putrescible (pu-tres'i-bl) a liable to become

Putrid (pū'trid) a. corrupt; rotten.
Putridity (pū-trid'i-ti) n. state of being putrid.
Also Putridness.

Also rustaness.
Puttor (put'uk) n. a species of kite.
Putty (put'i) n. a paste of whiting and linseed oil,
used by glaziers;—n.t. to cement with putty.
Puzzle (puz'l) n. perplexity; an ingenious toy;—
n.t. to perplex, as the mind.

uzzler (puz'ler) n. an awkward question or objection. Puzzler

Pygmean (pig-më'an) a, dwarfish. Pylon (pi'lon) n, a mark set up to guide aeroplanes

during a flight over a stated course.

Pyramid (pir'a-mid) n. a solid having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles having a common

Pyramidical (pir-a-mid'i-kal) a. having the form of a pyramid. Also Pyramidal. Pyre (pir) n. a funeral pile.

Pythian (pith'i-an) a. pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, and also to certain games.

Python (pi'thon) n. a genus of large serpents.

Pyx (piks) n. among Roman Catholics, the box in which the consecrated host is kept. Also

Pyrolatry (pi-rol'a-tri) n. worship of fire.
Pyrology (pi-rol'ō-ji) n. science of heat.
Pyromancy (pi'ru-man-si) n. divination by fire. Pyrometer (pi-rom'e-ter) n. an instrument to

measure degrees of heat. Pyrotechnics (pi-ru-tek'niks) n. the art of making

fireworks, as rockets.

Ra

written Pix.

Quack (kwak) v.i. to cry like a duck; boast;—n. a pretender to medical skill.

Quackery (kwak'e-ri) n. boastful pretensions to skill in medicine

Quackish (kwak'ish) a. like a quack

Quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl) n. a figure of four Quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lar) a. having four Quadrans (kwod'rans) n. a copper coin (Roman)

of the fourth part of an as in value. Quadrant (kwod'rant) n. a fourth part; an instrument for taking alti-

tudes; 90 degrees. Quadrantal (kwod-ran'tal) a. pertaining to a quad-

Juadrat (kwod'rat) n. piece of metal to fill a space in printing.

Quadrate (kwod'rāt) square; suited; -v.t. to square; fit; suit.

Quadratic (kwod-rat'ik) a. pertaining to a square. Quadrature (kwod'rā-tūr)

Quadrant, n. a square; the act of squaring. Quadrille (ka-dril', kwo-dril') n. game at cards played by four; a dance in sets of four couples;

Quadripartite (kwod-ri-par'tīt) a. consisting Quadrireme (kwod'ri-rem) n. an ancient galley having four banks of oars.

Quadroon (kwod-roon') n. the child of a mulatto and a white man. uadrumanous (kwod-roo'ma-nus) α. having four

Quadruped (kwod'roo-ped) n. an animal having

Quadruple (kwod/roo-pl) a. fourfold. Quadruplicate (kwod-roo/pli-kāt) a. fourfold: making fourfold, v.t. to make fourfold. Quadruplication (kwod-roo-pli-kā/shun) Quaff (kwaf) v.t. or i. to drink largely.

uagmire (kwag'mir) n. a bog that shakes under

[Quaigh. Quaich (kwāh) n. a small drinking cup. Also Quail (kwāl) n. a bird of the partridge kind; -v.t.

or i. to sink or depress; shrink; cower. or t. to sink or depress; shrink; cower.

Quaint (kwant) a. neat and ingenious, but peculiar; curious and fanciful.

Quaintly (kwant'li) ad. in a quaint manner.

Quaintness (kwant'nes) n. a singular ingenuity or neatness in thought or diction. Quake (kwak) v.i. to shake or tremble with cold or fear;—n. a shake; shudder.

Quaker (kwā'ker) n. one of the Society of Friends, Quaker (kwā'ker) n. one of the Society of Friends, Quakeress (kwā ker-es) n. female Quaker, Quakerism (kwā'ker-izm) n. system of the Quakers, Qualifiable (kwol'i-fi-a-bl) a. that may be abated

Qualification ualification (kwol-i-fi-kā/shun) n. legal requisite; endowment; abatement; modification. Qualifier (kwol'i-fi-er) n. one who or that which

Qualify (kwol'i-fi) v.t. or i. to make fit or capable; limit by modifications; reduce the strength of. Quality (kwol'i-ti) n. an attribute; inherent

nature or character; rank; person of high station.

Qualm (kwam) n. nausea; scruple of conscience. Qualmish (kwa'mish) a. affected with sickness at the stomach.

Quandary (kwon/da-ri) n. a state of difficulty or Quantification (kwon-ti-fi-kā/shon) n. the process of quantifying. In Logic, the attachment of a

sign of logical quantity, such as some or all, to a term. [determining the quantity, Quantitative (kwon'ti-ta-tiv) a relating to or Quantity (kwon'ti-ti) n. a large extent, number, or portion; weight; bulk; measure; amount.

Quantum (kwon'tum) n. a quantity; amount. Quarantine (kwor'an-ten) n. prohibition of intercourse with the shore.

Quarrel (kwor'el) n. an angry dispute between friends: brawl;—v.t. to disagree or dispute

Quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum) a. inclined to quarrel. Quarry (kwor'i) n. a place where stones are dug; Quarry (kwor') n. a piace where stones are dus;

-n. to dig stones;-n. game pursued; the
entrails of game given to the dogs.
Quarryman (kwor'-man) n. one who works in a
quarry. Also Quarrier.
Quart (kwor'tan) a. designating a fourth;-n.
an area courring every fourth day.

an ague occurring every fourth day Ruarter (kwor'ter) n. a fourth part of anything; 8 bushels; 28 pounds; region or division; after-part of a ship's side; mercy to a beaten foe;—

v.t. to divide into four parts; station soldiers; lodge. parterage (kwor'ter-ij) n. a quarterly allowance.

Quarter-day (kwor'ter-da) n. the day when quarterly rents are paid.

Quarter-deck (kwor'ter-dek) n. upper deck be-

Quarterly (kwor'ter-li) a. happening every three months;—ad. once in the quarter of a year;—n. a work published quarterly.

Quartermaster (kwor'ter-mas'ter) n. an officer who

regulates the quarters and provisions of an army. Quartern (kwor'tern) n. the fourth part of a pint or of a peck;—a. weighing four pounds, as a loaf. Quarters (kwor'terz) n.pl. lodgings, especially for

Quartette (kwor-tet') n. a company of four persons: a musical composition for four parts.

Also written Quartet.

Quarto (kwor'tō) n. a book in which a sheet is folded into four leaves :—pl. Quartos.

Quartz (kworts) n. a mineral of pure silica; rock

Quash (kwosh) v.t. to crush; subdue; annul. Quasi (kwā'sī) ad. as it were.

a nighting Quassation (kwas-ā'shun) n. a shaking. Ouaternion (kwa-fer'ni-un) n. as to r file em. c Quaver (kwa'ver) v. to shake the voice; —n. a note half the length of a crochet jee vid vibration. uassia (kwash'i-a) n. a medicinal bark

Quay (kē) n. a mole or wharf. Quayage (kē'ij) n. money paid for the use of a

uean (kwen) n. a worthless woman.

Queasy (kwē'zi) a. squeamish; sick. Queen (kwēn) n. the consort of a king; a female sovereign; a playing card; piece in chess;—v.i. to play the queen.

Queer (kwer) a. odd; strange; singular.

Queerly (kwer'nes) n. oddity or singularity. Quell (kwel) v.t. to crush; allay; appease. Quench (kwensh) v.t. to extinguish; repress; allay.

Querist (kwerist) n. one who inquires. Quern (kwern) n. a hand-mill for grinding corn. Quern(lous (kwer'ū-lus) a. habitually complaining. Also Querimonious.

Query (kwe'ri) n. a question; mark of interrogation; -v.t. or i. to inquire into; question;

Quest (kwest) n. act of seeking; search; pursuit; Question (kwest'yun) n. act of asking; inquiry; doubt; subject of discussion;—v.t. or i. to ask questions; examine by questions; doubt. Questionable (kwest'yun-a-bl) a. doubtful; sus-

Questioner (kwest'yun-er) n. one who interro-questionless (kwest'yun-les) ad. without doubt; Queue (ku) n. the tail of a wig:—a line of people waiting in the order of their arrival for admis-

waiting in the order of their arrival for admis-mion, as to a concert or a theatre. Chible (wib'l) m, an evasion of the truth; a carrier allow play on words;—n.4, to evade the point at issue with quirks; prevariente. Quibbler (kiwiler) m, one who quibbles. Guick (kiwik) a. moving or acting with celerity; living; pregnant:—ad, soon; rapidly;—m, a living animal or plant; living flesh; any sensible part.

part.

Quickin (kwik'n) v.t. to make alive; hasten.

Quickin (kwik'n) v.t. to make alive; hasten.

Quickin (kwik'n) v.t. to make alive; hasten.

Quickin (kwik'n) v.t. to make alive; speedily,

Quickess (kwik'nes) v. speed; haste; activity;

Quickess (kwik'sand v. sand sinking under the

Quickest (kwik'sand v. made of living shrubs, as

hedge; -v.t. to plant with shrubs. [metal,

Quiddity (kwik'stiv) v. mercury; a fail

Quiddity (kwik'stiv) v. mercury; a fail

Quiddity (kwid'stiv) v. ssence or nature of a thing;

any trifling question.

Quidnunc (kwid'nungk) v. one curious to know

everything.

everything

Quiescente (kwi'es ens) n. rest; silence. Quiescent (kwi'es ent) a. at rest; silent. Quiet (kwi'et) a. free from motion or disturbance;

still; calm; silent; reserved;—n. rest; tranquillity;—v.t. to make quiet; calm; allay, Quietism (kwife-jam) n. mental peace; rest found in a form of religious meditation. [silence.

Quietly (kwi'et-li) ad. calmly.

Quietly (kwi'et-nes) n. stillness; repose; peace;

Quietude (kwi'et-nes) n. stillness; repose;

Quietude (kwi'et-nes) n. final discharge; repose;

Quittus (kwietus) n. final discharge; repos; a piece of reed;—n.t. to weave in ridges; wind on a quill.

Quitt (kwilt) n. the cover of a bed;—n.t. to stitch Quinary (kwi'na-ri) a. consisting of or arranged in fives

Quince (kwins) n. a tree and its fruit.

Quinine (kwi-nin', kwi-nen') n. an alkaloid obtained from cinchona. [Sunday.

tained from cinchona.

Quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma) n. Shrove
Quinquagesima (kwin-kwen'i-al) a. occurring once
in five years.

Quinty (kwin'a) n. inflammation of the tonsils
Quint (kwint) n. an organ stop which when drawn
causes each key to sound a fifth higher than

[piece to be tilted at.

ne sommute Quintain (kwin'tan) n. a post with a turning cross-Quintai (kwin'tan) n. a hundred pounds. Quintai (kwin'tan) n. a fever or ague recurring every fith day.

Quintessence (kwin-tes'ens) n. the fifth or highest essence; concentrated extract. Quintet (kwin-tes') n. a composition for five voices or instruments.

Quintuple (kwin'tū-pl) a. fivefold :-v.t. to make

Quip (kwip) n. a sarcastic taunt; smart retort;v.t. or i. to taunt; scoff.

Quire (kwir) n. 24 sheets of paper. Quirk (kwerk) n. an artful evasjon; quibble; shift. Quit (kwit) v.t. to leave; forsake;—a. clear; free; absolved.

Ouit-claim (kwit'klām) n. release of a claim; deed of release;—n.t. to release by deed. Ouite (kwit) ad. entirely; wholly. Quit-rent (kwit'rent) n. a rent by which a tenant

is discharged from other service.

Quits (kwits) ad. square; on equal terms.

Quittance (kwit'ans) n. discharge from a debt; repayment.

Quiver (kwiv'er) n. a case for arrows; a slight, tremulous motion; -v.i. to shake; tremble; [romantic. Quixotic (kwiks-ot/ik) a. like Don Quixote; Quixotism (kwiks-ot-izm) n. romantic and absurd

Quiz (kwiz) n. a riddle; hoax; an odd fellow :-v.t.

to make sport of; banter; spy or peer into. Quizzical (kwiz'i-kal) a. comical.

Quoif (koif) n. a cap or hood: coif.

Ouoin (koin) n. a corner; a wedge.
Quoit (koit) n. a flat iron ring to be pitched at a
mark;—pl. the game itself;—v.t. to play the

game. (kwon'dam) a. former. Guorum (kwon'dam) a. former. Guorum (kwon'dum) a. a bench of justices; a number for doing business.

Quota (kwo'ta) a. a share or part assigned to each.

Quotable (kwo'ta) b. a. that may be quoted.

Quotation (kwōta'shun) n. a passage cited; naming a price; the price named. Quote (kwōt) v.t. to cite, as the words of another;

name, as a price.

Quoth (kwoth) v. to say; speak; used only in
the phrases quoth I, quoth he.

Quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an) a. occurring daily;—n. a.

fever recurring daily.

Quotient (kwo'shent) n. the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

Rabbet (rab'et) v.t. to pare down the edge of a board for lapping ;-n. a groove in the side of a

Rabbi (rab'i), rab'i) n. a Jewish teacher or doctor of the law. Also Rabbin. Rabbinical (ra-bin')-kal) n. pertaining to rabbins. Rabbit (rab'it) n. a small quadruped of the hare

Rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor-en) n. piece of ground where rabbits burrow and breed

where rations outrow and needs. Rabble (rab'll n. a tumultuous crowd; a mob. Rabid (rab'd) n. furious; mad. Rabidness (rab'd-nes) n. madness; intense bitter-Rabies (rab'b-82) n. canine madness—a disease from which hydrophobia is communicated.

Raccoon (ra-kôôn') n. an American quadruped valued for its fur.

Race (ras) n. a running; trial of speed; a rapid current; progress; a breed; family; a root;

Racehorse (ras'hors) n. a horse kept for running. Raceme (ra'sem) n. a cluster of flowers or fruit

Raceme (ra'sem) n. a cluster of flowers or fruit arranged along a stem. Racial (ra'shal) a. pertaining to a race or breed. Raciness (ra'si-se) the quality of being racy. Rack (racine) and engine of torture; extreme pain; a. victor grate for bay; flying broken clouds; Rackets, Raquet (rak'et) n. a clattering noise; a but used in tennis.

Radius.

Rack-rent (rak'rent) n. rent raised to the utmost.
Racy (ra'si) a. highly flavoured; spirited; piquant.
Radial (ra'di-al) a. pertaining to a ray or radius.
Radiance (ra'di-ans) n. sparkling brightness;
brilliance.
Radiant (ra'di-ant) a. emitting rays of light or
Radiate (ra'di-ait) a. c. emitting rays of light or
Radiate (ra'di-ait) a. to r. it oe mit rays.
Radiation (ra'di-a'shun) n. emission of rays.
Radiator (ra'di-a'shun) n. emission of rays.

Radiator (rā'di-ā-tur) n. a body from which rays

of light or heat emanate. Radical (rad'i-kal) a. original; implanted by nature; thorough; ultra liberal;—n. root of a

word; a democrat. [completely. Radically (rad'i-kal-i) ad. originally; essentially; [completely. Radication (rad-i-kā/shun) n. the process of taking

Radicle (rad'i-kl) n, the part of a seed which be-Radiograph (ra'di-u-graf) n, a photograph taken y means of Röntgen rays.

Radish (rad'ish) n. an annual plant; its root, which is eaten as a salad.
Radius (rā'di-us) n. the semi-diameter of a circle.

Radix (rā'diks) n. a root;-pl. Radices.

Radula (ra'dū-la) n. the lingual ribbon of a mollusc.

Raffle (raf'l) v.t. or i. to dispose of by raffle; engage in a raffle;—n. a kind of lottery.

Raft (raft) n. a float of timber.

Rafters (raf'terz) n.pl. roof-timbers

of a building. Rag (rag) n. a torn piece of cloth; anything rent

or worn out. Ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in) n. a mean fellow.
Rage (rāj) n. violent anger; fury; object of desire;—v.i. to be furious with anger; act or pre-

Statters. vail with violence. Ragged (rag'ed) a. torn into tatters; dressed in Raggedness (rag'ed-nes) n. state of being dressed in rags; irregularity in rocks; unevenness in

Raging (rā'jing) a. furious; violent.

Ragout (ra-goo') n. a highly-seasoned stew of meat and herbs.

ags (ragz) n.pl. worn-out garments.

Raid (rād) n. a hostile incursion; a foray;—v.t. to make a raid upon;—v.t. to go upon a raid.
Rail (rāl) n. a bar of wood or iron;—v.t. to enclose

with rails; to send by rail; -n. a wading bird; with rails; to send by language.

-n. to use abusive language.

Railing (ra'ling) n. insulting language; a series of

Raillery (ra'leri) n. banter; jesting language.

Railway (rail'wa) n. a way laid with iron rails on

[ments. which carriages run.

Raiment (rā'ment) n. clothing in general; gar-Rain (rān) n. moisture falling in drops; -v.t. or i.

to pour or fall in drops.

Rainbow (ran'bō) n. a many-coloured arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays. Rainfall (rān'fawl) n. amount of rain in a give [the rainfall.

place and period place and period.

Rain-gauge (ran'gāj) n. instrument for measuring
Rainy (rā'ni) a. attended or abounding with rain.
Raise (rāz) v.t. to lift; set upright; produce;
breed; grow; excite; recall from death; levy;

swell.

Raisin (rā'zn) n. a dried grape.

Raisin (rā'z)s n. in India, a native prince.

Raike (rak) n. a gardener's tool;—v.t. or t. to level

or collect with a rake;—n. a loose-living man;—
v.t. to incline from the perpendicular.

Rakish (rā'kish) a. loose; debauched.

Raliy (ral'j) v.t. or t. to collect anounce in order

Raliy (ral'j) v.t. or t. to collect anounce strength:

disordered troops; reunite; recover strength; hanter;—n. act of reuniting troops, or of recovering strength; a good-humoured jest.

Ram (ram) n. a male sheep; a mechanical con-

trivance :-v.t. to drive with violence; force in;

Ramble (ram'bl) n. a going from place to place; short walk;—v.i. to rove about; be desultory or incoherent.

Rambler (ram'bler) n. one who rambles. Rambling (ram'bling) a. wandering; desultory;n. irregular excursion.

Ramification (ram-i-fi-kā'shun) n. separating into branches; a branch or division.
Ramiform (ram'i-form) a shaped like a branch.
Ramify (ram'i-fi) v.t. or i. to shoot or separate

into branches. Rammer (ram'er) n. an instrument for driving down; a ramrod. [branches. Ramose, Ramous (rā-mōs, rā/mus) a. full of Ramp (ramp) v.i. to climb, as a plant; leap;

bound;—n. a leap; a spring.

Rampancy (ram'pan-si) a. exuberance of growth.

Rampant (ram'pant) a. overgrowing bounds or

restraint; standing on the hind legs. Rampart (ram'part) n. a wall or mound round a

fortified place. [charge in a gun. Ramrod (ram'rod) n. a rod used to ram down the Ranarium (ra-nā/ri-um) n. a collection of frogs gathered for scientific purposes; the place where such a collection is kept. [sour.

Rancid (ran/sid) a. having a rank smell; musty; Rancidity (ran-sid/1-ti) n. a strong, sour smell; mustiness. Also Rancidness.

Rancour (rang'kur) n. malignity; inveterate [malicious. enmity.

Rancorous (rang'kur-us) a. very spiteful or Random (ran'dum) a. done or uttered by chance; -n. a course without direction or method;

Rang (rang) pret. of Ring. Range (ranj) v.t. or i. to set in a row or in order; pass over; sail near; -n. a row or rank; class;

wandering; room for passing; extent or variety; a rung; a long cooking stove.

Ranger (ran'jer) n. a rover; a sporting dog;

keeper of a park.
Rank (rangk) a. strong-scented; high-tasted;
luxuriant;—n. a line of men; row; degree;
dignity;—v.t. to place in a line;—v.i. to have a

degree of dignity. Rankle (rangk'l) v.t. to become inflamed or violent.

Rankness (rangk'nes) n. luxuriance in growth; grossness; a strong musty taste or smell.

Ransack (ran'sak) v.t. to search narrowly; pillage completely.

Ransom (ran'sum) n. release or the price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy; -v.t. to redeem from captivity by a price.

Ransomer (ran'sum-er) n. one who redeems.

Ransomless (ran'sum-les) a. without ransom.

Rant (rant) n. extravagant language; empty

declamation;—v.i. to rave.

Ranter (ran'ter) n. a boisterous talker or preacher Ranunculus (ra-nun'kū-lus) n. a flowering plant [strike; seize. of several species.

Rap (rap) n. a quick, smart blow;—v.t or i. to Rapacious (ra-pā'shus) a. inclined to plunder; [manner, Rapaciously (ra-pā'shus-li) ad. in a rapacious Rapacity (ra-pas'i-ti) n. disposition to plunder or

make gain. Rape (rap) n. a plant of the turnip family; the oil extracted from its seeds; violation by force. Rapid (rap'id) a. very swift; quick in motion or

Rapidity (ra-pid'i-ti) n. swiftness; velocity; haste. Rapidly (rap'id-li) ad. swiftly; with quick motion. Rapids (rap'idz) n.pl. the part of a river where the bed descends rapidly.

Rapier (ra/pi-er) n. a light sword with a narrow blade used in duels. [pillage.

Rapine (rap'in) n. act of plundering by violence; Rappee (ra-pe') n. a kind of snuff. Rapt (rapt) a. transported in ecstasy.

Rapture (rap'tūr) n. extreme joy; ecstasy.
Rapturous (rap'tūr-us) a. causing rapture.
Rara-avis (rā/ra-ā/vis) n. a rare bird; an un-

common person or thing.

Rare (rār) a. not dense; porous; uncommon; scarce; very valuable; underdone. [bodies. Rarefaction (rā-re-fak'shun) n. expansion of

Rarefy (ra/re-fi) v.t. or i. to make or become thin

or less dense. Rarely (rār'li) ad. seldom; not often.

Rarity (rā/ri-ti, rar'i-ti) n. uncommonness; thinness; something valued for its scarceness.

Rascal (ras'kal) n. a dishonest or worthless fellow;

scoundrel.

Rascality (ras-kal'i-ti) n. conduct of a rascal; Rascally (ras'kal-i) a. worthless; vile. Rase (raz) v. to erase; level; raze. Rash (rash) a. hasty in counsel or action; incautious; headstrong; sudden :-n. an eruption

on the skin. on the skii.

Rasher (rash'er) n. a thin slice of bacon.

Rashly (rash'fi) ad. hastily; adventurously.

Rashness (rash'nes) n. inconsiderate haste.

Rasp (rasp) n. a rough file; a grater; a garden

berry and its fruit ;-v.i. to rub or grate with a

rasp.
Raspberry (raz/ber-i) n. a kind of bramble; a rasp.
Rat (rat) n. a small rodent animal infesting houses, ships, etc.; one who deserts his party or fellow workmen; -v.t. to desert ones party

or associates.

Ratable (ra'ta-bl) a. liable to be taxed or rated.

Ratchet (rach'et) n. a tooth at the bottom of the fusee of a watch to stop it in winding up.

Rate (rat) m, proportion; standard; value; price; class of a ship; move-ment fast or slow; a tax:—v.t. or i. to esti-mate; value; place or be placed in a certain

Ratepayer (rāt'pā-er) n. one who is assessed for poor-rates, etc.

poof-races, etc.

Rather (ran'er) ad. more
willingly; somewhat.
Ratification (rat-i-f-kk'shun) n. the act of sancRatificer (rat'i-fi-er) n. one who sanctions.Ratify (rat'i-fi) n. it to approve and sanction.
Ratio (rā'shi-ō) n. proportion; rate.
Ratio (rā'shi-ō) n. proportion; rate.
Ratio (rā'shi-ō) n. proportion; rate. cess of reasoning.

Ratchet.

Ration (ra'shun) n. allowance of provisions for a Rational (rash'un-al) a. endowed with reason;

agreeable to reason.

Rationale (rash-u-nā'le) n. detailed explanation of the ground or reasons of a fact, truth, prin-

Rationalist (rash'un-al-ist) n. one who is guided

Rationalist (rash/un-ql-ist) n. one who is guided solely by reason in religious opinion.
Rationality (rash-un-ql'i-ti) n. the power of reasoning; reasonableness.
Rationally (rash'un-al-i) ad. in a rational manner.
Ratiline (rat'lin) n. a small rope traversing the shrouds of a ship. Also Rattling.
Ratsbane (rats' bain n. poison for rats.
Rattan, Ratan (ratan') n. a kind of palm; a cane or walking-stick made from it.
Ratting (rat'ing) n. act of deserting a party.
Rattle (rat') n.t. or to clatter;—n. a succession

Rattle (ratf) v.t. or i. to clatter; —n. a succession of sharp sounds; a toy.
Rattlemake (ratf-snak) n. a poisonous snake with bones in the tail which rattle.
Rattling (ratfling) n. succession of sharp sounds.
Rancous (raw kus) a. hoarse; harsh.
Ravage (rav ij) v.t. to lay waste in various ways; sack; pillage; destroy; —n. violent destruction; ruin; plunder.
Rave (rav) v.t. to be delirjous: talk wildty.

Rave (rav'el) v.i. to be delirious; talk wildly;—n.
Ravel (rav'el) v.t. or i. to untwist; entangle; in-

volve; be confused.

Ravelin (rav'lin) n. a detached work in fortifiRavelin (rav'lin) n. a or i. to prey upon; devour
greedily; -n. rapine; -(rav'n) n. a kind of crow;
-a. black. [greedy.

Ravenous (rav'e-nus) a. voracious; rapacious; Ravenously (rav'e-nus-li) ad. with raging hunger. Ravine (ra-vēn') n. a long hollow between hills.

Raving (rā'ving) a. furious.
Ravingly (rā'ving-li) ad, in a raving manner,
Ravingly (ra'ving-li) ad, in a raving manner,
Ravinh (rav'ish) at. to carry away by force;
transport with delight; violate.
Ravishnent (rav'ish-er) n. one who ravishes.
Ravishnent (rav'ish-ment) n. act of ravishing;

Raw (raw) a. not cooked; crude; unmanufactured; not mixed or prepared; undressed; unfinished;

bleak; bare; sore.
Rawhead (raw'hed) n. a terrible apparition with which children used to be frightened; as, rawhead and bloody bones.

rawhead and bloody bones.

Rawness (raw'nes) a state of being raw.

Ray (rs) n. a line of light or heat; intellectual beam; perception; a kind of flat fish;—u.t. to send forth; shoot; streak.

Rayless (ra'les) a. without a ray.

Razor (ra'ley) n. an instrument for shaving.

Razor, bill (ra'ley-bil) n. the razor-billed auk.

Re-, pref, again; over; back.

Reach (rech) v.t. or i. to extend; hand over; arrive at; gain; include;—n. extent; influence; contrivance; straight portion of a stream.

React (re-kt') v.t. or i. to return an impulse; act one upon the other.

Reaction (re-ak'shun) n. counter action or mutual

one upon the other.

Reaction (re-ak'shun) n. counter action or mutual action; backward tendency.

Reactionary (re-ak'shun-ar-i) a. having a backward tendency from reform or progress.

Reactive (re-ak'shu) a. tending to react.

Read (red) v.t or i. to utter aloud written or printed words; peruse; study; learn.

Read (red) pp. perused; versed in books.

Readale (re'd;-bi) a. fit to be read.

Reader (re'd;-bi) a. fit to be read.

Readily (red'i-ii) ad. quickly; with facility; promptly; cheerfully.

Readiness (red'i-nes) n. willingness; preparedness; slacrity.

ness; alacrity.

ness; alacrity.

Reading ire'ding n. perusal; interpretation of a passage; public lecture or recital.

Readjust ire-a-just') n. to adjust again.

Readmission (re-a-d-mish'un) n. second admission.

Readont (re-a-d-mit') n. to adjust again.

Readopt (re-a-d-mit') n. to take up again.

Readopt (re-a-d-mit') n. to deck with fresh ornaments or attractions.

Ready (red'i) n. prepared; willing; near; easy.

Ready-made (red'i-mād) n. made and ready for use. [imaginary; actual.

use.

Real (re'al) a. having positive existence; not Realisation (re-al-i-za'shun) a. act of realising.

Realise (re'al-iz) v.k. or i. to bring into being or act; understand by experience; convert into real property; gain or receive money.

Realism (re'al-izm) a. a philosophical system opposed to nominalism and idealism.

opposed to nominalism and identism.

Realistic (Facilist'ik) a. representing events or scenes as in real life.

Reality (re'al-i-ti) n. certainty.

Reality (re'al-i) ad. in fact; truly.

Reality (re'al-i) ad. in fact; truly.

Reality (re'al-i) n. inmobility of real property.

Ream (rein) n. a bundle of 20 quires, or 480 sheets,

Reanimate (rē-an'i-māt) v.i. to restore to life. Reannex (rē-a-neks') v.t. to annex again. Reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā'shun) n. act of annex-

Reap (rep) v.t. or i. to cut grain with a sickle; gather the crop; receive as a reward for labour,

Reaper (rë'per) n. one who reaps. Reappear (rë-a-pōir') n.t. to appear again. Reappoint (rë-a-point') n.t. to appoint again. Reappointment (rë-a-point'ment) n. a second or

Reappointment (re-a-point ment) n. a second or new appointment.

Rear (rer) n. the part behind; -v.t. to raise; bring up; elevate the fore-legs. [the rear.

Rearguard (rer'gard) n. the body that marches in Rearward (rer'wawrd) n. the rearguard.

Reascend (re-a-send') v.t. to ascend again.

Reason (re'zn) n, the faculty of judging; motive; cause; consideration; just view; moderation; common sense; -n.t. or n.t. or ague; debate.
Reasonable (re'zn-a-bl) a. governed by reason; just; moderate; considerable, a. gereeable to Reasonable re'zn-a-bl-nes) n. agreeable to Reasonable re'zn-a-bl-nes) n. agreeable to reason; moderate company of the reason; moderate re'zn-a-bl-nes) n. agreeably to reason; moderate re'zn-a-bl-nes) n.

Reasoner (re'zn-er) n. one who argues. Reasoning (re'zn-ing) n. act of drawing conclusions from premisses.

Reassign (re-a-surt) v.t. to affirm again. Reassign (re-a-surt) v.t. to transfer back. Reassume (re-a-sunt) v.t. to assume again; resume. Reassure (re-a-shoor) v.t. to assume again; Reassure (re-a-shoor) v.t. to assure again.

Rebaptise (re-bap-tiz') v.t. to baptise a second Rebate (re-bat') v.t. to diminish; deduct for prompt payment;—n. a groove on the edge of a beard; discount. [tion.

Rebatement (re-bat/ment) n. abatement; deduc-Rebel (reb'el) n. one who opposes lawful authority; —a. acting in revolt. [authority. Rebel (re-bel') v.i. to rise in opposition to lawful Rebellion (re-bel'yun) n. open opposition to

Rebellion (no-teague) a engaged in rebellion.
Rebellious (re-bel'yus) a engaged in rebellion.
Rebellious ness (re-bel'yus-nes) n spirit of resistance to lawful authority.
Rebound (re-bound') n to spring back:—n act fusal;—nt to repel.
of springing back.

of springing back.
Rebuff (re-buf) n. a sudden check; repulse; reRebulld (re-buf) n. a sudden check; repulse; reRebulld (re-buld) n.t. to put down with reproof;
chide; check; -n. a direct reproof.
Rebus (re-but) n.t. or i. to oppose by argument;

return an answer.

retuin an answer.

Rebutter (re-but'er) m answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's rejoinder; refutation. [oppose. Recalcitrate (re-kal'si-triti) vi, to kick against; Recall (re-kawl') vi. to call back; revoke; remember;—n revocation. member; —n. revocation. [declaration. Recant (re-kant') v.t. to retract an opinion or Recantation (re-kan-ta-ku)un, act of recanting. Recapitulate (re-ka-pit'ū-lāt) v.t. or t. to repeat in

a summary way. [a recapitulating. Recapitulation (re-ka-pit-u-la/shun) n. a summary:

Recapitulation (re-Appir-u-n shun) n, a summary way. [retaken; -v.t. to retaken a summary way. [retaken; -v.t. to retaken re-kayfur] n, act of retaking; a prize Recapture (re-kayfur) n, act of retaking; a prize Recapture (re-kayfur) n, act of retaking; a prize retaking; a prize Recapture (re-kayfur) n, act of retaking; a prize retaken; and pp. Recapt to cast or mould a second time. [retire.

Recede (re-sed') v.t. or i. to draw back; give back; eceipt (re-set!) n. reception; a writing that something has been received; a recipe;—v.t. to give a writing for something received.

Receivable (re-sē'va-bl) a. that may be received. Receive (re-sēv') v.t. to take what is offered; admit; allow; entertain; contain; take in stolen goods

Receiver (re-se'ver) n. one who receives; a glass vessel used in several chemical processes.

Recency (re'sen-si) n. newness; freshness, Recension (re-sen'shun) n. revising the text of an

old author; the text after revision.

Recent (re'sent) a. new; late; fresh.

Recently (re'sent-like) (ad. newly; lately.

Recentless (re'sent-nes) n. freshness; lateness in

time or origin. [things in. Receptacle (re-sep'ta-kl) n. a place to receive Reception (re-sep'shun) n. act of receiving; ad-

Receptive (re-sep'tiv) a. having the quality of Receptivity (re-sep-tiv'i-ti) n. capacity of receiv-

ing impressions. Recess (ness) n. a withdrawing; retirement; seclusion; niche in a room; period in which parliament or the law courts do not sit.

Recession (re-sesh'un) n. act of ceding back.

Recharge (r-churi) v. b. to attack anow.

Recharter (re-char'ter) v.t. to charter again.

Recheat (re-chet') n. a recall to dogs in hunting:
-v.t. to sound the recheat.

Recherche (re-sher'shā) a sought out with care; Rechoose (re-she'shā) a sought out with care; Rechoose (re-she'oz') v.t. to choose a second time. Recidivate (re-sid'-vxi) v.t. to backslide. Recidivation (re-sid-i-vxi'shon) v. the state of

being a recidivist. Recidivist (residivist) n. a backslider; an habitual criminal; one who has served and is serving a term of imprisonment for crime for

the second time, or oftener.

Recipe (res'1-pe) n. medical prescription; any formula for making up compounds of food,

drink, etc. Recipiency (re-sip'i-en-si) n. act of receiving.
Recipient (re-sip'i-ent) n. one who receives;—a.

receiving resip'ru-kal) a mutual; acting in Reciprocally (re-sip'ru-kal) a d. so that cach affects and is affected by the other.

Reciprocate (re-sip'ru-kāt) v.t. or i. to act by turns; interchange; requite.

Reciprocation (re-sip-ru-kā'shun) v. a giving and

receiving in return.

Reciprocity (res.i-pros'i-ti) n. reciprocal obligation; action and reaction.

Reciprocornous (re-sip-ro-kor'nus) c. having horns

bent like those of a ram.

Recital (re-si'tal) n. repetition of words of another. or of a writing; rehearsal; account; narration. Recitation (res-i-tā'shun) n. act of reciting; a

public reading. Recitative (resitatev') n. a kind of chant:—a. Recite (re-sit') v.t. or i. to read aloud; repeat

from memory; enumerate: narrate.

Reciter (re-si'ter) n. one who recites.

Reck (rek) v.t. or z. to care; mind; heed.

Reckless (rek'les) a. careless of consequences;

Recklessly (rek'les-li) ad. carelessly. [lessness. Recklessness (rek'les-nes) n. heedlessness; care-Reckon (rek'n) v.t. or v. to number; compute;

esteem Reckoner (rek'n-er) n. one who reckons; a book of tables to aid in calculations of moneys and weights

Reckoning (rek'n-ing) n, act of counting; settlement of accounts; bill of charges; estimation; calculation of a ship's position.

Reclaim (re-klam') v.t. to recall; reform; to use, as land.

Reclaimable (re-kla/ma-bl) a that may be re-Reclaimant (re-kla/mant) a one who reclaims. Reclaiming (re-kla/ming) a reclaim; appealing. Reclaiming (re-kla/ma/shura) a. demand for

restoration; recovery. [reclining, Reclination (rek-li-na'shun) n. act of leaning or Recline (re-klin') v.t. or i. to lean back; rest upon;

Recluse (re-klóós') a. living in retirement; solitary;—n. one who lives in retirement from society.

Reclusion (re-klóó'zhun) n. state of retirement. Reclusive (re-klóó'siv) a. affording retirement. Recognisable (rek-ug-ni'za-bl) a. that may be

acknowledged. Recognisance (re-kog'ni-zans) n. a legal bond of obligation taken before a magistrate. [ledge.

Recognisor (re-kog-ni-zgi\*) n. one who gives a legal bond of obligation. [ment; avowal.

legal bond of obligation. [ment; avowal, Recognition (rek-typ-fish un) m. an acknowledg-Recognitor (re-kog'ni-ter) n. one of the jury on an assize.

Recoil (re-koil') v.t. to move or fall back: ... a Recoilment (re-koil'ment) n. the act of recoiling. Recoil (re-koil') v.t. to coin again. [coinage. Recoin (re-koil'n) v.t. to coin again. [coinage. Recoin (re-koil'n)] n. a colning again; new Recoilect (rek'u-lekt) v.t. to recall or bring to

Recontine: (rek-u-leks) v.t. to retail or only memory; collect again.

Recollection (rek-u-lek'shun) n. a recalling;

Recombine (rek-wn-bin') v.t. to begin anew.

Recommendation (rek-u-men-da'shun) n. praising: that which commends to favour.

Recommendatory (rek-u-men'da-tur-i) a.

Recommit (re-ku-mit') v.t. to commit anew.
Recommitment (re-ku-mit'ment) v. a second commitment. Also Recommittal.

Recompense (rek'um-pens) v.t. to give as equivalent for; requite; compensate; remunerate;n. requital; reward.

Reconcilable (rek-un-sī'la-bl) a. that may be ad-

justed or made to agree. [make consistent. Reconcile (rek'un-sil) v.t. to conciliate anew; Reconciliation (rek-un-sil-i-ā/shun) n. renewal of

Recondite (rek'on-dit) a. secret; abstruse; pro-

Reconcitory (re-kon di-tu-ri) n. arrepository. Reconnaissance (re-kon a-sans) n. the examination of a tract of country, usually for warlike pur-

Reconnoitre (rek-un-noi'ter) v.t. to survey. Reconquer (re-kong'ker) v.i. to conquer again;

Reconsider (re kun-sid'er) v.t. to consider again. Reconsideration (rē-kun-sid-er-ā'shun) n. renewed

Reconstruction (re-kun-struk'shun) n. rebuilding;

Reconstruction (re-kun-struk snun) % recullding; forming upon renewed principles.

Reconvey (re-kun-vä/) v.t. to convey back. [[back. Reconveyance (re-kun-vä/ns) n. a transferring Record (re-kord) v.t. to register; enrol. Record (re-kord) n. register; authentic memorial. Recorder (re-kord) n. one who records or keeps fcorder.

Recordership (re-kor'der-ship) n. office of a re-Recount (re-kount') v.t. to relate in detail. Recoup (re-koop') v.t. or i. to recover or make

up for; indemnify. Recourse (re-kors') n. application, as for help; Recover (re-kuv'er) v.t. or i. to regain what was

Recover (re-kuy'ey) v.t. or a to regain what was lost: revive; retrieve; obtain judgment or damages; regain health.

Recoverable (re-kuy'ey-a-bl) a. that may be re-Recovery (re-kuy'ey-i) n. act of recovering.

Recreant (rek're-ant) a. cowardly; mean and false; apostate;—n. a mean-spirited fellow.

Recreate (rek're-āt) v.t. to refresh after labour; amuse:—(rē-kre-āt') v.t. to create or form anew. Recreation (rek-re-ā'shun) n. refreshment

diversion after toil; amusement;—(re-kre-a/-shun) n. a forming anew; new creation. Recreative (rek're-ā-tiv) a. tending to refresh

after labour. Recrement (rek're-ment) n. refuse. [drossy. Recremental (rek-re-men'tal) a. containing refuse; Recriminate (re-krim'i-nāt) v.t. or i. to return an

Recrimination (re-krim-i-nā'shun) n. accusation Recriminative (re-krim'i-nā-tiv) a. retorting ac-[raw or sore. cusation.

Recrudescence (re-króo-des) v.i. to revive; to grow Recrudescence (re-króo-des'ens) v. the state of recurrence of disease; the state of being recrudescent

Recrudescent (re-króð-des'ent) α. breaking out anew; becoming raw and sore again; becoming vigorous again.

Recruit (re-kroot') v.i. to gain new supplies of anything; -v.t. to supply deficiency, as of troops; -n. a new soldier.

Rectangle (rek'tang-gl) n. a right-angled paral-

Rectangular (rek-tang'gū-lar) a. having right Rectification (rek-ti-fi-kā'-

shun) n. act of correcting or refining.

Rectify (rek'ti-fi) v.t. to correct; refine by distil-

Rectangle. Rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'e-ar) a. consisting of right

Rectitude (rek'ti-tud) n. uprightness; integrity.
Rector (rek'ter) n. a minister of a parish; ruler or governor.

Rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al)  $\alpha$ . belonging to a rector. Rectorship (rek'tur-ship) n. the rank or office of a rector.

Rectory (rek'tur-i) n. the mansion of a rector; a Rectum (rek'tum) n. the third of the large intes-Recumbency (re-kum'ben-si) n. a lying down;

Recumbent (re-kum'bent) a. reclining; reposing; Recuperate (re-kū'per-āt) v.i. to recover health.

Recuperative (re-kū'per-ā-tiv) a. pertaining to or tending to recovery

Recur (re-kur') v.i. to resort; return to the mind. Recurrence (re-kur'ens) n. return; resort. Recurrent (re-kur'ent) a. returning at intervals.

Recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si) n. nonconformity Recusant (rek'ū-zant) a. refusing to conform ;n, one who refuses to conform to the established church. [red colour, Red (red) a. of a bright colour, like blood;—n. a Redaction (re-dak'shun) n. arranging in systematic of (re-dak'shun) r.

matic order; digest.
Redan (re-dan') n. a kind of rampart.
Red-deer (red'der) n. the common stag.

Redden (red'n) v.t. or i. to make or grow red;

Reddendum (re-den'dum) n. a clause in a deed, whereby the person granting it reserves to him-self out of the grant some new thing such as rent or service.

Reddish (red'ish) a. somewhat red. Reddition (red isin) a somewhat tear. Reddition (red isin in n. restitution; surrender; Redeem (redem) v.t. to ransom; atone for; rescue; discharge; recover; spend wisely. Redeemable (rede'ma-bi) a. that may be redemed. [Savioux.

deemed.

Redeemer (re-de'mer) n. one who ransoms; the
Redeliver (re-de-liv'er) v.t. to deliver back or
again.

Redemption (re-dem'shun) n. act of redeeming;
Redemptory (re-dem'tur-i) a. serving to reasen.

Also Redemptive.
Red.hot (red'hot) a. heated to redness.
Redintegrate (re-din'ti-grati v.t. to renew.
Redispose (re-dis-pōz') v.t. to dispose or adjust

again. Redness (red'nes) n. the quality of being red.

Redolence (red'u-lens) n. sweetness of scent. Redolent (red'u-lent) a. diffusing a sweet scent. Redouble (re-dub'l) v.t. or i. to increase by doub-

Redoubt (re-dout') n. an outwork in fortifications. Redoubtable (re-dou'ta-bl) a. formidable.
Redound (re-dound') v.i. to conduce; contribute.

Redraft (re-draft') v.t. to draft anew ;-n. a second

Redraw (re-draw') v.t. to draw again. Redress (re-dres') v.t. to set right; relieve from

wrongs, etc.;—n. remedy for wrong.
Redressive (re-dres'iv) a. affording reads
Red-start (red'start) n. a small singing bird.
Red-tape (red'tap) n. tape used in public offices; official routine or formality.

Red-tapism (red-tap'izm) n. adherence to official Reduce (re-dus') v.t. to lower; subdue.
Reduce (re-dus') v.t. to lower; subdue.
Reducible (re-dus'si-bl) a. that may be reduced.
Reduction (re-dus'shun) p. act of reducing; the

bringing of different denominations to one. Reductive (re-duk'tiv) a. having power to reduce. Redundance (re-dun'dans) n. superfluous quan-

Redundant (re-dun'dant) a. exceeding what is

necessary; superfluous in words or figures.

Redundantly (re-dun'dant-li) ad. superfluously.

Reduplicate (re-du'pli-kāt) v.t. to double again; peat often.

doubling. Reduplication (re-du-pli-kš/shun) n. the act of Re-echo (re-ek'o) v.t. or i. to echo back again;—
n. echo of an echo.

Reed (red) n. a hollow, jointed stalk; a musical

Reeded (re'ded) a, covered with reeds; formed with channels or ridges. Reedy (re'di) a. abounding with reeds; sounding

like a reed.

Reef (ref) v.t. or i. to take in and roll up part of a sail; reduce sail; -n. portion of a sail; -n. a chain of rocks near the surface of water. Reefer (re'fer) n. one who reefs; a midshipman. Reefy (re'fi) a. full of reefs. [steam or smokens.]

[steam or smoke, Reek (rek) n. steam; vapour; -v.i. to send forth Reeky (rek) a. soiled with smoke; sending out

Reel (rel) n. a frame to wind yarn or thread on ;-

v.t. or i. to wind; stagger; —n. a lively dance.

Re-elect (re-e-lekt') v.t. to elect again.

Re-election (re-e-lek'shun) n. a second or repeated

Re-eligible (re-el'i-ji-bl) a. capable of being elected Re-embark (re-em-bark') v.t. or i. to embark again. Re-enact (re-en-akt') v.t. to act anew. [a law. Re-enactment (re-en-akt') v.t. to act anew. Re-enactment (re-en-akt'ment) n. the renewal of Re-engage (re-en-gaj') v.t. to engage a second time.

Re-enter (re-en'ter) ut. to enter again.
Re-entrance (re-en'trans) n. act of entering again.
Re-establish (re-es-tab'lish) ut. to establish again.
Re-establishment (re-es-tab'lish-ment) n. act of establishing again. [a block, thimble, etc. Reeve (rev) v.t. to pass the end of a rope through

Reeve (rev) n. a magistrate; head bailiff; a

Re-examine (re-eg-zam'in) v.t. to examine again. Re-export (re-eks-port') v.t. to export what has been imported

Refection (re-fek'shun) n. refreshment; repast. Refection (re-fek'shun) n. refreshing. Refective (re-fek'tuiv) a. refreshing. Refectory (re-fek'tuiv) n. a place for refreshment. Refer (re-fer') v.l. or i. to submit to another; assign; direct to; have recourse; allude; re-assign; direct to; have recourse; allude; re-

Referable (re-fer'a-bl) a. that may be referred. Referee (ref-e-re') n. one to whom something is

referred.

Reference (ref'er-ens) n. act of referring; allusion Reference (ref'er-end'um) n. (1) The submission to the people of a measure which Parliament is desirous of passing, so that the voters may decide whether or not they wish the measure to become law. (2) The submission to a Government for its decision, a proposition made to the ment for its decision, a proposition made to the Government's representative but not covered by his instructions. Referential (ref-e-ren'shal) a that contains a Referrible (re-fer'i-bl) a that may be referred;

Refine (re-fin') v.t. or i. to clear from impurities; polish; grow pure; make nice or subtle distinctions. [purified; polished; polite. Refined (re-find') a. freed from extraneous matter;

Refinement (re-fin'ment) n. act of refining; state of being refined; polish or elegance in manners,

Refiner (re-fi'ner) n. he or that which refines Refining (re-fi'ning) n. act of purifying; minute subtlety in argument or speech. [repair. Refit (re-fit') v.t. or i. to fit out a second time; Reflect (re-flekt') v.t. or i. to throw back; consider

attentively. [given to thought.

attentively.

Reflecting (re-flek'ting) a. throwing back, as light;

Reflection (re-flek'shun) n. act of throwing back;

attentive consideration; reproach.

Reflective (re-flek'tiv) a. throwing back images.

Reflectively (re-flek'tiv)-li ad. by reflection.

Reflector (re-flek'ter) n. one who, or a polished surface that, reflects.

Reflex (re'fleks) a. directed backwards; bent back --n. reflacted light.

Reflex (refless) a. alrected backwards, pent back;—n. reflected light.

Reflexive (re-flek'siy) a. that respects something Reflexively (re-flek'siv-li) ad. in a direction back-

fanew. Reflorescence (re-flo-res'ens) blossoming

Refluence (ref'loo-ens) n. a flowing back.
Refluent (ref'loo-ent) a. flowing back; returning.

Reflux (re'fluks) n. a flowing back of water : ebb.

Reform (re-form') v.t. or i. to form anew; repair; reclaim; amend; become better; improve improvement; correction; any political

change for the better. [amendment. Reformation (ref-ur-mā'shun) n. act of reforming; Reformation (ref-for-mā'shun) n. formation anew.

Reformatory (re-for ma-tur-i) n. an institution for juvenile offenders. Reformer (re-for mer) n. one who promotes reform. Refract (re-frakt') v.t. to break the direct course of Refraction (re-frak'shun) n. deviation of a ray from a direct course. refract

Refractive (re-frak'tiv) a. that has power to Refractoriness (re-frak'tur-i-nes) n. obstinacy. Refractory (re-frak'tur-i) a. perverse; unruly;

obstinate. Refrain (re-fran') v.t. or i. to curb; keep from action; restrain oneself; abstain;—n. words repeated at the end of each verse of a song.

repeated at the end of each verse of a same Refrangibility (re-franj-bili'-ti) n. capability of being refracted. Refrangible (re-fran'ji-bl) a. that may be refracted. Refrash (re-fresh') v.t. to revive; cool; restore;

Refreshing (re-fresh'ing) a. reviving; cooling.
Refreshment (re-fresh'ment) n. act of refreshing;
that which refreshes; food; rest.

Refrigerant (re-frij'er-ant) a. cooling; -n. a cool-

Refrigerant (re-frij'er-ant) a cooling; — a cooling im medicine or application.

Refrigerate (re-frij'er-āt) v.t. to cool.

Refrigeration (re-frij-er-āt) v.n. na cooling.

Refrigeration (re-frij-er-āt) v.n. na air-tight box

for keeping things cool by means of ice.

Refrigeratory (re-frij'er-āt-tur-i) v.n. a ressel for cooling; — a cooling.

Refrige (reffij) v.n. a shelter from danger; strong-hold; asylum; resource; expedient.

Refrigee (ref-ū-je') v.n. one who flees for safety to a foreign power.

Iradiance.

foreign power.

Refulgence (re-ful'jens) n. brilliancy; bright
Refulgent (re-ful'jent) a. casting a bright light;

splendid.

Refund (re-fund') v.t. to pay back; repay; restore.

Refusal (re-fu'zal) n. denial; right of choice;

option.

Refuse (re-fuz') v.t. to deny; reject; -v.i. not to
Refuse (refus) n. waste matter; dregs; -a. worth-

Refuser (re-fu'zer) one who refuses or rejects. Refutable (re-fū'ta-bl) a. that may be refuted. Refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun) n. act of refuting. Refute (re-fat') v.t. to overthrow by argument; prove wrong; disprove.

Regain (re-gan') v.t. to obtain again; recover.

Regala (re-gall ) vs. to obtain again; recover. Regala (re-gall ) a. royal; kingly. Regale (re-gall ) vs. or i. to entertain sumptuously; refresh; delight; feas: refresh; delight; feas: n. refreshment; enter-galla (re-gall a) n. p., ensigns of royalty, as the Regalla (re-gall a) n. p., ensigns of royalty, as the

crown, sceptre, etc.

Regally (re-gal'i-ti) n. royalty.

Regally (re'gal-i) ad. as bents a sovereign.

Regard (re-gard') v.t. to observe; heed; keep;

respect; esteem; consider;—n. attention; respect; esteem; reference.
Regardful (re-gard fool) a. taking notice; heedful; attentive.

Regardless (re-gard'les)  $\alpha$ . heedless; careless; in-Regatta (re-gat'a) n. a race of yachts; any rowing

or sailing match.

Regency (re'jen-si) n. government by a regent. Regenerate (re-jen'g-rat) v.t. to produce anew; renew the moral nature; convert;—a. born again; born of the Spirit.

Regeneration (re-jen-er-ā'shun) n. the new birth; reproduction.

Regenerative (re-jen'er-āt-iv) a. tending to re-

generace.

Regent (re'jent) n. one who governs in the place
of a king; a ruler;—a. ruling. [king.
Regicide (rej'i-sid) n. the killer or killing of a
Regime (rā-zhēm') n. mode of living; form of

government.

Regimen (rej'i-men) n. orderly government; any beneficial regulation; rule of diet. Regiment (rej'i-ment, rej'ment) n. a body of troops under a colonel. [regiment.]

Regimental (rej-i-men'tal) a. belonging to a Regimentals (rej-i-men'talz) n.pl. the uniform of

a regment.
Region (re'jun) n. a tract of land; country.
Register (re'ji-sep') n. a written record; the book
containing it; the keeper of it; an organ stop;
musical compass; a sliding plate in a furnace;
-n.t. to record; enco.
Registrat (re'ji-tran) n. an officer who can
Registration (reji-stra's shun) n. act of weep record;
Registration (reji-stra's shun) n. act of very six levit.

[register is kept.

Registry (rej'is-tri) n. a registering place where a Reglet (reg'let) n. a flat, narrow moulding; a printer's lead.

egnancy (reg'nan-si) n. rule; predominance. Regnant (reg'nant) a. reigning.

Regress (re'gres) n. return; power of returning. Regression (re-gresh'un) n. act of passing back. Regressive (re-gres'iv) a. passing back.

Regret (re-gret') n. pain of mind at something mtoward; sorrow for anything; remorse; repentance; -v.t. to feel sorrow for; grieve for;

Regular (reg'u-lar) a. agreeable to rule; stated; orderly;—n. a soldier of the standing army.

Regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti) n. certain order:

Regularly (reg'u-lar-li) ad. statedly; in due order.
Regulate (reg'u-lät) v.t. to adjust by rule or
method; put in good order.
Regulation (reg-u-la'shun) n. act of adjusting;
prescribed rule.
[regulates.]

prescribed rule. Regulator (reg'ū-lā-tur) n. he or that which Rehabilitate (re-ha-bil'i-tat) v.t. to restore to a former state, right, etc.
Rehabilitation (re-ha-bil-i-tā'shun) n. act of re-

Rehabilitation (re-ha-bil-t-ta'snun) n. acc of re-instating; restoration. recital; preparatory Rehearsal (re-hers'al) n. recital; preparatory Rehearse (re-hers') n. to repeat what has been said; narrate; recite before public exhibition. Reign (rain n. royal authority or government, prevalence; controlling influence;—n.t. to rule, Reigning (ra'ning) n. predominant; prevailing.

Reimburse (rē-im-burs') v.t. to repay. Reimbursement (rē-im-burs'ment) n. repayment. Reimport (rē-im-pōrt') v.t. to import back, as ex-

port goods.

Rein (ran) n. strap of a bridle; leading string; means of governing or restraining;—v.t. to guide by a bridle; restrain.

Reincarnate (re-in-kar'nāt) v.t. to cause to take

possession of a new body.

Reincarnation (re-in-kar-na'shon) n. one of a series in the transmigration of souls; a re-embodiment in flesh.

Reincarnationist (rē-in-kar-nā'shon-ist) n. one who believes the doctrine of reincarnation.
Reindeer (ran'der) n. an animal of the deer kind.
Reinfect (re-in-fekt')

v.t. to infect again Reinforce (re-in-fors') v.t. to strengthen with new force.

Reinforcement (re-infors'ment) n. additional supply of troops or ships. Reins (rānz) n.pl. the kidneys; the inward

parts. Reinsert (rē-in-sert') v.t. to insert again. Reinspection (re-in-

spek'shun) n. a second inspection. Reinstate (re-in-stat')

v.i. to replace in possession or in a former state Reinstatement (re-in-stat/ment) n. a placing in a former state.

Reindeer.

Reinsurance (re-in-shoor'ans) n. insurance of property already insured

Refinsure (rein-short) v.t. to insure a second time. Refinsure (rein-sect) v.t. to invest anew. Iment. Reinvestment (rein-vest/ment) v.a. a new invest-Reinvigorate (rein-vigurat) v.t. to give new strength to; reanimate. Irepublication.

strength to; reanimate. [republication. Reissue (rē-ish'ū) v.t. to issue a second time;—n.

strength to; realmate.
Reissue (reish'q) v.l. to issue a second time;—n.
Reiter (ri'ter) n. a mounted trooper.
Reiterate (rei'terath) v.l. to do or say again and
again; repeat frequently.
Reiteration (rei-tera'shum) n. act of reiterating.
Reiterative (rei'tera'shum) n. act of reiterating.
Reiterative (rei'tera'shum) n. act of reiterating.
Reiterative (rei'tera'shum) n. act of reiterating.
Rejeat (rei-jek'shum) n. act of adam, dong. (2) III.
Grammar, a word expressing repeated action.
Rejeat (re-jek'shum) n. act of rejeating.
Rejoic (re-jek'shum) n. act of rejeating.
Rejoic (re-jois') n. or s. to be glad; exult;
gladden; cheer.
Rejoicing (re-jois'ing n. expression of joy.
Rejoicingly (re-jois'ing li) ad. with joy.
Rejoin (re-join') v.l. or s. to join again.
Rejoinder (re-join') v.l. or t. to join again.
Rejoinder (re-joi') v.l. ocxamine or try again.
Rejuvenate (re-joo'ven-at) v.l. to render young
again.

[young again. Rejuvenescence (rē-jóó-ven-es'ens) n. a being Rekindle (rē-kin'dl) v.t. to kindle again. Relapse (re-laps') v.t. to fall back; return to a

former state: -n. a falling back. [refer. Relate (re-lat/) v.t. or i. to tell; narrate; ally; Relation (re-lat/shun) n. act of relating; any connection established; kindred.

Relational (re-la'shun-al) α, having relation.

Relationship (re-la'shun-ship) n. state of being

Relative (rel'a-tiv) a. having relation;—n. one allied by blood; that which relates to something else. [thing else. Relatively (rel'a-tiv-li) ad. with relation to some-Relax (re-laks') v.t. or i. to slacken; remit in

effort, attention, or severity; make or become Relaxation (re-lak-sā'shun) n. a slackening; re-lief from laborious or painful duties.

Relaxative (re-lak'sa-tiv) a. tending to relax.
Relay (re-la') n. a supply of horses at the stages of a journey; anything laid up in store;—v.t. to lay again.

Release (re-les') v.t. to free from restraint, obligation, pain, grief, etc.; discharge; relinquish;—
n. setting free; discharge; a quit-claim.
Relegate (rel'e-gat) v.t. to despatch; to send into

Relegate (rel'e-gat) v.t. to despatch; to send more scrile; to banish.
Relegation (rel-e-ga'shun) n. exile.
Relent (re-lent') v.t. to soften in temper; yield to Relentless (re-lent'les) a. unmoved by pity.
Relevancy (rel'e-ya-ns') n. state of being relevant.
Relevant (rel'e-yant) a. bearing on the point or the point of the property of the property

Relevant (ref -yant) a. Oceaning in the point of purpose; pertinent. Reliability (re-li-a-bil'i-ti) n. state or quality of Reliable (re-li'a-bi) a. that may be relied on or trusted; trustworthy. Reliance (re-li'ans) n. trust; dependence. Relic (rel'ik) n. remains of a dead body; any memorial of the dead. [being reliable.

Relict (rel'ikt) n. a woman left a widow.
Relief (re-lef') n. alleviation of pain or evil; aid;
support; relief from a military post; relievo.

Relievable (re-le'va-bl) a that may be relieved.
Relieve (re-le'v) at to ease; help; mitigate; release; redress; set off by contrast.
Relieve (re-le'vö, rel-ya'vö) a prominence of

figures in sculpture or painting.

Religion (re-lij'un) n. a system of faith and wor-ship; pious practice. Religionism (re-lij'un-izm) n. practice of or ad-herence to religion.

Religionist (re-lij'un-ist) n. one devoted Religious (re-lij'us) a. pertaining to religion; sacred; pious; godly; conscientious. [exactly. Religiously (re-lij'us-li) ad. piously; sacredly;

Relinquish (re-ling kwish) v.t. to withdraw from ;

give up; quit.

Relinquishment (re-ling'kwish-ment) n. act of
Reliquary (rel'i-kwer-i) n. a small chest or casket
for holding relics. (or animals. teliquiæ (re-lik'wi-ē) n.pl. fossil remains of plants

Relish (rel'ish) n. a pleasing taste; flavour :-v.t. to give flavour to; like the taste of; enjoy;—v.t. exite have a pleasant flavour. Relishable (rel'ish-a-bl) a. that may be relished. Reluctance (re-luk'tan), n. unwillingness.

Reluctant (re-luk'tant) a. averse to; granted unwillingly. Reluctantly (re-luk/tant-li) ad. with unwilling-Rely (re-li') v.t. to rest or confide in; depend on. Remade (re-mād') pret and pp. of Remake. Remain (re-mān') v.t. to stay behind; continue;

be left; last. Remainder (re-mān'der) n. anything left. Remains (rē-mānz') n.pl. what is left; relics.

Remake (re-mak') v.t. to make anew. [recommit. Remand (re-mand') v.t. to send back in custody; Remanent (rem'a-nent) a. remaining,

Remark (re-mark') v.t. or i. to take notice of; observe; express in words; animadvert; -n. notice; observation; casual expression.

Remarkable (re-mar'ka-bl) a. extraordinary; distinguished. worthy of note:

Remarkably (re-marka-bli) ad. in a remarkable manner or degree.

Remarry (re-mar'i) v.t. to marry again.
Remediable (re-mar'di-a-bl) a. capable of remedy.
Remedial (re-mar'di-a-l) a. affording remedy. Remediless (rem'e-di-les) a. admitting no cure;

without remedy.

Remedy (rem'e-di) n. that which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil;—n.t. to cure; remove; repair. Remember (re-mem'ber) v.t. to have or keep in mind; keep sacred; celebrate.

Remembrance (re-mem'brans) n. power of membering; memory; recollection; memorial. Remembrancer (re-mem'bran-ser) n. a recorder;

officer of the exchequer; memento; memorial.

Remind (re-mind') v.t. to put in mind; bring to recollection or consideration. Reminder (re-min'der) n. one who or that which Reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens) n. recollection; any suggestion of the past; narrative of past per-

sonal experience to mind. Reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent) a. inclined to call Remiss (re-mis') a. slack; negligent.

Remissible (re-mis'i-bl) a. that may be remitted.

Remission (re-mish'un) n. pardon; diminution of

Remissly (re-mis'li) ad. negligently; carelessly. Remissness (re-mis'nes) n. negligence. Remit (re-mit') v.t. or i. to send money; forgive;

relax; refer; abate.

Remittal (re-mit'al) n. a giving back.

Remittance (re-mit'ans) n. act of remitting money

in payment; sum transmitted. Remittent (re-mit'ent) a. increasing and abating Remnant (rem'nant) n. what is left;—a. remaining. Remodel (re-mod'el) v.t. to model anew.

Remolten (re-mol'ten) a. melted again.

Remonstrance (re-mon'strans) n. expostulation; [monstrates. Remonstrant (re-mon'strant) n. one who re-Remonstrate (re-mon'strat) v.i. to urge reasons

against : expostulate.

against; exposedates. Remora (rem'u-ra) n. the sucking fish. Remordency (re-mor'den-si) n. compunction. Remorse (re-mors') n. pain or reproach of con-

compunction Remorseful (re-mors fool) a. full of a sense of guilt.

Remorseless (re-mors les) a. unpitying. Or time; Remorseless (re-mors les) a. unpitying. Or time; allen; slight; not primary. allen; slight; not primary. allen; slight; not primary. allenseless (re-morth) ad. at a distance; in a slight Remoterses (re-morthes) n. state of being remote;

Remould (re-mold') v.t. to mould or shape anew.

Remount (re-mount') v.t. or i. to reascend. Removable (re-moo'va-bl) α. that may be removed.

Removal (re-moo'val) n. act of moving from a place. [change of place; step. Remove (re-moov) v.t. or i. to change place;—a. Remunerate (re-mu'ne-rat) v.t. to recompense for any act

for any act. [recompense. Remuneration (re-mū-ne-rā/shun)

Remunerative (re-mū'ne-rā-tiv) a. fitted to remunerate; lucrative. Renaissance (re-nā'sans) n revival of arts and

letters in the 15th century; noting a style in art more florid than the classic of ancient Greece

Renal (re'nal) a. pertaining to the kidneys. Renascence (re-nas'ens) n. the process of being born again; the Renaissance, which see.

Renascent (re-nas'ent) a. growing again. Rencounter (ren.koun'ter) n. a sudden or casual combat; clash;—v.t. or t. to meet; clash.

Rend (rend) v.t. [pret. and pp. Rent] to split; tear

asunder. Render (ren'der) v.t. or i. to return; restore; make up and deliver; translate; perform;

make up and denver; translate, periodic, platter roughly; yield.

Rendering (ren'dering) n. act of returning; a version; rough plastering.

Rendezvous (rang'da-voo) n. a place of meeting; a meeting appointed;—n.t. or t. to assemble, as

Rendition (ren-dish'un) n. a giving back; sur-render; translation; performance of a part,

song, or the like. from his party. Renegade (ren'e-gad) n. an apostate; deserter Renew (re-nu') v.t. or i. to make new; restore;

begin again; repeat; grant or accept a new money bill; regenerate. Renewable (re-na'a-bl) a. that may be renewed.

Renewal (re-nu'al) n. act of renewing; restoration; regeneration.

Renewer (re-nd'er) m one who renews.

Rennet (ren'et) n the concreted milk found in the stomach of a calf; a kind of apple.

Renounce (re-nouns') v.t. to disown; cast off

Renouncement (re-nouns'ment) n. act of renounc-

Renovate (ren'u-vāt) v.t. to renew. Renovation (ren-u-vā'shun) n. renewal.

Remova (re-noun') m, renewat.

Remova (re-noun') m, men; celebrated.

Rent (rent) pret, of Rend, torn asunder;—n, a
fasure; tear; money received or paid for the
use of property;—b. or t. to let or occupy by use of property; -n. or , to tee
payment of rent; lease.
Rentable (ren'ta-bl) a. that may be rented.
Rental (ren'ta-l) n. annual amount of rents; rent-

flet on rent. Renter (ren'ter) n. tenant or occupier of property Renter (ren'ter) v.t. to sew finely or artfully; fine-draw.

Rent-roll (rent'rol) n. a list of rents and tenants. Renunciation (re-nun-si-ā'shun) n. act of disown-

ing; rejection; refusal. [tion anew. Reorganisation (rē-or-gan-i-zā/shun) n. organisa-Reorganise (re-or ganis) v.t. to organise anew. Rep (rep) v. a dress stuff with a corded surface. Repaid (re-pād/) pret. of Repay. Repair (re-pār') v.t. to mend; to refit;—v.t. to go;

to resort;—a mending; patching; restoration.

Repairer (re-pār'er) a. one who repairs.

Reparatio (rep'a-rā-bi) a. that may be repaired.

Reparation (rep-a-rā'shun) a. restitution; amends.

Reparative (re-par'a-tiv, rep'a-ra-tiv) a. amending defects;—n. that which makes amends. Repartee (rep-ar-te') n. a smart reply; witty retort. [taken: a meal.

Repast (re-past') n. act of taking food; food Repatriate (re-pat'ri-at) v.t. to establish in one's

native country, as after exile. Repay (re-pā') v.t. to pay back; recompose Repayable (re-pā'a-bl)  $\alpha$ . that is to be repaid.

Repayment (re-pa'ment) n. act of repaying; thing

Repeal (re-pel') u.t. to revoke by authority; abrogate;—n. revoking; annulling. Repealable (re-pel'g-bl) a. that may be repealed. Repealer (re-pel'g-n) one who advocates dissolution of the union between Great Britain and

Repeat (re-pēt') v.t. or i. to do or speak again; recite; quote from memory; strike the hours;

recur.

Repeatedly (re-je'ted-li) ad. frequently.

Repeater (re-je'ter) a, one who or that which repeats; a watch that strikes the hours.

Repel (re-jel') v.t. to drive back; resist,

Repellency (re-je'l'on-si) a, quality that repels.

Repellent (re-pent') v.t. or i. to feel sorrow for something done or left undone; remember with sorrow; change and amend one's ways.

Repent (re'ent) v. creeping as a plant.

Repent (rep'ent) a creeping as a plant.
Repentance (re-pen'tans) n. sorrow for sins;

Repentant (re-pen'tant) a. sorrowful for sin; contrite; sorry for; expressing sorrow; -n. a peni-

Repeople (re-pt'pl) v.t. to supply anew with inhabi-Repercolation (re-per-ko-lation) v. in pharmacy, the successive application of the same percolat-ing medium to different portions of the substance to be percolated.

to be percolated.

Repercussion (re-per-kush'un) n, act of driving Repercussive (re-per-kus'iv) n, beating back.

Repertory (rep'er-tu-ri) n, place where things are kent.

Rept: a magazine.

Reperusal (re-pe-nt'zd) n, a second perusal.

Reperusal (re-pe-nt'zd) n, that part of a recurring decimal which repeats indefinitely, as in 28571425714 ...)

Repetition (rep-e-tish'un) n. act of repeating.
Repine (re-pin') v.i. to fret oneself; grieve at.
Replace (re-plas') v.t. to put again in its place;

substitute,

Replant (re-plant') v.t. to plant again. Replenish (re-plen'ish) v.t. to fill again: supply. Replete (re-ple't') a. full; completely filled. Repletion (re-ple'shun) n. superabundant full-

ness.

Repletive (re-ple'tiv) a. replenishing. [plevied.
Repleviable (re-plev'i-a-bl) a. that may be reReplevin (re-plev'in) n. a writ to recover goods
foatl.

distrained. Replevy (re-plev'i) v.t. to set at liberty on security;
Replica (rep'li-ka) n. a copy of a picture made by
the artist of the original.

the artist of the original. Replicate (rep-1i-ka') a folded back or down. Replication (rep-1i-ka'shun) m, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea. Replier (re-pli'er) m. one who answers. Reply (re-pli'y) m. to answer;—n. return in words;

Report (re-port') v.t. or i. to return as an answer; circulate publicly; take notes of and write for the press;—n. a formal or official statement;

the press;—A. a format or omenal statement; rumour; repute; explosive sound. Reporter (re-por'ter) n. one who reports. Reposal (re-po'za) n. act of reposing. Repose (re-po'za) n. act of reposing. Repose (re-po'za) n. t. to lay at rest; place in trust; —n. t. to rest upon; if estill;—n. rest; sleep. Reposits (re-poz'ib) n. t. to lodge for safety. Repository (re-poz'ib) n. a place where things

are stored

Reprehend (rep-re-hend') v.t. to blame. [sure. Reprehensible (rep-re-hen'si-bl) a. deserving cen-Reprehensibly (rep-re-hen'si-bli) ad, in a repre-hensible manner.

Reprehension (rep-re-hen'shun) n. reproof; blame. rehensive (rep-re-hen'siv) a. containing re-roof. [stand for; act for.

proof.

Represent (rep-re-zent') v.t. to show; personate;
Representation (rep-re-zen-ta'shun) n. act of
representing; thing represented; likeness;
exhibition; appearance for another.
Representative (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv) a. exhibiting
likeness;—n. one acting for another.

Representatively (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv-li) ad, by sub-

Schulon.

Sepress (re-pres') v.t. to put down; subdue.

Repressible (re-pres'i-bl) a. that may be repressed.

Repression (re-pres'in) n. at of repressing.

Repressive (re-pres'iv) a. tending to repress.

Reprieve (re-pres') v.t. to respite for a time;—n.

respite after sentence of death.

respite after sentence of death.

Reprimand (rep'ri-mand) n. reproof for a fault ;—
v.t. to chide; reprove.

Reprint (rē-print') v.i. to print again; print a new

Reprint (re'print) n. a new impression.
Reprisal (re-pri'zal) n. seizure by way of retaliation; that which is seized.

Reproach (re-proch') v.t. to blame or censure severely; upbraid;—n. censure; cause or object of blame or disgrace. [proach.

of blame or disgrace.

Reproachable (re-prochabl) a, deserving reReproachful (re-proch'fool) a, opprobrious.

Reproachful (re-proch'fool) ad, with reproach.

Reprobate (rep'ru-bat) a, lost to virtue;—a, one
abandoned to sin;—(rep'ru-bat) a, t, to disapprove; reject.

prove; reject.

Reprobation (rep-ru-bi/shun) n. rejection; conReproduce (re-pru-dus') v.t. to produce anew.

Reproduction (re-pru-duk'shun) n. a producing

Reproductive (re-pru-duk'tiv) a. producing again.
Reprod (re-proof) n. censure expressed.
Reprovable (re-proo'va-bl) a. worthy of reproof;

Reproval (re-prôó'val) n. reproof.
Reprove (re-prôó'val) n. to censure to the face;
rebuke; reprimand. [blames.
Reprover (re-prôó'ver) n. one who reproves or
Reptile (re-ptil) a. creeping; grovelling;—n. a
creeping animal.

creeping animal.

Reptilian (rep-til'i-an) a. pertaining to reptiles.

Reptillan (rep-til'i-an) a. a state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.

Republican (re-publ'ii-kan) a. pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic, no one who prefers a republic.

Republicanise (re-publ'i-kan-iz) a. to convert to Republicanism (re-publ'i-kan-iz) a. system of the public are republicanism (re-publ'i-kan-iz) a. system of the public are republicanism (re-publ'i-kan-iz) a. system of the public area republicanism (re-public area republic area republic area republicanism (re-public area republicanism (re-public area republic area republicanism (re-public area republic area republicanism (re-public area republic area republic area republicanism (re-public area republic area republic area republicani

republican government. (cation; reprint. Republication (re-pub-li-ka'shun) n. a new publication (re-pub-li-ka'shun) n. a new publication (re-pub'ish) vt. to publish anew. Repudlist (re-pu'di-at) vt. to disavow; divorce;

reject; disclaim. [ing; divorce. Repudiation (rē-pū-di-ā/shun) n. act of disclaim-Repugnance (re-pug'nans) n. unwillingness.

Repugnance (re-pug'nane) n. unwillingness.
Repugnant (re-pug'nant) a. contrary; adverse;
distasteful. (re-pug'nant) a. contrary; adverse;
distasteful. (re-pug'nant) ad. in an adverse
Repulse (re-puls') n. a check in advancing; refusal:—vt. to repel; beat off.
Repulselses (re-pulses) a. that cannot be reRepulsion (re-pulshun) n. the act of driving back.
Repulsive (re-pulsiv) a. forbidding; cold; reserved.
Repulsive (re-pulsiv-nes) a. quality of heing.

Repulsiveness (re-pul'siv-nes) n. quality of being

Reputable (re-pur-than) v.t to buy back. Reputable (rep'u-ta-bl) a. of good repute. Reputableness (rep'u-ta-bl-nes) n. quality of being

reputable. Reputably (rep'u-tg-bli) ad. with credit. Reputation (rep-u-ta'shun) n. general estimation; good name; honour derived from public esteem. Repute (re-put') v. t. to hold in estimation; think; -n. established opinion; estimate; good characteristics.

acter.
Reputed (re-pu'ted) a. reckoned.
Reputedly (re-pu'ted-li) ad. in the general regard.
Request (re-kwest) nt. to ask carnestly; entreat;
—n. petition; prayer; desire; demand.
Requicken (re-kwik'n) nt. to revive; reanimate.
Requiem (re-kwik-m) n. a hymn or prayer for the

Requirable (re-kwīr'a-bl) a. that may be required.
Require (re-kwīr') v.t. to make necessary; ask as
a right; demand; exact; need.

Requirement (re-kwir'ment) n. demand; thing

Requisite (rek'wi-zit) a. required; necessary:—
n. that which is necessary; anything indispensn. th

Requisition (rek-wi-zish'un) n. act of requiring; demand; a written request; quota of supplies demanded;—v.t. to lay a demand for supplies. Requital (re-kwit'st) v.t. to recompense; pay back in Reredos (re'dos) n. screen behind the altar; or-

namental screen. Rereward (rer'wawrd) n. rearguard.

Rescind (re-sind') v.t. to appeal.
Recission (re-sizh'un) n. act of abrogating.

Recission (re-sizh un) n. act of antagawer; edict;
Rescript (re'skript) n. official answer; edict;
decree. Rescriptive (re-skrip'tiv) a. having power to de-Rescue (res'ki) v.t. to deliver from danger or con-finement;—n. deliverance from arrest or danger; forcible release.

Research (re-serch') n. diligent inquiry. Reseat (re-set') n.t. to seat again. Reseize (re-set') v.t. to seize again. Resemblance (re-zem'blans) n. likeness.

[pare. Resemble (re-zem'bl) v.t. to be like; liken; com-Resemt (re-zent') v.t. to be angry at; take ill. Resentful (re-zent'fool) a. apt to resent.

Resentful (re-zent'fool) a. apt to resent.

Resentment (re-zent'ment) n. sense of injury or
acceptance again and ager. [a proviso.] affront; continued anger. [a proviso. Reservation (rez-er-vā/shun) n. act of reserving;

n. that which is kept back; coldness; concealment; caution. [cautious.

Reserved (re-zerved') pp, withheld; -a, not frank; Reservedly (re-zerved-li) ad, with reserve; coldly. Reservedly (re-zerved-v) n, a large eistern. Reset (re-set') v.t, to set again, as a jewel, plant,

residence (rez'i-dens) n. a place of abode.

Residence (rez'i-dens) n. a place of abode.

Residency (rez'i-dens) n. the official dwelling of

Residency (rez'i-den-si) n. the officiar awening of a government officer.

A government officer.

Resident (rez'i-dent) n. dwelling; living;—n. one who dwells in a place.

Residual (re-zid'0-a) a. left after a part is taken.

Residuary (re-zid'0-a-ri) a. pertaining to or receiving the remainder.

Residue (rez'i-dū) n. remainder, or what is left.

Residuum (re-zid'ū-um) n. that which remains;

Resign (re-zīn') v.t. to give up in a formal manner. Resign (rē-sīn') v.t. to sign again. Resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun) n. act of resigning;

quiet submission. [God. Resigned (re-zind') a. submissive to the will of Resignee (re-zi-ne') n. party to whom anything is

[an eng Resile (re-zil') v.i. to start back; withdraw from Resilience (re-zil'i-ens) n. a recoil.

Resilient (re-zil'i-ent) a. leaping back. [the pine. Resin (rez'in) n. an inflammable substance from Resinous (rez'in-us) a. containing resin.

Resist (re-zist') v.t. or i. to act in opposition to;

withstand; oppose.

Resistance (re-risi'tans) n act of resisting; operations (re-risi'tant) n he or that which resists.

Resistability (re-zis-ti-bil'i-ti) n the quality of

resisting. Resistible (re-zis'ti-bl) a. that may be resisted. Resistibes (re-zis'ti-bl) a. that cannot be withstood. Resoluble (rez'u-li-bl) a. that may be dissolved. Resoluble (rez'u-lit-bl) a. that may steadiness and Resolutely (rez'u-lit-bl) ad. with steadiness and

Resolution (rez-u-lū'shun) n. act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.

Resolvable (re-zol'va-bl) a. that may be resolved.

Resolve (re-zolv) u.t. to separate component parts; analyse; -v.t. to determine; -n. fixed purpose. Resolvent (re-zolv) u.t. to that which causes [or sounds

Resonance (rez'u-nans) n. a reverberation of sound

Resonant (rez'u-nant) α. echoing back.

Resort (re-zort') v.i. to have recourse; repair; go;—n. concourse of people; place of habitual meeting; recourse. Resound (re-zound') v.t. or i. to sound back; echo.

Resource (re-sors') n. any source of aid or support; expedient; -pl. means of any kind; pecuniary means.

means, Respect (re-spekt') v.t. to regard with esteem; relate to;—n. regard to worth; deference; relation; reference. [of deserving respect. Respectability (re-spek-ta-bil/4-til n. the quality Respectable (re-spek'ta-bil a. worthy of respect. Respectably (re-spek'ta-bil) a.d. so as to merit

Respected (re-spek'ted) a. held in estimation.
Respecter (re-spek'ter) n. one who respects.
Respectful (re-spekt'fool) a. full of respect. Respectfully (re-spekt fool-i) ad. with respect.
Respective (re-spek'tiv) a. having relation to;

particular Respectively (re-spek'tiv-li) ad. as relating to each,

Respirable (re-spir'a-bl) a. that may be breathed. Respiration (res-pi-rā'shun) n. act of breathing. Respirator (res'pi-rā-ter) n. an instrument of fine

wire for covering the mouth to protect weak lungs from cold.

Respiratory (re-spir'a-tu-ri, res'pi-rā-tu-ri) a. serving for respiration.

Respire (re-spir') v.t. or i. to breathe.

Respire (res'pit) n. delay; interval of rest; suspension of punishment; -v.t. to suspend execution; delay.

Resplendency (re-splen'den-si) n. brilliant lustre. Resplendent (re-splen'dent) a. bright; splendid; shining

Respond (re-spond') v.t. to answer; reply;—n. a short anthem.

Respondent (re-spon'dent) n. an answerer in an

action;—a. answering to;—n. answering to;—n. answering to;—n. answering to;—n. answer of the people to the priest. Response (re-spons) n. an answer; reply. Response (interpretable of the people of t

answer or pay. Responsible (re-spon'si-bl) a. liable to account;

accountable; answerable Responsibly (re-spon'si-bli) ad. in a responsible manner.

Responsions (re-spon'shuns) n. the first examination at Oxford; Little-go. Responsive (re-spon'siv) a. answering; correspon-

Responsory (re-spon'su-ri) a. containing an answer;—n. an answer.

Rest (rest) n. quiet; peace; sleep; a pause; that which is left; the others; undivided profits in a bank balance;—n.t to be quiet; sleep; lean on; come to an end;—n.t. to place on a support; staurant (res'to-rang) n. an eating-house.

Restaurateur (res-tō'ra-ter) n. the keeper of an

Restiful (rest fool) a. giving rest; being at rest.
Restiful (rest fool) a. giving rest; being at rest.
Restivution (rest-it-it shun) m. act of restoring.
Restive (rest tiv) a. unwilling to go; obstinate.
Restiveness (res tiv-nes) m. obstinate reluctance.
Bestless (rest les) a. volid of rest; unsettled; un-

Restlessly (rest'les-li) ad. unquietly.
Restlessness (rest'les-nes) n. uneasiness of body or

Restorable (re-stor'a-bl)  $\alpha$ . that may be restored. Restoration (res-tu-ra/shun) n. renewal; recovery. Restorative (re-stor'a-tiv) a. that tends to renew; -n. that which restores.

Restore (re-stör') v.t. to bring back; give back; revive; recover; resuscitate; re-establish.

Restrain (re-stran') v.t. to check; repress; hold

Restrainable (re-stra/na-bl) a. that may be re-

Restraint (re-strant') n. that which restrains; a

Restrict (re-strikt') v.t. to limit; restrain; confine. Restriction (re-strik'shun) n. limitation. Restrictive re-strik'tiv)  $\alpha$ . restraining. Restringency (re-strin'jen-si) n. power of con-

Restringent (re-strin'jent) a. astringent. Result (re-zult') v.i. to follow as a consequence; issue in ;-n. consequence; conclusion; decision.

Resultant (re-zul'tant) a resulting from com-bination;—n. effect of two or more forces. Resumable (re-zu'ma-bl) a, that may be resumed. Resume (re-zu'm') v.t. to take back or up; begin

Resumption (re-zu-mā') n. a summing up; summary.
Resumption (re-zum'shun) n. act of resuming.
Resurrection (rez-u-rek'shun) n. revival from the

grave; the future state.
Resuscitate (re-sus'i-tāt) v.t. to revive. Resuscitation (re-sus-i-tā'shun) n. act of resuscitat-

Resuscitative (re-sus'i-tā-tiv) a. reviving. Retail (re-tal') vt. to sell in small quantities; re-

port, as news:—(re'tāi) n. small sales. Retailer (re-tā'ler) n. one who sells in small

quantities

Retain (re-tan') v.t. to keep in possession, or in pay. Retainable (re-ta'na-bl) a. that may be retained. Retainer (re-tā'ner) n. one who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel. Retake (re-tak') v.t. to take again. Retakiate (re-tal'i-āt) v.t. or i. to return like for

like; repay.

Retaliation (re-tal-i-ā/shun) n. return of like for

like. Retaliative (re-tal'i-ā-tiv) a. giving like for like.

Also Retaliatory.
Retard (re-tard') v.t. to keep back; delay; hinder.
Retch (re-ch) v.t. to make an effort to vomit. Retention (re-ten'shun) n. act of retaining

memory; restraint. Retentive (re-ten'tiv) a. having power to retain;

tenacions Retentively (re-ten'tiv-li) ad. with a firm hold of

memory. [ing. Retentiveness (re-ten'tiv-nes) n. power of retain-Reticence (ret'i-sens) n. concealment by silence. Reticeht (ret'i-sent) a. concealing by silence;

close; reserved.

Reticular (re-tik'ū-lar) a. having the form of a net Reticulate (re-tik'ū-lāt) a. made of or resembling

network. Reticulation (re-tik-u-lā'shun) n. network. Reticule (ret'i-kul) n. a network bag; lady's bag. Retiform (re't-i-form) a. having the form of a net. Retina (ret'i-na) n. one of the coats of the eye resembling network;—pl. Retimas of the eye

Retirue (ret'i'nt) n. a train of attendants.
Retirue (re-tir') n. t. or i. to retreat; withdraw.
Retired (re-tird') a. withdrawn.
Retirement (re-tir'ment) n. act of living in

seclusion

Retort (re-tort) v.t. or i. to throw back; re-turn; answer sharply; n. a sharp and witty re-ply; a chemical vessel for distillation.

Retouch (re-tuch') v.t. to improve by new touches.

Retrace (rē-trās') v.t. to trace

Retract (re-trakt') v.t. or i. to Retort.
take back; recall; recant.
Retractable (re-trak'ta-bl) a. that may be recalled. Retractible (re-trak'ti-bl) a. that may be drawn Retractile (re-trak'til) a. capable of being drawn

Retort.

Retraction (re-trak'shun) n. recantation.

Retractive (re-trak tiv) a. withdrawing. Retreat (re-tret) n. a retiring; place of privacy; shelter; withdrawal of tropp; signal to with-draw;-v.t. or t. to draw back; retire.

Retrench (re-trensh') v.t. or i. to lessen; curtail; Retrenchment (re-trensh'ment) n. a cutting off;

reduction; inner work of a fort.

Retribute (re-trib'ut) v.t. to pay back.

Retribution (ret-ri-bū'shun) n. repayment; re-Retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv) a. rewarding or punish-

Retrievable (re-tre'va-bl) a. that may be re-

trieved. Retrieve (re-trev') v.t. to recover; regain.

Retrievement (re-trev'ment) n. act of retrieving; retrieval.

Retriever (re-tre'ver) n. a kind of dog that picks up game. Retroact (re-tro-akt') v.i. to act backward or in

Retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shun) n. action in return.

Retrocede (re'tro-sed) v.t. to grant back ;-v.i. to go back; retire.
Retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'un) n. act of going or of

ceding back.

Retrofler (re'trō-fleks) a. bent backward.
Retrograde (re'trō-grād, re'trō-grād) a. going
backward;—v.i. to go backward.
Retrogression (re-trō-gresh'un) n. a going back-

Retrogressive (rē-trō-gres'iv) a. moving backward. Retrospect (ret'rō-spekt, rē-trō-spekt) n. a view of things past. Retrospection (ret-rō-spek'shun) n. a looking back.

Retrospective (ret-ro-spek'tiv, re-tro-spek'tiv) a. looking back.

Retrospectively (ret-rö-spek'tiv-li, rë-trö-spek'tiv-li) ad. by way of retrospect.
Retrovert (rë'trö-vert) v.t. to turn back.

Retrovert (re-tro-vert) v.t. to turn back.
Return (re-turn') v.t. to come or go back; -v.t. to send back; repay; -n. a going back; restitution; profit of capital or labour; official report; -p.l. light tobacco.
Returnable (re-tur'na-bl) a. that may be returned.
Retuse (re-tur'na-bl) arounded end or apex in which there is a slight depression, as in certain leaves

certain leaves. Reunion (re-un'yun) n. act of reuniting; a second

union Reunite (rē-ū-nīt') v.t. or i. to unite things dis-

joined; join again after variance.
Reveal (re-vel') v.t. to make known; disclose;

Revealable (re-ve'la-bl) a. that may be revealed. Revealer (re-ve/ler) n. one who reveals. Revel (rev'el) v.i. to carouse;—n. a noisy feast.

Reveille (revel'ya, reva'ya) n. the morning beat of drum or sound of bugle.
Revelation (reve-lashum) n. act of disclosing; dvine communication; the Bible; the Apocadrine communication; the Bible; the Apocadrine communication.

lyp

lypse.

Revelry (rev'el-ri) n. a carousing.

Revenge (re-venj') v.i. to inflict pain or injury for injury received; avenge;—n. act of revenging; injury inflicted; passion for retailation.

Revengeful (re-venj'fool) a. disposed to revenge; vindictive.

vindictive. Revengefully (re-venj'fool-i) ad. vindictively. Revengefess (re-venj'fes) a. being without vennge. Revengef (re-ven'jing-li) ad. by or with revenge. Revenue (rev'e-ni) in chome of a state or an

individual

Reverberant (re-ver'ber-ant) a. resounding. Reverberate (re-ver'ber-at) v.t. or i. to resound; echo; bound back; reflect. Reverberation (re-ver-ber-a'shun) n. act of rever-

berating

Reverberatory (re-ver'ber-a-tu-ri) a. beating back. Revere (re-ver') v.t. to regard with reverence; venerate.

Reverence (rev'er-ens) n. veneration; respectful awe; act of obeisance; title of the clergy; -v.t.

Roverend (rev'er-end) a deserving reverence; venerable; title of the clergy.

Reverent (rev'er-ent) a, that may be revered Reverential (rev-er-en'shal) a. expressing rever-

Reverently (rev'er-ent-li) ad. in a reverent

Reverie (rev'er-i) n. loose, irregular train of thought

Reversal (re-ver'sal) n. change to the opposite; overthrowing or annulling. Revers (re-ver') n. that part of a garment which is folded over in order to show the inside, as

the lapel of a coat.

Reverse (revers') u.t. to change from one position
to the opposite; make void; revoke; subvert;

—a. back or opposite side; change of fortune;

a. turned backward.

a. turned because it.

Reverseless (re-yers'les) a. not to be reversed.

Reversible (re-yers'i-bi) a. that may be reversed.

Reversion (re-yers'un) a. the return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; future succession.

Reversionary (re-ver'shun-ar-i) a. that is to be enjoyed in succession.

Reversioner (re-ver'shun-er) n. one entitled to a reversion.

Revert (re-vert') v.t. or i. to turn back; reverse;

Revert (re-vert) at or t to turn deak; reverte, fall back; return to -m. recurrence.
Revertible (re-ver'ti-bl) a. that may revert.
Review (re-vu') at to consider again; revise; inspect; -n. careful examination; inspection of troops; a periodical containing essays and critical notices.

Reviewer (re-vū'er) n. one who reviews. Revigorate (rē-vig'ur-āt) v.t. to add new strength

Revile (re-vil') v.t. to treat with abusive language.
Reviler (re-vil'ev) n. one who reviles.
Revise (re-viz') v.t. to examine with care for correction;—n. a second proof-sheet.
Reviser (re-vizer) n. one who revises.

Revision (re-vizh'un) n. act of revising or review-

Revisional (re-vizh'un-al) a. containing revision, Revisit (re-viz'it) v.t. to visit again.

Revival (re-vi'val) n. return to life; a religious awakening. Revivalist (re-vi'val-ist) n. one who promotes

Revive (re-vīv') v.t. to restore or bring to life;—v.i. to recover life and vigour. Revivification (rē-viv-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of return-

ing to life.

Revivify (re-viv'i-fi) v.t. to recall to life.
Reviviscent (re-vi-vis'ent) a. restoring to life or Revocable (rev'u-ka-bl) a. that may be recalled.

Revocation (rev-u-kā/shun) n. act of recalling;

Revoke (re-vok') v.t. to recall or repeal;—v.t. to renounce or not follow suit.

Revolt (re-volt') v.t. or i. to turn away; renounce

allegiance; shock;—n. renunciation of allegiance; rebellion.

Revolution (rev-u-lū'shun) n. motion round a centre; a radical change in the government of a country

Revolutionary (rev-u-lu'shun-ar-i) a. producing great and sudden change.

Revolutionise (rev-u-lu'shun-iz) v.t. to effect a

radical change in government or principles.

Revolutionist (rev-u-lu'shun-ist) n. one favours a revolution

Revolve (re-volv') vi. to move round;—v.t. to turn in the mind.

Revolvency (re-vol'ven-si) n. the act or state of

revolving Revolver (re-vol'ver) n. a pistol, the barrel of

which revolves.

Revulsion (re-vul'shun) n. act of drawing or turn-ing back; marked repugnance or hatred. Revulsive (re-vul'siv) a. having the power of fevulsion.

Reward (re-wawrd') v.t. to recompense; requite; -n. compensation; pay.

Rewardable (re-wawr'da-bl) a. deserving to be

rewarded. Rewarder (re-wawr'der) n. one who recompenses. Rewrite (re-rit') v.t. to write a second time or

Reynard (rā'nard, ren'ard) n. a fox. Rhabdomancy (rab'du-man-si) n. divination by

Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'tin) a. judicially severe; inflexible, Rhapsodical (rap-sod'i-kal) a, consisting in rhap-

sody: unconnected Rhapsodist (rap'su-dist) n. one who writes or sings

rhapsodies Rhapsody (rap'su-di) n. an unconnected writing or discourse.

or discourse.

Rhematic (re-mat/ik) a. (1) pertaining to primitive modes of expression. (2) Pertaining to that period in the history of the evolution of manperiod in the history of the evolution of man-kind during which expressions were coined for the most necessary ideas, such as household words, pronouns, prepositions, and numerals. Rhenish (ren'ish) a. pertaining to the River Rhine. Rhetoric (ret'u-rik) a. the art of speaking with

propriety, elegance, and force.
Rhetorician (ret-u-rish an) n. one who teaches rhetoric; a practised or artificial orator.
Rheum (room) n. a thin fluid secreted by the

Rheumatic (rôo-mat/ik) a. affected with rheuma-

Rheumatism (rôo'ma-tizm) n. a painful disease of the joints and muscles

Bheumy (ròo'mi) a. full of rheum. Rhinal (ri'nal) a. pertaining to the nose. Rhinalgia (ri-nal'ji-a) n. neuralgic pains in the

Lindolgist (ri-nol'ō-jist) n. a medical man who specialises in diseases of the nose. Shinology ri-nol'ō-jin, knowledge of the nose. Shinology ri-nol'ō-jin, knowledge of the nose. Shinolary ngitis (ri-nō-far-in-ji'tis) n. inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.

Rhizic (ri'zik) a. pertaining to the root of an equation. Rhododendron (rō-du-den'dron) n. an evergreen shrub having brilliant rose-like flowers.

Rhomb (rom) a. a figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.

Rhombic (rom'bik) a. having the

figure of a rhomb.

Rhomboid (rom'boid) n. a figure like a rhomb, having only the opposite sides equal.

Rhomboidal (rom-boi'dal) a.

having the form of a rhomboid.

Rhabarb (roo'barb) n. a plant—its stalk is used in cookery, its roots as a cathartic.

Rhyme (rim) v.i. to accord in sounds;—v.i. to turn into rhyme;—n. correspondence of sounds at the end of verses.

Rhymer (ri'mer) n. one who makes rhymes.
Rhythm (rithm) n. flow and proportion of sounds in verse; two verses that rhyme; periodical

accent; metre. Rhythmical (rith'mi-kal)  $\alpha$ . pertaining to rhythm

or metre.

Ribald (nb) a a bone in the side; a strengthening place of timber in a ship: a vein; narrow strip;—b, to furnish with ribs; form with Ribald (nb) alow, vulgar fellow;—a, low;

Ribaldry (rib'al-dri) n. vulgar language. Riband. See Ribbon, Ribbed (ribd) a. furnished with ribs.

Ribbon (rib'un) n. a fillet of silk; -v.t. to adorn with ribbons.

Rice (ris) n. an esculent grain.
Rich (rich) a. opulent; valuable; sumptuous; fertile; bright.
Riches (rich'es) n.pl. vealth.

Richly (rich'li) ad. abundantly.
Richness (rich'nes) n. wealth; fertility.

kick (rik) n.a long pile of hay or grain or straw. Rickets (rik'ets) n.p. fla disease of children Rickets (rik'ets) n.p

another; -n, rebound of a ball; skip of a flat stone on water.

stone on water.

Rid (rid) n.t. [pret. and pp. Rid] to free; clear;
drive away; disencumber.

Riddance (rid ans) n. a clearing away.
Riddle (rid) n. a grain siter;—v.t. to separate,
as grain from the chaff, with a riddle;—n. an
enigma;—v.t. to solve; to speak in riddle;—n. an
excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle;—n. an
excursion on horseback.

Rider (rid) v. in [pret. Riddle; pp. Rid, Ridden] to be
Rider [rid] v. one who rides; an additional

Rider (rī'der) n. one who rides; an additional

clause to a bill. Ridge (rij) n. top of the back; a long elevation of land; strip thrown up by the plough; -v.t. to

form into ridges.

Ridicule (rid'i-kul) n. laughter with contempt; v.t. to laugh at or expose to laughter; mock;

Ridiculous (ri-dik'û-lus) a. deserving ridicule.
Riding (ri'ding) a. used to or suitable for travel;
n. act of one who rides; road; district; one of
the three divisions of Yorkshire.

Riding-habit (rī'ding-hab-it) n, long cloth skirt worn by ladies on horseback. Riding-master (rī'ding-mas-ter) n, instructor in

the art of riding

the art of rions.

Rife (rif a. prevalent; abundant.

Rifeness (rif nes) n. frequency; prevalence.

Riffraf (rif raf) n. sweepings; refuse.

Rifle (rifi) n. a gun with grooved bore;—v.t. to rob; plunder.

Rideman (rifl-man) n, one armed with a rifle. Rider (rifler) n, a robber; a plunderer. Rifle (riff in a cleft; a fissure; -e. L. to rive; cleave. Rifty (riff ti) a. having fissures; dress; clothe. Rigger (rig er), one who fits rigging; dress; clothe. Rigger (rig er), one who fits of a ship. Rigging (rig ing) m, the recurrence a nurse of the left.

Right (rit) a. straight; correct; opposed to left; direct; true; just; proper; containing 0 degrees;—n. justice; just claim; property; privilege; side opposed to left;—ad. in a straight line; according to rule;—bt. to do justice to;—

nde, according to rule; -8.1 to ad justice to; -8.1 to ad justice to Righteously (rit/yus-li) ad. justly; honestly; religiously. Righteousness (rit/yus-nes) n. jus-tice; virtue; holiness; equity. Rightful (rit/fool) a. having a

[to right. Rightfully (rit/fool-i) ad. according Right-angle. Rightly (rit/li) ad. properly; justly. Rigid (rij/id) a. difficult to bend; strict; exact;

Rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti) n. strictness; stiffness.

Rigidly (rij'id-li) ad. exactly; severely. Rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl) n. confused or nonsensical talk.

Rigour (rig'ur) n. strictness; severity; stiffness;

Rigorous (rig'ur-us) a. strict; severe. Rigorously (rig'ur-us-li) ad. strictly. Rill (ril) n. a small brook.

Rim (rim) n. a border; edge; -v.t. to put on a rim. Rime (rim) n. hoar-frost; a chink.

Rime (rim) n. hoar-rost; a cimal a Rime (rim) n. skin, bark, or outer coat. Ring (ring) n. a circular thing;—n. a metallic sound;—n.t. (pret. and pp. Rang) to cause to sound;—n.t. to sound.
Ring-bot (ring-both) n. a ring through the head

of a bolt.

Ringleader (ring'led-er) n. the leader of a lawless

Ringlet (ring'let) n. a curl of hair.

Rinse (rins) v.t. to cleanse by agitating in the water. Riot (ri'ut) n. uproar; tumult; -v.i. to make an

uproar; revel.

Rioter (ri'ut-er) n. one who joins in a riot.

Riotous (rī'ut-us) a. disposed to riot. Riotously (rī'ut-us-li) ad. in a riotous manner.

Riotousness (rī'ut-us-nes) n. state or quality of being riotous.

Rip (rip) v.t. to cut or tear asunder; take out ;n. a tear; a rent. Riparian (ri-pa'ri-an) a belonging to the bank of

a river. Ripe (rip) a. perfect in growth; fit; ready; plump;

Ripely (rip'li) ad. maturely. Ripen (ri'pn) v.t. to mature; prepare;—v.t. to grow ripe.

Ripeness (rip'nes) n. maturity; perfection.

Ripper (rip'er) n. one who rips or cuts up.
Ripple (rip'l) v.t. or t. to fret on the surface;
curl;—n. a little wave or undulation;—v.t. to
separate the seed from flax.

separate the seed from flax.

Rispling (rip'ling) n. noise of water agitated.

Rise (riz) v.d. [pret. Rose; pp. Risen] to get up;
spring; grow; increase; amount; adjourn.

Rise (riz) n. act of rising; ascent; origin.

Risen (ri'zn) pp. ascended.

Riser (ri'zr) pr. ascended.

Rising (ri'zi-ibil'i-ti) n. inclination to laughter.

Risible (riz'-ti) d. act of getting up; insurrection;
adjournment; resurrection.

adjournment; resurrection.
Risk (risk) n. hazard; danger; peril; -v.t. to expose to danger or loss.

Rite (rit) n. a ceremonial observance. Ritual (rit'u-al) n. a book of rites; -a. according

Ritualism (rit'ū-al-izm) n. system of forms and

Rival (rival) n. one in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor;—a. standing in competition;—v.t. compete with; try to excel;

Rivalry (ri'val-ri) n. strife for superiority; competition.

Rive (riv) v.t. (pret. Rived; pp. Riven) to split. Riven (riv'n) pp. of Rive. River (riv'er) n. a large stream. Rivet (riv'et) v.t. to fasten with rivets; clinch;—

n. a pin clinched. Rivulet (riv'ū-let) n. a small stream.

Roach (röd) n. a fresh-water silvery fish. Road (röd) n. a public way for travelling; a place where ships ride at anchor. Roadstead (röd'sted) n. a place where ships can

anchor. Roadster (röd'ster) n. a vessel at anchor in the bay; a horse fitted for the road.

Roam (röm) v.i. to rove; ramble.

Roamer (romer) n. one who roams.
Roam (rom) q. of a dark colour variegated with spots;—n. a roan colour; a roan horse; dressed sheep's skin.

Roar (ror) v.i. to make a loud noise; cry aloud; bawl;-n. cry of a beast; loud sound; outcry;

Roaring (ror'ing) n. a loud noise; a disease in breathing among horses.

Roast (rost) v.t. to cook before a fire;-n. that which is roasted.

Roaster (rös'ter) n. a contrivance for roasting.
Roasting (rös'ting) n. act of roasting.
Rob (rob) v.t. to take property without the owner's

consent; plunder; steal.
Robber (rob'gr) n. one who robs.
Robbery (rob'gr-i) n. a taking of property without

Robe (rob) n. a long gown; -v.t. to invest with a

Robust (rō-bust') a. strong; healthy. Robustness (rō-bust'nes) n. great and hearty Rochet (roch'et) n. a linen habit worn by bishops.

Rock (rok) n. a large mass of stone; -v.t. or i. to move from side to side.

move from side to side.

Rockalum (rok'al-um) n, pure alum.

Rocker (rok'er) n, one or that which rocks.

Rocket (rok'er) n, a projectile firework.

Rockiness (rok'i-nes) n, abundance of rocks.

Rock-crystal (rok'kris-tal) n, pure crystals of quartz.

Rockery (rok'er-i) n, pile of fmor growing plants.

Rock-salt (rok'sawit) n, salt in masses like rock.

Rocky (rok'i) n, full of rocks; hard. [half yards.

Rod (rod) n, a twig; a pole or perci; five-and-a
Rode (röd) pret. and pp. of Ride.

Rodwondade (rod-u-mont-fäd') n, empty bluster.

Rodomontade (rod-u-mon-tād') n. empty bluster.

Roe  $(r\bar{o})$  n. a female of the hart; spawn. Roebuck  $(r\bar{o}')$  buk) n. male of the roe.

Rogation ( $r\bar{o}$ -gā'shun) n. supplication; the litany. Rogue ( $r\bar{o}$ g) n. a dishonest person; knave; sly

fellow. [wagery, Roguery (rö'ger-i) n. knavery; dishonest tricks; Roguish (rö'gish) a. knavish; waggish. Roll (roil) u. t. to make turbid by stirring; excite. Roll (roil) u. t. to make turbid by stirring; excite. Roll (roil) u.t. or a. to turn; revolve;—n. a thing or lolled; a turn; a cylinder of wood, etc.; kind of bread; twist of tobacco; a list of names. Roller (rö'ler) n. one who or that which rolls. Rolling-pin (rö'ling-pin) n. a round piece of wood. Roman (rö'man) a. pertaining to Rome;—n. a. native of Rome.

Romance (rō-mans') n. a tale of exciting adventures; a fiction;—v.i. to write or tell marvellous

Romanism (rō'man-izm) n. tenets of the Church Romanist (rō'man-ist) n. a Roman Catholic. Romantic (rō-man'tik) a. wild; fanciful.

Romish (rō'mish) a. belonging to Rome

Romish (rö'mish) a belonging to Rome.
Romp fromp) n. a rude, noisy girl;—v.t. to play
rudely or boisterously.
Rompish (rom'pish) a. inclined to rough play.
Romdeau (rom'dō) n. a poem or musical composition in three recurring parts.
Rood (rööd) n. cover of a building; vault of the
mouth;—v.t. to cover with a roof.
Roofkes (rööf les) n. having no roof.
Rook (rook) v.t. or i. to cheat; rob;—n. a bird
like a crow; a cheat.

like a crow; a cheat.

Rookery (rook'er-i) n. a collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.

Rooky (rook'i) a. inhabited by rooks.

Room (room) n. space; extent; an apartment;v.t. to lodge

Roomily (rôo'mi-li) ad. with plenty of room. Roominess (rôo'mi-nes) n. spaciousness. Roomy (rôo'mi) a. having ample room; spacious;

Roost (roost) n. a place on which birds or fowls

Koost (roost) n. a place on which birds or fowls rest;—n.t or rest as a bird.

Rooster (roost'ey n. male of domestic fowl.

Root (root) v.t or i. to plant in earth; take root; implant deeply; sink deep; to turn up with the snout, as swine—hence, to tear up by the root; to extirpate;—n. part of a plant in the agrit. bufform: earth; bottom; cause or occasion; primitive word.

Rope  $(r\bar{o}p)$  n. a thick twisted cord; -v.i. to draw

out in a slender string.

Ropemaker (rop'māk-er) n. a maker of ropes.

Rope-walk (rop'wawk) n. a place where ropes are Rope-yarn ( $r\bar{o}p'yarn$ ) n. threads to be twisted into Ropiness ( $r\bar{o}'pi$ -nes) n. stringiness.

Ropy (rō'pi) a. stringy; glutinous.

Roquelaure (rō'ke-lōr) n. a man's cloak.

Rorqual (ror'kwal) n. a genus of large whales.

Rosary (rō'za-ri) n. a string of beads used to keep

count of prayers.

Rose  $(r\bar{v}z)$  n. a plant and flower of many species.

Roseate  $(r\bar{v}z)$ -gath a. full of roses; blooming.

Rosery (rös er.) n. the part of the garden devoted to the growing of roses.
Roset (röz ct) n. a red colour used by painters.
Roset text of n. a red colour used by painters.
Rosetta stone (rös-et/ta stön) n. a stele of basalt found near Rosetta in 1799 by a French officer, and now in the British Museum. On it was a decree of Ptolemy V. in hieroglyphics, demotic and Greek, which opened the way for the recovery of the key to the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the monuments and tombs of Egypt tions on the monuments and tombs of Egypt. Rosette (rō-zet') n. an ornament made of ribbon

Rose-water (roz'waw-ter) n. water tinctured with roses by distillation. [ration.

Rosin (roy'in) a. turpentine thickened by evapo-Eosin (roy'in) a. turpentine thickened by evapo-Eosiny (roy'i-n) a. partaking of rosin cuty. Rositer (ros'ter) a. a list of persons for duty. Rositer (ros'ter) a. resembling or pertaining to a

Rostrum (ros'trum) n. a beak; a platform for Rosy ( $r\bar{o}'zi$ )  $\alpha$ . like a rose; red as a rose. Rot (rot) v.t. or i. to putrefy;—n. putrefaction; a

Rot (rot) v.t. or t. to purson, distemper in sheep.
Rotary (rō'tar-i) a. turning like a wheel on an axis.
Rotate (rō'tāt) a. wheel-shaped;—v.t. or i. to cause to turn; revolve round an axis.
Rotation (rō-tā'shun) n. a turning, as a wheel;
[lowing in succession.

[lowing in succession.] Rotatory ( $r\bar{o}'$ ta-tu-ri) a. turning on an axis; fol-Rote ( $r\bar{o}$ t) n. repetition of words by memory.

Rotten (rot'n) a. putrid; unsound.
Rottenness (rot'n nes) n. a putrid state.
Rottenstone (rot'n stōn) n. a soft stone used to
clean and polish metals.

Rotund (rō-tund') a. round; circular.

Rotund (rō-tund') a. round; circular.

Rotundaes (rō-tund'nee) a. sphericity; roundRotundae (rō-tun'da) a. a building circular within
and without. Also Rotundo.

Rouble (roo'bl) a. a silver coin of Russia, equal to
[rake.
22. 10d. Also Ruble.

Rouge (roo'a) a. a dissipated man; a fashionable
Rouge (roboth) a. a red paint;—a.t to tinge with

tough (ruf) a. having an uneven surface; coarse. Rough-cast (ruf kast) v.t. to cover with plaster and gravel;—n. a rude model; plaster mixed with

Rough-draught (ruf'draft) n. a first drawing,

sketch, or copy.

Rough-draw (ruf'draw) v.t. to draw coarsely. Rough-hew (ruf'hū) v.t. to hew roughly; give the

first form or shape.
Roughly (ruf'li) ad. harshly; rudely. Roughness (ruf'nes) a. ruggedness.
Rough-shod (ruf'shod) a. having shoes armed with

Rouleau (róó-let') n. a little roll of coins in paper. Roulette (róó-let') n. a game of chance. Round (round) a. spherical; circular; -n. a circle;

a regular course; -v.t. to make round; -v.i. to become round;—ad. or prep. about; near.

Roundabout (roun'da-bout) a. indirect; loose;

encompassing. Roundelay (roun'de-la) n. a kind of song.

Roundish (roun'dish) a. somewhat round.
Roundly (round'i) ad. openly; boldly.
Roundness (round'nes) n. quality of being round;

sphericity. Rouse (rouz) v.t. to stir; excite; wake from rest.
Rout (rout) n. a defeat; a multitude; fashionable

assembly; -v.t. to put to flight. Route (root) n. a course or way.

Routine (rôo-tên') n. a course or way. Routine (rôo-tên') n. regular course. Rove (rōv) v.t. to ramble. Rover (rōver) n. a wanderer; a pirate.

Row (rou) n, a riot. Row (ro) n, a line of persons or things;—v, t, or t.

to impel with oars; work at the oar; -n. sail in a rowing-boat

Rowan-tree (rou'an-tre) n. the mountain-ash.
Rowdyism (rou'di-izm) n. rude or riotous conduct.
Rowel (rou'el) n. a little wheel; seton;—v.t. to insert a rowel.

Rower (ro'er) n. one who rows. Rowlocks (rul'uks, rō'loks) n.pl. two pins between which the oars work.

Royal (roi'al) a. regal; kingly. [government. Royalist (roi'al-ist) n. an adherent to kingly Royalty (roi'al-it) n. office, state, or character of

Rub (rub) v.t. to wipe; clean; scour; erase; -v.i. to move along with pressure; -n. friction;

to move along with the difficulty; grate; jihe.

Rubber (rub'er) n. one who rubs; contest of three Rubbish (rub'ish) n. waste matter; ruins of [coarse masonry.] Rubbish (rub'ish) n. waste matter; ruins of buildings; nonsense.

Rubble (rub'l) n. small undressed stones used in Rubied (rob'bid) a. red as a ruby.

Rubric (rob'brik) a. red; placed in red letters;—
n. directions in a prayer-book.

Ruby (rob'bi) n. a gem of a red colour; a small

printing type ;-a. of a red colour ;-v.t. to make

Ruck (ruk) v.t. to wrinkle; -n. a wrinkle; a heap.
Rudd (rud) n. a fresh-water fish. [is steered. Rudder (rud) w. a fresh-water fish.

Rudder (rud) which a ship

Ruddiness (rud) fresh n. redness.

Ruddock (rud) n. the redbreast or robin.

Ruddy (rud'i) a. of a red colour.
Rude (ròod) a. uncivilised; rough.
Rudely (ròod'li) ad. roughly; harshly.
Rudeness (ròod'nes) n. incivility; coarseness; un-

skintines.

Rudiment (roo'di-ment) n. first principle; original; element; -ph. first book; -v.t. to ground
in first principles.

Rudimental (roo-di-men'tal) n. pertaining to eleRudimental (roo-di-mental (roo-di-men'tal)) n. pertaining to elerudimental (roo-di-men'tal) n. pertaining to ele
rudimental (roo-di-men'tal) n. pertaining to ele

regret.

Rueful (rob'fool) a. sorrowful.

Ruefu (ruf) n. a plaifed cloth round the neck; applaud by beating the floor or benches; -v.t. to trump instead of following suit.

trump instead of following suit.

Ruffian (ruf'i-an) n. a boisterous, brutal fellow;
a cut-throat;—a brutal; savage. [a ruffian.

Ruffianism (ruf'i-an-im) n. the act or conduct of
Ruffianity (ruf'i-an-il) n. like a ruffian; violent.

Ruff (ruf'l) v.t. to wrinkle; vex; disturb;—v.t.

to grow rough; futter;—n. a plaited article of
dress; disturbance; roll of a drum.

Ruf (rug) n. a coarse woollen cloth or coverlet; a
Rugged (rug'ed) a. rough; harsh; shaggy.

Ruggedly (rug'ed-li) ad. in a rugged manner.

Rugradenss (rug'ed-nes) n. roughness: uneven-

Ruggedness (rug'ed-nes) n. roughness: uneven-ness of surface. [Also Rugous.

Rugose (róo'gōs) a. wrinkled; full of wrinkles.
Ruin (ròo'in) n. overthrow; destruction; remains
of buildings, etc.;—v.t. to destroy utterly; impoverish.

Ruinate (roo'i-nāt) v.t. to destroy wholly. Ruination (roo-i-nā'shun) n, total ruin or destruc-

Ruinau foo'-nas anum n. total rum of cestructive; fatal.
Rule (rôo') n. sway; principle; standard; maxim; order; instrument for drawing lines:—b. or t. to govern; settle; decide; mark with lines; range or stand, as prices in the market.
Ruler (rôo'ler) m. one who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.

Rum (rum) n. a spirituous liquor distilled from

Rumble (rum'bl) v.i. to make a low continued noise;—n. a low, heavy sound; a seat for servants behind a carriage.

Rumbling (rum'bling) n. a low, heavy sound.

Ruminate (roo'mi-ant) a. chewing the cud.

Ruminate (roo'mi-nat) v.t. to chew the cud;

meditate and redeather.

[ing; calm reflection. meditate. Rumination (roo-mi-nā'shun) n. act of ruminat-

Ruminator (roo'mi-nā-ter) n. one who ruminates.
Rummage (rum'ij) n. a close search;—v.t. to
tumble about in searching. Rummer (rum'er) n. a large drinking glass.

Rumour (ro'mur) n. a large crinking glass.
Rumour (ro'mur) n. a flying or popular report;
v.t. to report; circulate by report.
Rump (rum) n. end of the backbone; buttocks.
Rumple (rum'pl) v.t. to wrinkle;—n. a wrinkle; a
fold.
flyision.

Rumpus (rum'pus) n. a disturbance; noisy con-Rum (run) v.t. or i. [pret. Ran or Run; pp. Run] to move with rapidity; flow; form in a mould;

smuggle; melt; discharge matter; incur;—n. course; small stream; range of ground; distance sailed.

Runagate (run'a-gāt) n. a runaway; vagabond. Runaway (run'a-wā) n. a fugitive; a deserter. Rundle (run'dl) n. round of a ladder. Runnel (run'el) n. a small brook; rivulet.

Runner (run'er) n. one that runs; a messenger.

Runner (run'et) n. one that runs; a messenger.
Rung (rung) n. round of a ladder; cudgel.
Runlet (run'let) n. a small cask.
[cabbage.
Runt (run') n. a dwarfed animal; stalk or stem of
Rupee (rôo-pē') n. an East Indian silver coin,
equal to 2s; if of gold, 28s.
Rupture (rup'tur) n. a breach; a burst; hernia;
-v.t. to break; burst.
Rural (rôo'ral) n. belonging to the country.

Rush (rush) n. impetuous onset or flow; -v.i. to pass with vehemence; enter into hastily; -n. a kind of reed.

Rush-light (rush'lit) n. a candle of rush-wick. Kusn-light frush 'lit') n. a candle of rush-wick, Rushy (rush') a. abounding with rushes. Rusk (rusk) n. a species of cake. Rusk (rusk) n. a species of cake. Russet (ruse') a. of a reddish brown colour;—n. rustic dress; an apple of a russet colour. Russia Leather (rush'a-lern-er) n. a fine soft leather highly prized for bookbinding. Rust (rush') n. crust which forms on metals;—v.t.

to gather rust:—v.t. to make rusty.

Rustic (rus'tik) a. rural;—n. an inhabitant of the country.

[banish to the country.

country.
Rusticate (rus'ti-kāt) v.t. or i. to reside in or
Bustication (rus-ti-kā'shun) n. residence in, or
bunishment to, the country.
Rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti) n. rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.
Rustiness (rus'ti-nes) n. state or quality of being

rusty.

Rustle (rus') v.i. to make a quick, low sound by rubbing of leaves, silk, etc.;—n. such a sound. Rusty (rus'ti) a covered with rust.

Rut (rut) n. the track of a wheel;—v.i. to cut in Ruth (rooth n. mercy; pity; tenderness.

Ruthless (rooth less a. cruel; pitiless.

Ruthless (rooth less a. cruel; pitiless.

Ruthless) (rooth less) in ad. without pity.

Rutty (rut-i) a. full of ruts.

Lye (ri) n. a kind of grain.

Ryot (ri'ut) n. a renter of land in Hindustan.

Sabaoth (sa-bā'oth) n. armies; hosts.
Sabbatarian (sab-a-tā'ri-an) a. pertaining to the Sabbath;—n. a strict observer of the Sabbath. Sabbath (sab'ath) n. the day of religious rest;

Sunday. Sabbathless (sab'ath-les) a. without intermission Sabbatical (sa-bat'i-kal) a. pertaining to the

Sabeline (sā/bel-īn) n. the pelt or fur of the sable; -a. pertaining to the sable.

Sabian (sa'bi-an) n. a worshipper of the sun, moon, and stars. [heavenly bodies.

Sabla (sā'bi-an-izm) n. worship of the Sable (sā'bl) n. an animal of the weasel kind, valued for its fur;—a. dark; black; made of sable.

Sabot (sa-bō') n. a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France and Belgium. Sabotage (sa-bo'tazh) n. acts of wanton and

malicious mischief perpetrated by strikers.

Sabotier (sa-bō-tē-ā') n. one who wears sabots. A term of contempt sometimes applied to the

Sabotiere (sa-bō-tē-er') n. an ice-cream freezer used in France, in which the freezing mixture employed is composed of sodium sulphate and hydrochloric acid.

Sabre (sā'ber) n. a sword with a broad blade. Sabretache (sā'ber-tash) n. a leathern case worn

by cavalry.

Saccharine (sak'a-rin) a. having the qualities of Saccharometer (sak-ar-om'e-ter) n, an instrument to measure the amount of saccharine matter

contained in a liquid. Sacciform (sak'si-form) a. having the form of a sac; bulging or baggy.
Saccriotal (sas-er-dō'tal) a. priestly.
Sachem (sā'chem) n. an Indian chief.

Sack (sak) n. a bag; pillage of a town; a sweet wine, sherry; canary;—n.t. to pillage; plunder. Sackbut (sak')ut) n. a species of trumpet, the forerunner of the trombone; a species of stringed

instrument of the guitar type.
Sackcloth (sak'kloth) n. cloth for sacks.

Sackful (sak'fool) n. as much as a sack will hold. Sacking (sak'ing) n. cloth for sacks. Sacrament (sak'ra-ment) n. a religious ordinance;

the Lord's Supper [sacrament, the Lord's Supper [sacrament, Sacrament sacrament] (ask-ra-men'tal) a pertaining to a Sacrarium (sak-ra'ri-um) n. the sanctuary; the part of a church in which the altar stands.

Sacred (sa/kred) a. pertaining to God or religion; holy; inviolable.

Sacredly (sā/kred-li) ad. religiously.

Sacredness (sā'krednes) n. state or quality of being sacred.

Sacrific (sa-krif'ik) a. used in sacrifice. Sacrifice (sak'ri-fis) v.t. to kill and offer to God in

worship; give up with loss; devote;—n. an offering to God; any loss incurred.

Sacrificial (sak-ri-fish'al) α. relating to or perform-

Sacrilege (sak'ri-lej) n, violation of sacred things. Sacrilegious (sak-ri-le'jus) a, violating sacred

Sacrist (sā'krist) n. janitor: sexton. Sacristan (sak'ris-tan) n. a sexton. Sacristy (sak'ris-ti) n. the vestry room.
Sacrosanct (sak 'ru-sangkt) a. holy; inviolable.
Sad (sad) a. sorrowful; serious; gloomy; sombre;

Sadden (sad'n) v.t. or i. to make or become sad. Saddle (sad'l) n. a seat for the back of a horse;

-v.t. to put a saddle on; burden. Saddlecloth (sad'l-kloth) & n. cloth under the

Saddler (sad'ler) n. a maker of saddles. Saddlery addlery (sad'ler-i) n. trade of a saddler; materials or wares of

Saddletree (sad'l-tre) n. the frame of a saddle.

Sadducean (sad-u-se'an) a. pertaining to the

Saddle.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē) n. a sect of the Jews which denied the resurrection.
Sadly (sad'li) ad. sorrowfully.

Sadness (sad'nes) n. heaviness of heart.

Safe (saf) a. free from danger; secure;—n. a place Safety (saffti) and feer from danger; secure; -m. a place to secure provisions, money, etc. [passport. Safeguard (safgard) n. a thing that protects; a Safety (saffti) ad. securely.

Safety (saffti) n. freedom from danger or loss.

Safety-lamp (saffti-lamp) n. a lamp covered with wire for use in mines.

team-boiler is preserved from bursting.

Saffron (saf'run) n. a yellow flower; -a. like Sag (sag) v.t. or i. to bend; load; yield; lurch; Saga (sa'ga, sā'ga) n. a Scandinavian legend.

Sagacious (sa-ga'shus) a. quick of scent; acute; Sagaciously (sa-ga/shus-li) ad. with quick dis-Sagacity (sa-gas'i-ti) n. acuteness of scent; quick

discernment; practical judgment.
Sagamore (sag'a-mor) n. a North American Iplant.

Sage (sāj) a. wise; discreet;—n. a wise man; a Sagely (sāj'li) ad. wisely; prudently. Sagittal (saj'i-tal) a, pertaining to an arrow. Sagittarius (saj-i-ta'ri-us) n. the archer; one of

the twelve signs. Sago (sa'gō) n. granulated juice of a species of Sagoin (sā'gōò-in) n. a monkey of South America. Sahib (sa'ib) n. a title in India meaning master Said (sed) pret. and pp. of Say.

Sail (sal) n. a ship's canvas; a ship; -v.t. or i. to move with sails on water; navigate; set sail;

fly through Sail-loft (sal'loft) n. a room where sails are made. Sailor (sa'ler) n. a seaman. [for fodder. Sainfoin (san'foin) n. a leguminous plant used

Saint (sant) n. one eminent for piety; one of the blessed; one canonised; -v.t. to canonise.

Sainted (san'ted) a, holy; sacred. Saintly (sant'li) a, resembling a saint. [a saint. Saintship (sant'ship) n, character or qualities of Sake (skk) n. cause; purpose; account; regard.
Saké (skk) n. an intoxicating liquor made in
Japan from rice. The name is often used as
a generic term for all intoxicating liquors in
Japan.

Salaam (sa-lam') n. a word of salutation in the

East;—v.t. to salute; to greet. Salacious (sa-lā'shus) a. lustful; lewd.

Salad (sal'ad) n. food of raw herbs.
Salad-oil (sal'ad-oil) n. olive oil. [reptile.
Salamander (sal-a-man'der) n. a small amphibious Salamandrine (sal-a-man'drin) a. like a sala-

Salaried (sal'a-rid) a. having a salary. [wages. Salary (sal'a-ri) n. a stated allowance for services; Sale (sal) n. act of selling; auction; demand; Saleable (sā'la-bl) a. fit for sale. Saleableness (sa'la-bl-nes) n. state of being sale-

Salesman (sālz'man) n. one employed to sell goods. Salian (sali-an) a. pertaining to a tribe of Franks who dwelt on the lower reaches of the Rhine; pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in

pertaining to the Sam or Julesia of Mais in ancient Rome, or to the hymns they sang. Salic (sal'ik) a. denoting a law which excludes females from the thron. Females from the thron. Salience (sa'li-ens) a. prominence; forwardness. Saliens (sa'li-ent) a. shooting forth; projecting;

Salifable (sal'i-fī-a-bl) a. capable of becoming a Salify (sal'i-fī) v.t. to form into a neutral salt. Saline (sal-in', sa-līn') a. salt; consisting of salt;

-n. a salt spring. [spittle, Saliva (sa-li'va) n. the fluid secreted in the mouth; Salivary (sal'i-va-ri) a. secreting saliva, as the

charge of saliva. Salivate (sal'i-vāt) v.t. to excite an unusual dis-Salivation (sal-i-vā'shun) n. the act of secreting

saliva; ptyalism. [willow. Sallow (sal'ō) a. yellow and pale;—n. a kind of Sallowness (sal'ō-nes) n. paleness tinged with vellow

Sally (sal'i) n. a sudden eruption of troops; out-burst of fancy, wit, etc.; -v.i. to rush out burst of many, suddenly, suddenly, salf-port (salf-port) n. a gate through which salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di) n. chopped ment and for food.

Salmon (sam'un) n. a large fish highly valued

samma-trout sam un-trout) n a trout resembling the salmon in colour; sea-trout. Saloon (sq.166n) n, a spacious hall. Salisfy (sq.184f) n, a substance used for seasoning;—n.t. to sprinkle with salt.

simister, as in St. Andrew's cross, Saltah (saw't tish) a. somewhat salt. Saltness (saw't nes) a. taste of salt. Saltpetre (saw't-pe'ter) a mineral salt composed of nitric acid and potash. Saltbrious (sa-la'bri-ta) a. healthful. Saltbrity (sa-la'bri-ti) a. healthful. Saltbrity (sa-la'bri-ti) a. promother creeding

Salutation (sal-ū-tā/shun) n. act of saluting; Salutatory (sa-lū'ta-tu-ri) a. containing or ex-

Salutatory (sa-luta-tu-n) a containing the expressing welcome.

Salute (sa-lut') v.t. to greet; kiss; honour;—n.
act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

Salvable (sal'va-bl) a capable of being saved,

Salvation (sal-va'shun) n. preservation from

eternal misery; deliverance.

Salvation Army (sal-va'shun ar'mi) n. a quasimilitary organisation for the revival of religion.

Salve (salv, sav) n. a substance for covering sores;

[something on Salver (sal'ver) n. a piece of plate to present Salvo (sal've) n. an exception; military or naval

salute with guns. Salver (sal'ver) n. one who saves a ship or cargo Samaritan (sa-mar'it-an) n. an inhabitant of Samaria; the language of Samaria; a charitable

Mindie Ages.
Samovar (sam'o-var) n. a copper tea-urn used in
Russia. It is heated by charcoal in a tube
which extends from top to bottom of the vessel.
Sampan (sam'pan) n. a Chinese river-boat.
Sample (sam'pl) n. a specimen.
Sampler (sam'pler) n. a pattern of work; one

Sampler (sam'pler) n. a pattern of work; one who makes up sampler samember of the old military aristocracy in Japan; a military reitainer.

Sanatory (sam'a-tu-ri) n. adapted to cure; healing.

Sanbentio (sam-ben'e-tb) n. a garment figured with flames, evil spirits, etc., worn at autos da fe by victims of the Inquisition.

Sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-ki'shun), n. act of seciety.

[the Holy Spirit.

sanctifying. [the Holy Spirit.
Sanctifier (sangk'ti-fi) v.t. to make holy; secure
from violation. [holy; saintly; devout.
Sanctimonious (sangk'ti-mo'ni-us) a, appearing
Sanction (sangk'shun) w. that which confirms;
ratification;—v.t. to ratify; give validity to;

anthorise.

authorise.

Sanctivy (sangk'ti-ti) n. holiness; purity.

Sanctuary (sangk'ti-a-ri) n. a sacred place; house of worship; place of refuge. [room.

Sanctum (sangk'tum) n. a sacred place; private Sand (sand) n. particles of stony matter; -v.t. to sprinkle with sand.

Sandal (sand'dal) n. a loose shoe.

Sandalwood (san'dal-wood) n. wood of a low tree

remarkable for its fragrance.

Sandjaas (sandjals) s... an instrument for measuring time by the running of sand.

Sandiness (san'di-nes) s. a state of being sandy.

Sandstone (sand'ston) s... a stone composed of consolidated sand.

Sandwich (sand'wich) n. pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of ham or salted meat between them, said to have been a favourite dish of the Earl of Sandwich, who died 1792.

Sandy (san'di) a. full of sand. Sane (san) a. sound in mind; whole.

Sangar (sang'gar) n. a breastwork made of stone. and used as cover by soldiers.

Sangaree (sang'ga-rē) n. a beverage of spiced wine and water.

Sangfroid (sang-frwaw') n. coolness; indifference. Sanguinary (sang'gwi-na-ri) a. bloody; cruel. Sanguine (sang'gwin) a. full of blood; red; hope-

ful; confident.

Sanguinely (sang'gwin-li) ad, with confidence, Sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us) a. abounding with blood. San'he-drim) a. the supreme council Sandelm (san'he-drim) a. the supreme council Sandel (san'k'h) a. a planto of several species used

for healing. Sanies (sa'ni-ez) n. a thin acrid matter from a Sanitary (san'i-ta-ri) a. pertaining to, or designed

Santary (snr'1-ta-ri) a. pertaining to, or designed to promote, health.

Sanitation (snn-1-tā'shun) n. sanitary science and sanity (san't-tā' n. soundness of mind or body.

Sank (sangk) pret. of Sink.

Sans-culotte (sanz-kob-lot') n. lit. a man without breeches; first applied by the French aristocrats to those who began the Revolution in 1789; a revolutionary: a Jacobin; a revolutionary as a Jacobin; a revolutionary as a proposition of the same production of the same production

1789; a revolutionary; a saccount tionary anarchist; a communist. Sans-culottism (sanz-kóó-lot'izm) n. extreme re-[Hindustan.

publicanism.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) m. the ancient language of Sap (sap) n. vital juice of plants;—n.t. or s. to undermine; subvert by digging.

Sapid (sap'id) n. well tasted; savoury.

Sapidt (sap'id) in. taste; savour; savouriness. Also Sapidness.

ness. Also baptaness. Sapience (sa 'pi-ens') n. wisdom. Sapient (sa 'pi-ent) α. wise; sagacious. Saping (sap ling) n. a young tree. Saponaceous (sap-u-nā'shus) α. having the quali-

ties of soap.

spenify (sa-pon'i-fi) v.t. to convert into soap.

Sapper (saj'el) n. one who saps.

Sapplar (saf'it) a. pertaining to Sappho, the
pootess, or a kind of verse invented by her.

Sapphire (saf'it) n. a precious stone.

Sappiness (sap'i-nes) n. juiciness; succulence.

Sappy (sap') a full of sap; julcy.
Saraband (sar'a-band) a. (i) a stately Moorish
dance, originally for solo performance with a
sung accompaniment, but later used as a
country dance. (2) Music for this dance, or a

country dance. [2] Music for this dance, or a composition written in its triple time.

Saracen (sar'a-sen) n. a Moslem enemy of the medieved Christians; a member of any people against whom the Crusaders wased war; originally one of the nomad Arab tribes of the Syrian desert, who made periodic raids upon the boundaries of the Roman Empire.

Sarcasm (sár'kazm) n. a bitter sneer; satirical remark.

Sarcastic (sar-kas'tik) a. scornfully satirical or Sarcastically (sar-kas'ti-kal-i) ad. in a sarcastic manner.

Sarcenet (sars'net) n. a thin silk. Sarcephagous (sar-kof'a-gus) a. fiesh-eating. Sarcephagus (sar-kof'a-gus) n. a stone coffin. Sarcephilus (sar-kof'i-lus) n. a genus of carni-

vorous marsupials, among which is the Tas-manian Devil.

Sardine (sar'den) n. a small fish of the herring

Sarden (sarden) m. a small isn of the herring family; a precious stone.

Sardonic (sardon'ik) a denoting a kind of forced, heartless, and bitter laughter or smile.

Sardonyx (sardon-iks) m. a precious stone of a reddish-yellow colour. [used in medicine.

Sarsaparilla (sarsa-pa-ril'a) m. a twining shrub starsenet (sars'net) m. thin fine silk, used for ladies' dresses, and also for lining. [frame. Sash (sash) m. an ornamental silk band: a windon.

Sash (sash) n. an ornamental silk band; a window-

Sassafras (sas'a-fras) n. a kind of laurel, the wood

Sassafras (cas'a-fras) n. a kind of laurel, the wood of which is pungent and aromatic.

Sat (sat) prot of Sit.

Satan (sit fran) n. the great adversary.

Satanic (sa-tan'ik) a. having the qualities of Satan; very wicked.

Satchel (sach'el) n. a small bag used for books by schoolboys. Also Sachel. [cotton.

Sate (sat) v. to satisfy; glut; fill.

Satellite (sat'e-lit) n. a small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.

Satiate (sa's-lit) v. to fill or gratify to the lumnost; glut; — filled to satiety. [pleasure.

Satint (sat'in') n. a glossy, close-woven silk.

Satine (sat'-int') n. a thin sort of satin; a woollen and cotton fabric.

Satiny (sat'i-ni) a. like or made of satin.

Satir's satir's n. a discourse or poem exposing

Satiny (sat'in) a. like or made of satin.

Satire (sat'ir) n. a discourse or poem exposing

vice or folly; bitter invective or ridicule.

Satirical (sa-tir'i-kal) a. conveying satire; sar-

castic.

Satirically (sa-tir'i-kal-i) ad. with satire.

Satirise (sati'-rizi) v.t. to expose by satire.

Satirist (sati'-rizi) n. one who writes satire.

Satisfaction (sati-s-fak'shun) n. state of being satisfaction that which satisfact. for ontent.

Satisfactory (sati-s-fak'turil) ad. so sto give satisfactory (sati-sak'turi) a. giving content; writing nameds.

making amends.

Satisfiable (sat'is-fi-a-bl) a. that may be satisfied.

Satisfier (sat'is-fi-er) n. that which makes satis-

Satisfy (sat'is-fi) v.t. or i. to supply or please fully; discharge; convince; give content; atone. Satrap (sat'rap, sa'trap) n. the ruler of a province. Saturable (sat'u-ra-bl) a. that can be saturated.

Saturate (sat'ū-rāt) v.t. to fill to the full.

Saturation (sat-ū-rā'shun) n. state of being filled.

Saturday (sat'ur-dā) n. the last day of the week. Saturn (sat'urn) n. a remote planet. Saturnalia (sat-ur-nā'li-a) n.pl. festival of Saturn;

Saturnalia (sat-ur-na'n-a) n-ph. recursi of recursion unrestrained revelry.
Saturnalian (sat-ur-na'li-an) a. dissolute.
Saturnine (sat'ur-nin) a. grave; gloomy; dull.
Satyr (sat'er, sa'er) n. a fabulous sylvan deity—half man, half goat.

Jana (sauw) a. something eaten with food to im-

half man, half goat.

Sauce (saws) n something eaten with food to improve its relish; impudent language; -v.t. to apply sauce to; speak impudently to.

Saucepan (saws pan) n. a steving pan.

Saucer (saw'ser) n. a vessel for a tea-cup.

Saucity (saw'si-li) ad. pertly.

Saucy (saw'si-li) religiously impudent.

Saunter (san'ter) v.t. to wander idly; -n. a stroll;

place for sauntering. Saunterer (san'ter-er) n. one who wanders.
Saurian (saw'ri-an) n. a reptile covered with scales, as the lizard;—a. belonging to the

[into a skin. Sausage (saw'sij) n. a roll of minced meat stuffed Sauterne (sō-tern') n. a French wine light in

colour. Savabe (sa'va-bl) a. that can be saved. Savabe (sa'vi) a. wild; uncivilised; cruel;—n. a wild person; butal person; barbarian. Savagely (sav'i]-il) ad. barbarously. Savagels (sav'i]-il) ad. barbarously.

[learning. Savant (sav'ong, sa-vang') n. a man of science or Save (sav) v.t. to preserve; rescue; reserve; spare; -v.i. be economical; -prep. except.

Saveloy (sav'e-loi) n. a highly-seasoned sausage of

Saver (sā'ver) n. one who saves. Saving (sā'ving) α. frugal; incurring no loss; effecting salvation;—n. money saved; economy;

-prep. excepting.

Savingly (sā'ving-li) ad. economically.

Saviour (sāv'yur) n. one who preserves; Christ;

the Redeemer.

Savory (sa'vur-i) n. an aromatic kitchen herb.

avour (sa'vur) n. taste; odour; flavour; relish; -v.t. to have a taste or smell :-v.t. to taste; like. Savouriness (sā'vur-i-nes) n. pleasing taste or smell.

Savour (sa vur-1-nes) a. pleasing taste or smell. Savoury (sa vur-1) a. pleasing to the taste or smell. Savoy (sa-voi') a. a variety of cabbage for winter

Saw (saw) n. an instrument to cut wood;—s.t. or t. [pret. Sawed; pp. Sawed, Sawn] to divide with a saw;—n. a proverb. Sawdust (saw dust) n. small fragments of wood made by the attrition of the saw.

made by the attrition of the saw.

Saw-pit (saw'pit) n. a place for sawing timber.

Sawyer (saw'pit) n. one whose occupation is to
saw wood, etc. [the language of the Saxons.

Saxon (sak'sn) a. pertaining to the Saxons;—n.

Say (sa) n. or i. [pret. and pp. Said] to speak;
utter; affirm; recite.

Saying (sâ'ding) n. something said; expression;
Scab (skab) n. the dark crust that forms over a

sore; a disease, resembling mange, in sheep; a term applied to a non-union labourer, or to one who either refuses to take part in a strike or takes the place of a man who is on strike;—v.t. to cicatrise; to form a new surface beneath a

crust.
Scabbard (skab'ard) n. sheath of a sword.
Scabbed (skab'ed, skabd) a. covered with scabs;

paltry,
Scabby (skab'i) a. full of scabs.
Scabbus (ska'bi-us) a. consisting of scabs.
Scabrous (ska'bi-us, skab'rus) a. rough; rugged.
Scaffold (skaf'uld) n. a staging for workmen; a
stage for the execution of a criminal.
Scaffolding (skaf'ul-ding) n. temporary frames or
bling marble.

supports. [bling marble. Scagliola (skal-yō'la) n. a species of stucco resem-Scalable (skal-a-bl) n. that may be scaled. Scalable (ska-lād') n. storm of a fortress with

ladders.

Scald (skawld) v.t. to burn by a hot liquid;—n. a burn; scurf on the head; a Scandinavian poet. Scale (skal) n. a thin plate covering a fish or reptile; a ladder; a series of steps or tones; the dish of a balance;—n.t. to deprive of scales; to peel; to mount on ladders; clamber up; to weigh;—n.t. to come off. [unequal. Scalene (ska-len') a. having three sides and angles Scaliness (ska'lines) n. quality of being scaly. Scall (skawl) n. scurf; leprosy.

Scallo, Scollop (ska'lup, sko'up) n. a genus of shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge;

dentation on the edge: -v.t. to cut into segments or scallops.

Scalp (skalp) n. skin of
the top of the head; v.t. to take off the scalp.

Scalpel (skal'pel) n. surgeon's knife. Scalper (skal'per) n. a surgical instrument

for scraping bones.

Scaly (skā/li) a. full of scales; rough. Scallop. Scammony (skam'u-ni) n. a plant of the convolvulus family, used as a cathartic.

Scampl (skamp) n. a knavish; fellow;—v.t. to do

work perfunctorily.

work perunctority.

Scamper (skam') per v.t. to run with speed or Scan (skam') per v.t. to examine closely; count the poetic feet. to examine closely; count the County of the county of

Scandalous (skan'da-lus) a. disgraceful; defama-Scandalous is skan'da-lus-li) ad. disgracefully; shamefully.

Scandent (skan'dent) a. climbing.

Scanning (skan'ng) n. act of resolving a verse into its component feet.

Scansion (skan'shun) n. the act of scanning.

Scansorial (skan-sō'ri-al) a. adapted to climbing.

Scant

Scant (skant) v.t. to limit; straiten; restrain;
-a. not full; -ad. not quite.
Scantily (skan'ti-li) ad. sparingly; narrowly.

Scantiness (skan'ti-nes) n. want of fullness or sufficiency. [into thin pieces.

sunteney.
Scantle (skan'tl) v.i. to be deficient;—v.t. to divide
Scantling (skan'tling) n. a small piece or quantity;
narrow piece of timber.
Scanty (skan'ti) a. narrow; small; bare; hardly

Scape (skap) n. a stem bearing the fructification without leaves. [misdeeds of others. [misdeeds of others.

Stapegoat (skap'gōt) n. one who suffers for the Scapplam (skap'gōt) n. one who suffers for the Scaphiam (skap'gm) n. a punishment in Persia, in which the victim, after being placed in a hollow tree, was smeared over with honey so that wasps, bees, and flies might be attracted to

him and torment him to death.

him and torment him to death.

scapular (skay'ū-la) n. the shoulder-bone.

scapular (skay'ū-la) n. belonging to the shoulder or the scapula.

[—v.t. to mark with a sear.

scar (shay'n, mark of a wound or sore; blemish; Scaramouch (skar'a-mowch) n. a buffoon; a

cowardly braggart.

Scarce (skārs) a. uncommon; rare.
Scarcely (skārs'li) ad. hardly; with difficulty.
Scarcity (skār'si-ti) n. deficiency; rareness; dearth.

Scare (skär) v.t. to terrify suddenly; drive away. Scarecrow (skär'krö) n. a thing to frighten birds;

Scarfs: -v. to throw on loosely; join; piece.

Scarfi (skarf) n. throw on loosely; join; piece.

Scarfing (skarfing) n. the joining of two beams

Scarf-skin (skarf'skin) n. outer thin skin; cuticle. Scarification (skar-i-fi-kā/shun) n. a slight incision of the skin, [ment which scarifies.] Scarifer (skar'i-fi-er) n. one who or the instru-Scarify (skar'i-fi) n.t. to scratch and cut the skin. Scarlatina (skar-la-te'na) n. scarlet fever.

Scarlatinous (skar-la-tē'nus) a. pertaining to scarlet fever.

Scarlet (skar'let) n. a deep red colour :—a. deeply Scarlet-bean (skar'let-ben) n. a red bean. Also called Scarlet-runner.

called Scarlet-runner.

Scarlet-fever (skar'let-fe'ver) n. an infectious fever known by the red flush on the skin.

Scarp (skarp) n. the interior slope of a ditch.

Scathe (skarn) n. damage; injury; waste; harm; -n.t. to damage; to waste.

Scathful (skarn'fool) a. injurious; harmful.

Scathing (ska'r-ling) a. withering; destroying. Scathless (skarr-les) a. without harm. Scatter (skar-les) v.t. to throw about loosely; strew;

disperse; -v.i. to be dissipated.
Scaur (skawr) n. a precipitous bank or rock.

Scavenger (skav'en-jer) n. one employed to clean

streets.

Scene (sen) n. a stage; place of action, occurrence, or exhibition; display of action or feeling; painted view; spectacle.

Scenery (se'ngr-1) n. painted representation on the stage; aspect of a landscape.

Scenical (sen'i-kal, se'ni-kal) a. dramatic; theatrical

theatrical Scenographic (sē-nu-graf'ik) a. drawn in perspec-[perspective.

Scenography (se-no'gra-fi) n. representation in Scent (sent) n. odour; smell; chase pursued by the smell; -v.t. to smell; perfume; discern by

scentless (sent'les) a. having no smell. Sceptic (skep'tik) n. one who doubts of all things,

especially divine truth; an infidel. written Skeptic.

written skeptic. Sceptical (skeptil-sizm) n. universal doubt. Sceptical (skeptil-sizm) n. universal doubt. Sceptre (septer) n. emblem of royalty. Schedule (shed'ul) n. an inventory of property, debts, etc.; list. [-v.t. to plan; contrive. Scheme (ském) n. a plan; project; contrivance; Echemer (ském) n. a plan; project; contriven.

Schipperke (ship'er-ki) n. one of a breed of dogs belonging to the same class as the Pomeranian and Eskimo dogs, but having hardly any tail. Schism (sizm) n. division or separation in a

church

Schismatic (siz-mat'ik) n. one guilty of schism. Schismatical (siz-mat'i-kal) a, pertaining to or partaking of schism.
Schist (shist) n. a rock of a slaty structure.

Schist (shist) n. a rock of a slaty structure.
Schizocephaly (skiz-Seif-ali) n. the practice of
severing and preserving with reverence the
heads of chiefs, formerly prevalent among
Maoris and other savage tribes.
Schizorhinal (skiz-Srin'al) a. having the nasal
bones separate or deeply cleft, or having the
nostrils in the form of a longitudinal slit.
Scholarike (skof'ar-like nature is an of letters
Scholarike (skof'ar-like nature as cholar. Also
Scholarike)

[maintenance for a scholar. scholarly, (maintenance for a scholar. Scholarship (skol'ar-ship) n. learning; erudition; Scholastic (sko-las'tik) a. pertaining to a school or to the schoolmen.

Scholasticism (sko-las'ti-sizm) n. the method or subtilities of the schools.

Scholiast (skō'li-ast) n. a commentator.

Schoilum (sko'l-um) v. an explainatory observation; marginal note.

School (skool) a. a place of discipline and instruction; the pupils; disciples; sect; system;—
v.t. to instruct; admonish.

School-board (skool/bord) n. public body elected to see to the education of all children in a Scholium (skō'li-um) n. an explanatory observa-

district.

Schoolhouse (skool'hous) n. a house for a school. Schooling (skoo'ling) n. instruction.

Schoolman (skool/man) n. one versed in the divinity of the Middle Ages.

Schoolmaster (skool'mas-ter) n. the master or teacher of a school. Schoolmistress (skool'mis-tres) n. a female teacher.

Schooner (skóó'ner) n. a vessel with two masts. Schottische (shot-ish') n. a dance in 4 time, similar

to the polka; the music for such a dance. Sciagraphy (si-ag'ra-fi) n. the art of delineating shadows.

Sciatic (sī-at'ik) a. affecting the hip.

Sciatica (staft;kg) m. rheumatism in the hip. Science (si'ens) m. knowledge reduced to system under general facts or principles. [Science. Sciential (st-en'shal) a. producing or according to Sciential (st-en'shal) a. producing or according to clientific (si-en-tiff;k) a. according to, or versed Scientist (si'en-tist) n. one versed in natural Scilicet (si'li-set) ad. namely.

Scimtar (sim'it-er) n. a short convex-edged sword, usually broadest at the point end.

Scintillant (sin'it-lant) a. emitting sparks.

Scintillation (sin-ti-la'shun) n. act of sparkling;

a tremulous light.

Sciolism (si'u-lizm) n. superficial knowledge.

Sciolist (si'u-list) n. one of superficial knowledge.

Scion (s'un) n. a shoot or twig; child or descend-ant of noble lineage.
Scirrhosts (sir-os'i-t, skir-os'i-ti) n. induration of Scirrhous (sir'us, skir us) a. indurated; knotty.
Scirrhus (sir'us, skir'us) m. a hard tumour in the

Scissors (siz'urz) n.pl. small shears.

Scoff (skof) v.t. or i. to treat with scorn; mock;-

n. mockery; derision.

Scoffer (skof'gr), none who scoffs.

Scold (skold) v.t. or t. to chide rudely; rebuke; find fault;—n. a loud, clamorous woman.

Scolding (skol'ding) n. act of chiding.

Scotlang (skol' ung) n. act of chiang.
Scone (skons) n. a hanging candlestick; a bulwark; fort; headpiece; skull.
Scoop (skoop) n. a large ladle or shovel;—n.t. to cut into a hollow; dig out; lade out.
Scoop-net (skoop) n. a net to sweep the bottom of a river.
[space; intention; drift, Scop (skop) n. sweep or range of the eye or mind; Scorbutto (skor-bu'tik) d. pertaining to, or diseased with saures. with, scurvy.

Scupper

Seorch (skorch) v.t. or t. to burn slightly; perch or shrivel; be burnt on the surface; be dried upor shrivel; a notch; twenty; a reckoning; account; -v.t. to notch; mark. Seoria (skört-a) v.d. dress or slag of metals in the farmace; -p.t. Scoria, volcanic ashes, Scoria (skort-ia-kašunu) n. act of reducing

to dross.
Scorify (skö'ri-fi) v.t. to reduce to scoria.
Scorious (skö'ri-us) a. drossy.
Scorn (skorn) n. extreme contempt; object of
contempt;—v.t. to hold in contempt; despise.
Scorner (skorner) n. one who scorns; a scoffer.
Scornful (skornfool) a. disdainful; contemptuous.
Scornfully (skornfool) d. disdainful; contemptuous.
Scornfully (skornfool) d.d. with disdain.
Scorpion (skornje-un) n. a reptile; the eighth sign
of the radiac

of the zodiac. [a tax; a fine. Scot (skot) n. a portion of money assessed or paid; Scot (skot) n. a native of Scotland.

Scotch (skoch) a. pertaining to Scotland;—v.t. to stop a wheel; cut slightly.

Scotchman (skoch'man) n. a native of Scotland.

Also Scotsman.

Also soctaman.
Scot.free (skot'fre) a. excused from payment;
Scottam (skot'izm) n. the system of Philosophy
taught by the Scottish schoolman Duns Scotus
(13th century), a kind of formalism nearer to
the Platonists than the Thomists.
Scotist (skot'ist) n. one who adhered to the philo-[unhurt.

sophical teaching of Duns Scotus.

Scotticism (skot'i-sizm) n. an idiom of the Scots. Scottish (skot'ish) a. pertaining to Scotland. Scoundrel (skoun'drel) n. a mean rascal.

Scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm) n. conduct of a

scoundrel

Scour (skour) v.t. to clean by rubbing; pass over quickly; range; purge violently.

Scourer (skour'er) n. one who or that which scours.

Scourge (skurj) n. a whip; a lash; -v.t. to chastise. Scourger (skur'jgr) n. one who scourges. Scout (skout) n. one sent to discover the move-

ments of an enemy; a college servant;—v.i. to act as a scout;—v.t. to sneer at; reject with dis-

Scow (skow) n. a flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl (skowl) v.i. to wrinkle the brows in displeasure;—n. a look of sullenness or anger. Scrabble (skrab'l) v.t. or i. to scrape rudely; scribble.

Scrag (skrag) n. something lean and thin. Scragginess (skrag'i-nes) n. ruggedness of surface;

Scraggy (skrag'i) a. broken; lean and rough. Scramble (skram'bl) v.i. to catch eagerly; climb;—

n. act of scrambling or climbing.

Scrambler (skram'bler) n. one who scrambles.

Scrambling (skram'bling) n. act of climbing;

a. straggling.

Scrannel (skran'el) a. slight; slender.

Scrap (skrap) n. a little piece; fragment; crumb. Scrap-book (skrap'book) n. blank book for preserv-

Sorap-Book (skrap book) A. Diana book for preserving prints, extracts, etc.

Scrape (skrap) v.t. to rub with something; remove by rubbing; collect together; save;—v.i. to make a harsh noise; play badly;—n. a bad situation; difficulty; a bow.

Scraper (skrape) n. an instrument for scraping and aleasing.

and cleaning. Scraping (skra'ping) n, that which is rubbed off Scratch (skrach) v.t. or i, to tear the surface with the nails or claws;—n. a slight wound; a sort of wig;—pl. ulcers on a horse's foot.

Scratcher (skrach'er) n. he or that which

[a part of the head. scratches scratchews (skrach'wig) n. a wis that covers only Scratch-wig (skrach'wig) n. a wis that covers only Scrawl (skrawl) n.t. or t. to write or mark awiswardly;—n. hasty or irregular writing.

Scrawn (skraw'nl) n. lean, bony, skinny, thin, Scrawn (skraw'nl) n.t. to uther a strill cry;—n. a

shrill outery.

Screamer (skrë/mer) n. an American wading bird.

Scree (skrë/ n. loose stones, a landslide; a coarse

Screech (skrech) v.i. to shrick;—n, a harsh cry.
Screed (skred) n. a straight piece of wood by
which the surface of plastering is levelled; a long piece.

Screen (skren) v.t. to shelter; defend; -n. some-

thing that shelters; a partition.

Screw (skroo) n. a cylinder grooved spirally, and used as an engine of pressure;—v.t. to fasten with a screw; press:

twist; oppress Screw-driver (skróó'dri-ver) n. a tool 

for turning screw-nails.

Screw-nail (skroo'nāl) n, a small nail grooved like a screw.

Scribble (skrib'l) n.t. or i, to write

without care; scrawl;-n. careless

writing.
Scribbler (skrib'ler) n. a petty writer.
Scribe (skrib) n. a writer; notary;
clerk; a doctor of law. Screw. Scrimmage (skrim'ij) n. a close, confused struggle. Scrimp (skrimp) v.t. to make too small or short;

limit; stint;—a. short; scanty;—n. a miser. Scrip (skrip) n. a bag:—n. a certificate of stock Script (skript) n. type in the form of written

letters, [Scriptures. Scripture] (skrip'tūr-ral) a. according to the Scripture (skrip'tūr) n. the Old and New Testa-

Scrivener (skriv'e-ner) n. one who draws contracts. Scrotula (skrof u-la) n. a disease affecting the glands, specially of the neck.
Scrofulous (skrof u-lus) a. diseased with scrofula.

Scrog (skrog) n. a thick, stunted shrub. Scroggy (skrog'i) a. thick and bushy.

Scroll (skrol) n. a roll of paper; a writing rolled up; a rough draft; architectural ornament.

up; a rough grant; architectural ornament.
Scrub (skrub) n, a worn brush; a mean drudge;—
n.t. or i. to rub hard with something coarse.
Scruby (skrub') n. a small: stunted; penurious.
Scruple (skroo'p) n. a doubt; a weight of twenty
grains;—v.t. or i. to doubt; hesitate.
Scrupulosity (skroo'-pū-los'i-ti) n. quality of being
scrupulosity

scrupulous.

Scrupulous (skróó'pū-lus) a. having doubts; cautious; conscientious. [nicety. Scrupulously (skróo'pū-lus-li) ad. with doubt or Scrutineer (skróo-ti-nēr') n. one who examines the votes at an election. [investigate.

Scrutinise (skroo'ti-nīz) v.i. to examine closely; Scrutiniser (skroo'ti-nī-zer) n. one who searches

Scrutinous (skróó'ti-nus) a. closely examining; Scrutiny (skróó'ti-ni) n. close inquiry; minute examination; examining the votes at an

Scud (skud) v.i. to run quickly; run before the wind in a gale; -n. act of running; loose vapoury clouds.

Scuffle (skuf'l) n. a confused quarrel; -v.i. to

strive with close embraces.

Scuffler (skuf'ler) n. one who scuffles.

Scull (skul) n. a short oar; a boat:—v.t. to impel by oars, or by turning an oar at the stern. Sculler (skul'er) n. one who sculls: a boat rowed

by two sculls. Scullery (skul'er-i) n. a place for kitchen utensils, Scullion (skul'yun) n. one that cleans kitchen

Sculptile (skulp'tīl) a. formed by sculpture. Sculptor (skulp'ter) n. an artist in sculpture. Sculptural (skulp'tū-ral) a. pertaining

Sculpture. Sculpture (skulp'tūr) n. the art of carving wood or stone into images; carved work;—n.t. to carve. [v.t. to take off the scum.

Scum (skum) n. froth on the surface of liquor;—Scumble (skum'bl) v.t. to spread or cover a painting with opaque colours to soften the effect.

Scummings (skum'ingz) n.pl. scum from boiling

Scupper (skup'er) n. a hole to discharge water from the deck of a ship.

Scurf (skurf) n. flaky matter formed on the skin; anything adhering to the surf Scurfiness (skur'fi-nes) n. state of being scurfy.

Scurry (skur 'i) a. having scurf.
Scurry (skur'i) a. having scurf.
Scurrility (sku-ril'i-ti) a. vulgar, abusive language.
Scurrilous (skur'i-lus) a. grossly abusive; foul-

mouthed. Also Scurile. Scurrilously (skur'i-lus-li) ad. with low abuse. Scurry (skur'i) v.i. to hurry along; to scamper:

n. hurry; a flurry.

Scurvily (skur'vi-li) ad. meanly.

Scurvy (skur'vi) n. a disease of the blood;—a.

scurfy; low; mean.

Scuttle (skut'l) n. a metal pail for coals; -n.
hatchway; opening in the roof of a house; v.t. or i. to cut large holes in a ship; sink by doing so in its bottom ;-v.t. or i. run away.

Scutum (sku'tum) n. (1) a large oval or rectangular shield used by Roman soldiers, covered with leather, bound with iron, and often so shaped as to fit close to the body. (2) A large scale, e.p., one of those protecting an armadilic; one

of the bony plates of an alligator; generally, in Zool, any dermal or exosketal scale-like part. Zool, any dermal or exosketal scale-like part whence, who dwelt in a cave beside the sea, whence she thrust out her head to devour ships and sailors. Opposite her dwelt Charybdis, another sea monster, the homes of both being localised as a rock and a whirlpool in the Gulf

Scythe (sith) n. an instrument for mowing grass Sea (sē) n. a large body of salt water; ocean; high Wave; surge; volume.

Seaboard (se bord) n. the sea-shore;—a. adjoining

Sea-born (se bord) n. born on the ocean.

Sea-born (se bord) n. born on the ocean.

Sea-breeze (sē'brēz) n. a current of air from the

Sea-calf (sē'kāf) n. the seal.

Sea-chart (sē'chart) n. a chart of the sea-coast. Sea-coast (sē'kōst) n. the shore of the sea. Sea-dog (se'dog) n. the dog-fish; seal; an old

Seafarer (sē'fār-er) n. a mariner; a seaman. Seafaring (se'far-ing) a. going to sea; employed

Sea-fight (se'fit) n. a naval engagement. Sea-gage (se'gaj) n. depth that a vessel sinks in

Sea-girt (se'gert) a. surrounded by the ocean. Sea-green (se'gren) a. having the colour of sea-

Sea-horse (se'hors) n. the walrus; hippopotamus. Sea-kale (se'kal) n. a plant of the cabbage tribe. Seal (sel) n. a marine animal, fished for its oil and

skin; -n. a stamp with a device on it; wax impressed with a seal; -v.t. to fix a seal; fasten

with a seal; ratify; confirm.

Sealer (seler) n. one who seals.

Sealing (seling) n, the business of fishing for seals. Sealing-wax (se'ling-waks) n. a substance for sealing letters.

Seam (sēm) n. the joining of two edges of cloth;—
v.t. to join by sewing; make a seam in; scar.

Seaman (sē'man) n. a sailor. Seamanship (se'man-ship) n. skill in navigating.

Seamles (sēm'les) a. having no seam. Seamles (sēm'nes) a. having no seam. Sea-mark (sē'm'ark) n. a beacon; lighthouse. Seamster (sēm'ster) n. one who sews.

Seamstress (sēm'stres) n. a female whose occupation is sewing.

Seamy (sē'mi) a. containing seams; showing
Seance (sā'angs) n. session or sitting of a public
body; a meeting of spiritualists.

Sea-pie (sē'pī) n. a dish of paste and meat. Sea-piece (sē'pēs) n. picture of a scene at sea. Seaport (sē'pērt) n. a harbour on the sea-coast.

Sear (ser) v.t. to burn the surface of anything; cauterise; make insensible;—a. dry; withered. Search (serch) v.t. or i. to look or seek for;

examine; investigate; put to the test;-n. a seeking; quest.

Searchable (ser'cha-bl) a. that may be searched. Searcher (ser'cher) n. one who searches. Searching (ser'ching) a. trying; close.

Searedness (ser'ed-nes) n. state of being hardened;

Sea-room (se room) n. ample distance from land. Sea-shell (se shel) n. a marine shell.

Sea-shore (sē'shōr) n. the coast of the sea; land adjacent to the sea.

Seasick (se'sik) a. affected with nausea at sea. Seasick (se'sid) n. land near the sea. Season (se'zn) n. a division of the year; any time;

period of time; fit or usual time;—v.t. or t. to prepare for use; accustom; give relish to; moderate; become fit or inured. Seasonable (se'zn-a-bl) a. in good time or season;

Seasoning (se'zn-ing) n. that which seasons; act

of drying.
Seat (set) n. a chair; bench; place of sitting;
mansion;—v.t. to place on a seat.
Seating (setting) n. material for seats.

Seating ise ting; n. material for seats. Seaward (se'ward) n. or ad. toward the sea. Seawerthiness (se'wur-rhi-nes) n. fitness for a Seaworthy (se'wur-rhi) a. able to encounter the violence of the sea.

Sebaceous (se-bā'shus) a. fat; like fat.

Secancy (se'kan-si) n. intersection. [cutting. Secant (se'kant) n. a line that cuts another:—a. Secede (se-sēd') v.i. to withdraw from fellow-

ship or association. Seceder (se-se'der) one who secedes.

Secern (se-sern') v.t. to distinguish; secrete. Secement (se-ser'nent) secreting ;-n. secreting vessel.

Secession (se-sesh'un) n. act of seceding

Seclude (se-klóod') v.t. to shut in retirement.
Seclusion (se-klóod'zhun) n. act of withdrawing;

Seclusive (se-klóó'siv) a. that keeps in retire-Second (sek'und) a. following the first; original of two; next in position; inferior;—n. the next to the first; the sixtieth part of a minute;

attendant in a duel :-v.t. to support; aid. .
Secondary (sek'un-da-ri) a. subordinate. Secondary see un-darn at subortinate. Seconder (sek'un-der) n. supporter of a motion. Second-hand (sek'und-hand) a. not new. Secondly (sek'und-li) ad. in the second place.

Secondary (ser underl) due in the second place.
Seconds (sek 'unde') n.ph. a coarse kind of flour.
Secrecy (se' kre-si) n. close privacy.
Secret (se' kret) n. concealed; unseen; reserved;
-n. something unknown or hidden.

Secretary (sek're-ta-ri) n. one who writes for others; the chief officer of a department.

Secrete (se-kret') v.t. to put in a secret place; hide; conceal; separate and form, as sap, blood, etc. Secretion (se-krē'shun) n. act of secreting; matter

or fluid secreted. Secretive (se-krē'tiv) a. pertaining to secretion;

keeping secrets. Secretiveness (se-krë'tiv-nes) n. quality of being

secretive; bump or organ of secrecy.

Secretiy (se'kret-li) ad. in a secret manner.

Secretness (se'kret-nes) n. state of being secret;

keeping secret.

Secretory (se krē'tu-ri) a. performing secretion. Sect (sekt) n. a body of persons distinguished by certain peculiarities of faith and practice from other persons holding the same general beliefs.

Sectarian (sek-tā'ri-an) a. pertaining to a sect;n, one of a sect

n. one of a sect.

Sectarianism (sek-tā'ri-an-izm) 'n. devotion to a

Sectary (sek'ta-ri) n. a follower of a sect.

Section (sek'shun) n. a cutting off; part cut off; division; portion; intersection.

Sectional (sek'shun-al) a. pertaining to a section.

Sector (sek'tor) n. (1) the part of a circle bounded by two radii and the portion of the circumference subtending them; (2) a mathematical instrument; (3) an astronomical instrument in the form of a geometrical sector. [a layman. Secular (sek'ū-lar' a. worldly; not spiritual;—». Secularise (sek'ū-lar'iz) v.t. to convert to a secular

Secularity (sek-ū-lar'i-ti) n. a worldly disposition. Secure (se-kur') a. free from fear or danger; safe;
-v.t. to make safe; guarantee; fasten; get possession of

possession of.
Securely (se-kūr'li) ad., so as to be safe.
Securer (se-kūr'rei) n. he or that which secures.
Security (se-kū'riti) n. freedom from danger;
safety; pledge.
Sedan (se-dan') n. a carriage for one, carried by two
Sedate (se-dat') a. composed; unruffled; calm and

Sedately (se-dat'li) ad. with composure.

Sedateness (se-dat'nes) n. calmness; serenity. Sedative (sed'a-tiv) a. allaying irritation;—n. a medicine that allays.

Sedentary (sed'en-ta-ri) a. sitting much; requiring a sitting posture.

Sederunt (se-de'runt) n. a sitting or meeting of a

court.

Sedge (sej) n. a coarse grass growing in swamps.
Sediment (sed'i-ment) n. that which settles at the
bottom; lees. [sediment.
Sedimentary (sed-i-men'ta-ri) a. pertaining to
Sedition (se-dish'un) n. commotion against the

state: insurrection.

editious (se-dish'us) a, engaged in sedition.

Seduce (se-dus) v.t. to lead astray; corrupt.

Seducer (se-du'ser) n. one who seduces.

Seducible (se-du'si-bl) a. that may be seduced.

Seduction (se-duk'shun), n. an enticing from

Seductive (se-duk'tiv) a. enticing to evil.
Seductively (se-duk'tiv-li) ad. by seduction.
Sedulity (se-du'li-ti) n. great diligence; constant

attention. [persevering. Sedulous (sed'ū-lus) a. very diligent; steady and Sedulously (sed'ū-lus-li) ad. with application; as-

See (sc) n. the seat of episcopal power; a diocese; —n.t. [pret. Saw; pp. Seen to perceive by the eye; behold; discover; visit.

Seed (sed) n. that which produces animals or

plants; original; offspring; race;—v.t. or i. to sow; shed seed.
eed-bud (sed'bud) n. germ of fruit.

Seed-cake (sed'kak) n. a sweet cake with aromatic

Seediness (se'di-nes) n. state of being seedy. Seedling (sed'ling) n. a plant springing from a

Seedsman (sēdz'man) n. one who deals in seeds.

Seed-time (sed'tim) n. the time for sowing. Seed-vessel (sed'ves-el) n. the pericarp or case

which contains the seed. [tipsy. Seedy (se'di) a. full of seeds; run to seed; shabby;

Seeing (&'ing) n. vision :—onj. since.
Seek (sek) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Sought] to look
for; try to find or gain; solicit; endeavour.
Seem (sem) v.t. to belit; become; —v.t. to appear;
look like.

Seeming ise'ming) a. appearing like; specious;—n. Seemingly (se'ming-li) ad. in appearance. Seemliness (sem'li-nes) n. comeliness. Seemly (sem'li) a. becoming; decent;—ad. in a suitable manner.

Seen (sēn) pp. of See; perceived.

Seer (ser, se'er) n. a prophet.

Seesaw (se'saw) n. a reciprocating motion up and down or to and fro;—v.i. to move in this way. Seethe (seth) v.t. to boil; decoct; -v.i. to be boil-

Seether (se Ther) n. a pot for boiling things.
Segment (segment) n. a part cut off; section;

Segregate (seg're-gat) v.t. to separate; set apart.

Segregation (seg-re-ga/shun) Seidlitz (sed'litz) n. a saline water in Bohemia; Seigneurial (se'nyoo'ri-al) a. manorial. Seignior (se'nyur) n. a lord.

Seigniorage (se'nyur'); n. a lovid right.
Seigniorage (se'nyur'); n. a lovidship; a manor.
Seine (sen, san n. a large fishing net.
Seine (seis mik); n. belonging to earthquakes.
Seismology (sis-mic); n. seienee of earthquakes.

Seismometer (sis-mom-et-er) n. an instrument for measuring the direction and intensity of an earthquake shock.

Seismometry (sis-mom e-tri) n. the scientific determination, recording and collating of facts having reference to earthquake phenomena, especially by means of the seismometr. Seismometric (sis-mo-met'rik) a. pertaining to

seismometry or the seismometer.

Seismoscope (sis'mo-sköp) n. a simple form of seismometer, by which the direction and intensity of earthquake shocks are recorded but not measured

Seismoscopic (sīs-mo-skop'ik) a. pertaining to the

Seizable (se'za-bl) a. liable to seizure. [hend. Seize (sez) v.t. to take suddenly; grasp; appre-Seizer (se'zer) n. one who seizes.

Seizin (se zin) n. possession in deed or in law. Seizor (se zer) n. one who takes possession. Seizure (sē'zūr) n. act of seizing; the thing seized.

Selah (se'la) n, in the Psalms, a pause or silence. Seldom (sel'dum) ad. rarely; not often. Select (se-lekt') v.t. to choose from a number; pick

out; cull; -a. taken from a number; well

chosen.
Selection (se-lek'shun) n. act of choosing; thing selected; a book of select pieces. the state of being Selectness (se-lekt'nes) n. Selenography (sel-e-nog'ra-fi) n. a description of the surface of the moon.

Self (self) pron. or a. same;—n. one's own person; personal interest. [gratification. Self-denial (self-de-nī/al) n. the denial of personal Self-esteem (self-es-tem') n. good opinion of one-self. Also Self-conceit.

Self-evident (self-ev'i-dent) a. needing no proof.
Self-interest (self-in'ter-est) n. selfishness.
Selfish (sel'fish) a. regarding one's own interest

elfishly (sel'fish-li) ad. with undue self-love.

Selfishness (sel'fish-nes) n. regard to one's own interest solely

Self-love (self-luv') n. love of self. Self-same (self'sām) a. exactly the same; identical. Self-will (self-wil') n. one's own will; obstinacy. Sell (sell) v.t. [pret. and pp. Sold] to transfer pro-

Delt isel v.s. [pre. and pp. Sold] to transfer property for money; betray for money;—v.t. to be sold; practise selling.
Seller (sel'er) n. one who sells. [Selvedge. Selvedge (sel'vij) n. the edge of cloth. Also written Scives (selvz) pl. of Sell.
Semblance (seur blans) n. likeness; appearance.
Semblance (seur blans) n. doctrine of symptoms

Semi-annual (sem-i-an'ū-al) a. half-yearly. Semibreve (sem'i-brev) n. a note of two minims. Semicircle (sem'i-ser'kl) n. half of a circle.

Semicolon (sem'i-kō-lun) n. a point marked thus (:).

Semi-diameter (sem-i-dī-am'e-ter) Semicircle.

n. half a diameter.

Seminal (sem'i-nal) a. pertaining to seed; original; radical. [or being produced. Seminality (sem-i-nal'i-ti) n. power of producing Seminary (sem'i-na-ri) n. a place of education;

college; academy Seminate (sem'i-nāt) v.t. to sow; propagate. Semination (sem-i-nā'shun) n. sowing; dispersion

of seeds. Semiquaver (sem'i-kwā-ver) n. half a quaver.

Semitone (sem'i-ton) n. half a tone.

Semi-vowel (sem'i-vou-el) n. a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, as f, l, m, n, r, s. Semolna. (sem-ul-fra) n. a preparation of the fine hard grains of wheat which do not pass

through the sieve.

Sempiternal (sem-pi-ter'nal) a. everlasting. Sempiternity (sem-pi-ter'ni-ti) n.|duration with-Senary (sen'a-ri) a. containing six.

Senate (sen'at) n. a legislative body.

Senator (sen'a-ter) n. a member of a senate. Senatorial (sen-a-tō'ri-al) a. pertaining to or be-Senatorship (sen-a-tur-ship) n. the office of a

Senatus (se-nā'tus) n. the governing body in a university.

Send (send) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Sent] to cast or throw; cause to go or be conveyed; despatch; commission; diffuse; pitch forward.

Commission; discussed; picot forward. Senescence (se-nes'ens) n, a growing old. Seneschal (sen'e-shall m, steward; head bailisf. Senile (se'n'il a, belonging to old age. Senility (se-nil'i-ti) n, old age. Senility (se-nil'i-ti) n, old age.

older in age or office. Seniority (sc-ni-ori-ti) n. priority in age or office.

Senna (sen'a) n. a leguminous plant and its
leaves, which are cathartic.

leaves, which are catnarne.

Sensate (sen'sat) a. perceived by the senses.

Sensation (sen-sa'shum) n. perception by the

senses excited feeling.

[are perceived. Sense (sens) n. faculty by which external objects Senseless (sens'les) a. wanting sense or feeling;

Senselessly (sens'les-li) ad. without sense; fool-Sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti) n. capability of sensa-

tion; acuteness of feeling; quick sympathy.

Sensible (sen'si-bl) a perceptible by the senses or mind; easily affected; cognisant; intelligent.

Sensibly (sen'si-bli) ad. perceptibly; with good

Sensitive (sen'si-tiv) a. having acute sensibility; highly susceptible; shrinking from the touch.

Sensitively (sen'si-tiv-li) ad. with nice sensibility.

Sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes) n. the state or quality

of being sensitive Sensitive-plant (sen'si-tiv-plant) n. a leguminous plant, the leaves of which shrink when touched. Sensorial (sen-sō'ri-al) a. pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensorium (sen-so'ri-um) n. the organ of sensation,

Sensorium (sen-sử/i-ium) n. the organ of sensation, Sensual (sen'sū-al) a. pertaining to or derived from the senses; carmal; voluptuous.

Sensualise (sen'sū-alie) v.t. to make sensual; debase by sensual pleasures.

Sensualism (sen'sū-alielm) n. a state of subjection to sensual reelings or appetites.

Sensualist (sen'sū-alielm) n. one devoted to sensual; sensualist (sen'sū-alielm) n. one devoted to sensual pleasures. [connected with sensible objects. Sensualism (sen'sū-al) a. a ddressing the senses; Sent (sent) pret. and pp. of Send.

Sentence (sen'tens) n. a judgment pronounced; a short saying; a period in writing;—v.t. to doom.

Sentential (sen-ten'shal) a. comprising sentences. Sententious (sen-ten'shus) a. short and pithy.

Sententious (sen-ten'shus) a short and pithy. Sententiously (sen-ten'shus-li) ad. in sententious manner.

Being sententious senten'shus-lis ad. in sententious manner.

Bethericousness (sen-ten'shus-nes) n. quality of Sentience (sen'shi-ens) n. faculty of perception or sensation. Also Sentiency. (ception. Sentiment (sen'shi-ent) a. having the faculty of percentiment (sen'ti-ment) n. a thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion.

Sentimental (sen-ti-men'tal) a. abounding with sentiment.

Sentimentalist (sen-ti-men'tal-ist) n. one who Sentimentality (sen-ti-men'tal-ist) n. and who Sentimentality (sen-ti-men'tal-ist) n. and the Sentimentality (sen'ti-men'tal-ist) n. and t of sensibility. Also Sentimentalism.

Sentinel (sen'ti-nel) n. a soldier on guard.

Sentry (sen'tri) n. a soldier on guard; the duty of a sentinel.

Separable (sep'a-ra-bl) a. that may be separated. Separability (sep-a-ra-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being separable.

Separate (sep'a-rat) v.t. or i, to disunite; with-draw;—a. divided; distinct. Separately (sep'a-rat-li) ad. singly; distinctly.

Separation (sep-a-ra/shun) n. a disjunction;

eparatist (sep'a-rā-tist) n. a dissenter.

Separatory (sep'a-rā-tu-ri) a. serving to separate;
—n. a chemical vessel for separating liquors. Sepia (sē'pi-a) n. the cuttle-fish; a dark or brown

pigment;—a. denoting a drawing or sketch in water-colour with a dark background. Sepoy (86'poi) n. a native of India in the military service of Europeans. ept (sept) n. a race; clan.

Septangular (sep-tang'gū-lar) a. having seven September (sep-tem'ber) n. the

ninth month. Septenary (sep'te-na-ri, sep-ten'a-ri) a. consisting of seven.

Septennial (sep-ten'i-al) a. being

every seventh year.

Septic (sep'tik) a. tending to promote putrefaction;—n. a suba sub- Septangular.

mote putremetion;—n. a sub-separaguax, stance promoting putrefaction,
Septuagenarian (sep-th-aj-e-nā/ri-an) n, one who
is seventy years old.
Septuagesima (sep-th-a-jes'i-ma) n, the third
Sunday before Lent (so called because it is
seventy days before Easter).

Septuagint (sep'tū-a-jint) n. the (LXX) Greek version of the Old Testament.

Sepulchral (se-pulkral) a. relating to burial; deep; hollow. [to bury. Sepulchre (sep'ul-ker) n. a grave; a tomb;—v.t. Sepulture (sep'ul-tūr) n. the act of burying a

sepanture (sep in-tut). At the act of burying a human being. Sequacious (se-kws'-ti) n. tendency to follow. Sequal (se' kwel) n. a succeeding part. Sequence (se' kwens) n. order of succession; series.

Sequent (se'kwent) a. following.

Sequester (se-kwes'ter) v.t. to separate; withdraw from; take possession of goods, property, etc.,

till claims are paid. Sequestrate (se-kwes'trāt) v.t. to set apart. Sequestration (sek-wes-tra'shun, se-kwes-tra'-

shun) n. a setting apart; seclusion. Sequestrator (sek-wes-tra/ter, se-kwes-tra/ter) n. one who sequesters.

Seraglio (se-ral'yō) n. the palace of the Turkish Seraph (ser'af) n. an angel of the highest order. Seraphic (se-raf'ik) a. angelic; pure; sublime.

Seraphim (ser'a-fim) n.pl. of Seraph. Sere (ser) a. dry; withered.

Serenade (ser-e-nad') n. music at night in the open air; -u.t. or i. to entertain with nocturnal music.

Serene (se-rēn') a. calm; unclouded; undisturbed; Serenely (se-rēn'li) ad. calmly; quietly. Serenity (se-ren'i-ti) n. clearness; calmness.

Serf (serf) n. one in servitude; slave. Serfdom (serf'dum) n. state of a serf; slavery.

Serge (serj) n. a thin woollen stuff.

Sergeancy (sarjen-si) n. office of a sergeant.

Sergeant, Serjeant (sarjen) n. a non-commissioned officer; a lawyer of the highest rank.

Serial (se'ri-al) a, pertaining to a series;—n. a tale, etc., issued in a series of numbers.

Serially (se'ri-al-i) ad. in a series.

Serially (86'ri-al-1) ad. In a series.
Seriate (86'ri-al) a arranged in a series.
Sericeous (8e-rish'us) a. silky.
Series (86're'z, 86'ri-2) n. order; succession; course.
Serious (86'ri-us) a. sober; grave.
Seriously (86'ri-us) d. gravely; solemnly; in
Seriousness (86'ri-us-nes) n. gravity; carnest
attention.
[Scripture.

ermon (ser'mun) n. a discourse on a text of Sermonise (ser'mu-niz) v.i. to write or preach a

Sermoniser (ser'mu-ni-zer) n. one who writes

Serosity (se-ros'i-ti) n. the watery part of blood. Serous (se'rus) a. consisting of serum; thin; Serpent (ser'pent) n, an animal that creeps; a firework; a bass wood musical instrument.

Serpentine (ser'pen-tin) a. winding, as a serpent; n. a mineral. Serrate (ser'āt) a. indented like a saw.

Serrature (ser'a-tur) n. a notching in the edge of

anything Serried (ser'id) a. close; thick. Serum (se'rum) n. thin part of the blood, or of

Servant (ser'vant) n. one who labours for another.
Serve (serv) v.t. to work for; obey; treat; deal
out; be sufficient for; conduce to; worship;—
v.i. to perform public or private duties; suit.

Server (ser'ver) n. one who serves; plate; salver.
Service (ser'vis) n. duty of a servant; worship;
military or naval duty; help; benefit; order or
set of dishes.

Serviceable (ser'vi-sa-bl) a, that does service, Servile (ser'vil) a, slavish; cringing, Servility (ser-vil'i-ti) n, mean submissiveness; obsequiousness,

Servitor (ser'vi-ter) n. a servant; an attendant. Servitude (ser'vi-tud) n. slavery; dependence. Sesame (ses'a-me) n. an annual plant with oily

Sessile (ses'il) a. without a stalk. Session (sesh'un) n. a stated meeting of a public

Session (sear un) m. a stated meeting of a public body; time or term of sitting.
Sessional (sear/un-al) a, pertaining to sessions.
Set (set) vt. or i. [pret. and pp. Set) place; fix; determine; sharpen; spread; decline; below the horizon; congeal; point;—n. a number of things suited to each other.

Setaceous (se-tā'shus) a. bristly.

Set-off (set'of) n. an account set against another. Seton (sē'tun) n. a thread to keep a wound open.! Settee (se-te') n. a long seat with a back.

Settee (setč) n. a long seat with a back.
Setter (setřen n. a dog for hunting birds.
Settle (setřl) n. a long bench with a back; -v.t. to
establish; decide; compose; liquidate; -v.t.
to sink down; become calm or clear; fix one's
residence.
Settled; a colony; jointure.
Settlement (setřlement n. act of settling; place
Settler (setřler) n. one who settles; a colonist.
Settling (setřling) n. act of adjusting, paying,
subsiding, or hardening; -p. sediment; lees.
Seven (sev) n. s. ix and one.

Seven (sev'n) a. six and one.
Sevenfold (sev'n-föld) a. seven times.
Seventeen (sev'n-těn) a. ten and seven. Seventeenth (sev'n-tenth)  $\alpha$ . the ordinal of seven-Seventh (sev'nth)  $\alpha$ . the ordinal of seven;—n. one

part in seven; a musical interval. Seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth) a. the ordinal of seventy.

Seventy (sev'n-treen) a. the ordinal of seventy. Seven (sev'er) v.t. to part violently; keep distinct;—u.t. to be rent asunder; be separate.

tinet;—at, to be rent asunder; no separate. Several (several law distinct; various; more than two; not many;—a. each; a separate place, Severality; (severality in each by itself or taken singly; distinction. severally (severaly) ad. separately. Severally (severaly) ad. separately. Severally (severaly) an a state of separation. Severally (several) an act of severing; separation.

Severe (se-vēr') a. grave; harsh; strict; difficult to endure; rigidly exact; searching.

Severely (se-vēr'li) ad. with severity.

Severity (se-ver'i-ti) n. harshness; rigour; aus-

terity; strictness.
Sew (sō) v.t. to unite with needle and thread. Sewage (sū'ij) n. refuse matter of a town carried

off by sewers. Sewer (su'er) n. underground passage for carrying off water and filth from a town.

Sewer (sō'er) n. one who sews. Sewerage (sū'er-ij) n. system of draining by sewers; the drainage carried off.

Sewing-machine (sō'ing-ma-shēn) n. for all kinds of needlework, Sex (seks) n. the distinction of male and female; Sexagenarian (sek-sa-je-na/ri-an) n. a person of sixty years of age.

Skryyears of age.

Sexagesima (sek-sa-jes'i-ma) n. the second Sunday
before Lent (so called as being about the
sixtieth day before Easter).

Sexennial (sek-sen'yal) a. lasting or happening

once in six years.

Sextant (seks'tant) n. the sixth part of a circle; a nautical instrument for measuring the altitudes and angular distances of the sun, moon, etc.

Sextile (seks'til) n. aspect of planets sixty degrees Sexton (seks'tun) n. an under officer of a church.

Sexton (sels'tun) a an under officer of a church Sexual (sek'st-a|d) a pertaining to sex.

Sexuality (sek-sa-al'i-ti) a the state of being distinguished by sex.

Enabbily (shab'i-li) ad. in a mean manner; Shabbily (shab'i-li) ad. in a mean manner; Shabky (shab'i) at. to fetter; chain; bind;—n.pl. fetters; handcuffs, etc.

Shad (shad n a fish of the herring family.

Shade (shad) a interception of light; shelter; serven; degree of colour; a ghost;—n.pl. place of the dead; deep obscurity;—u.t. to cover from light; obscure.

light; obscure. Shadines; sha'di-nes) n. state of being shady. Shadow (shad'o) n. a figure formed by the interception of light; a representation; shade; shelter; faint appearance; anything iunsubstantial;—ut. to cloud; darken; represent faintly; follow, as a spy. Shadowy (shad'o) n. full of shade. Shady (sha'di) n. sheltered from light or heat;

of doubtful honesty.

Shaft (shaft) n. an arrow; straight part of a column; passage into a mine; thills of a chaise; a long axis of machinery

Shag (shag) n. rough hair-cloth; a kind of tobacco; smag (snag' n rough nair-c.ton; a kind of tobacce; —a hairy; rough; —b. to make hairy or rough. Snaggieses (shafi ines) n state of being shaggy. Snaggy (shafi) n hairy; with rough, woolly hair. Snagreen (sha-gren') n a kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, sharks, etc.; —a made

of shagreen.

Shah (sha) n. a Persian king.

Shake (shak) v.t. (pret. Shook; pp. Shaken] to

agitate; make to tremble, waver, fear, etc.;

trill;—v.t. to tremble; shiver;—n. vibratory

[ligious sect.]

Shaker (sha'ker) n. one that shakes; -pl. a re-Shakiness (sha'ki-nes) n. instability; insecurity. Shako (shak'ō) n. a kind of mili-

[steady.

Shako

Shaky (shā/ki) a. feeble; un-Shale (shāl) n. a husk; pod; a slaty rock found in the coal measures; -v.t. to peel; shell. Shall (shal) an auxiliary verb,

tary cap.

Shall (shal) an auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense, as I shall go. Shallon (shal'0) a. not deep; empty; superficial;—n. a place where the water is not deep.

Shallowness (shal'ō-nes) n. want of depth. Shalt (shalt) second person of Shall.

Sham (sham) n, false pretence; -a. false; counterfeit; -v. to pretend; deceive.

Shamble (sham'bl) v. to walk with awkward or

Shamble sham' bil vr. to waits what award unsteady gait; shuffle. [kill or sell meat. Shambles (sham'blz) n.pl. a place where butchers Shambling (sham'bling) n. a shuffling gait. Shame (sham) n. sense or cause of disgrace: re-

proach :-v.t. to make ashamed.

progen; — v. to have a shamed. Shamefaced (shām'fāst) a. bashful. Shameful (shām'fool) a. disgraceful. Shamefully (shām'fool-i) ad. disgracefully; igno-

Shameless (shām'les) a. destitute of shame. Shamelessness (sham'les-nes) n. impudence. Shampoo (sham-poo') v.t. to rub and press the limbs after warm bathing; wash the hair with soap and water. [emblem of Ireland. Blank (shamrok) n. a trefoil clover plant; Blank (shamgh) n, the bone of the leg; long part

of a tool.

of a tool. Shanty (shan'ti) n. a rude hut.
Shape (shap) v.t.]\*\*tpret. Shaped; pp. Shaped or Shapen] to form; mould; give figure to;—n.
external form or figure; pattern.
external form or figure; pattern.
Shapeless (shap/les) a wanting regularity of form.
Shapely (shap/li) a. well formed; symmetrical.
Shard (shard) n. a fragment; a shall.
Shard (shard) n. a fragment; a shall.

Shard (shard) n. a fragment; a shall
share (shar) n. a part; a plough from:—n.t. or t. to
divide in parts; partake in; receivela portion.
Sharebroker (shar broker) n. one who deals in
stocks, shares, and other securities.
Shareholder (shar hold der) n. one who holds a
share in a joint property.
Share (shar'g) n. one who shares.
Shark (shark) n. a voracious fish;—n.t. to pick up
hastily;—n.t to swindle; cheat.
Sharp (sharp) n. having a thin edge or fine point;
keen; acute; eager; shirll;—n.t. to sharpen;—
n.t. to grow sharp.
Sharp-out (charp kut) n. clearly outlined.

Sharpen (sharp kut) a. clearly outlined. Sharpen (sharp kut) a. clearly outlined. Sharpen (sharpen) a. b. to make or grow sharp. Sharper (sharper) a. cheat. Sharply (sharpfil) ad. keenly; severely. Sharply (sharpfil) ad. keenly; ad.

Sharp-ste (sharp'set) a, very hungry. [man. Sharp-stooter (sharp'shooter) n, a good marks-Shatter (shat'gr) v.t, to break in pieces;—v.t, to

Shatters (shat'erz) n.pl. broken pieces; fragments. Shattery (shat'er-i) a. of loose texture; easily

Shave (shāv) v.t. or i. [pret. Shaved; pp. Shaved, Shaven] to cut or pare off; cut in thin slices; skim near; fleece

Shaver (shā/yer) n. one who shaves; a sharp dealer; Shaving (shā/ying) n. a thin slice.

Shawi (shawi) n. a cloth to cover the neck and

She (shë) pron. fem. standing for the name of Sheaf (shef) n. a bundle of stalks; any bundle;—pl. Sheaves;—v.t. to bind in sheaves;—v.t. to

Shear (sher) v.t. [pret. Sheared; pp. Sheared or Shorn] to clip from the surface; reap;—n.pl. a

cutting instrument with two blades.

Shearer (sher'er) n. one that shears. Sheath (sheth) n. a case; a scabbard. Sheath (shern) nt. to put in a case; cover. Sheathing (she'rning) n. the covering of a ship's

Sheathy (she'thi) a. forming a sheath.
Sheave (shey) n. a wheel in a pulley.
Shebeen (she-ben') n. a house where intoxicating
drinks are sold without a licence.

Shed (shed) n. a slight building ;-v.t. [pret. and

sace (shed) n. a slight building;—v.t. [pret. and pp. Shed) to give forth; throw off; pour out. Shedder (shed'er) n. one who sheds. Sheen (she'm) n. brightness; glitter. Sheeny (she'm) a. bright; glittering. Sheep (she'm) a. bright; glittering. Sheep (she'p) n. sing. and pl. a ruminant animal valued for its fiesh and wool.

Sheep-fold (shēp'kōt) n. pen for sheep.
Sheep-fold (shēp'rold) n. fold for sheep.
Sheepish (shē'pish) a. like a sheep; timorous;

Sheepishness (she'pish-nes) n. bashfulness.

Sheep's-eye (sheps'i) n. a sly, diffident, loving look. Sheer (sher) a. pure; clear; mere; perpendicular; -v.i. to deviate from a course; -n. the bend of a ship's deck.

[weights. a super death of the state of t

Sheet-anchor (shet'ang-ker) n. the largest anchor:

lass reruge.

Sheeting (she'ting) n. cloth for sheets.

Sheeti-tron (she't'-nurn) n. iron in plates or sheets.

Sheeti-lad (she't'-lu) n. lead in sheets.

Sheik (shek) n. an Arab chief.

[2s. 6d. Sheik (shek) (shek'-lu) n. dewish coin, worth about shekli (shek) she-k'rian) n. the symbol of the Divine presence, which rested over the mercy-seat in the form of a cloud.

the form of a cloud.

Shelf (shelf), n. a board supported to lay things on; a bank or rock under water;—pt. Shelves, sally shelf fl) a. full off rocks and sheals. Shelf (shel) n. a hard covering; outer part; framework;—v.d. or å. tolremove the shell; cast the

[thin plates.

shella (shel'ak, she-lak') n. resin-lac spread in Shellac (shel'ak, she-lak') n. resin-lac spread in Shella: shel'sish n. fish covered with a shell. Shelter (shel'tgr) n. a protection; refuge;—n.t. or i. to cover; shield: conceal; take shelter. Shelterless (shel'tgr-les) q. without cover. Shelve (shely v.t. to furnish with shelves; put on a shelf

a shelf; put aside; postpone;—v.i. to slope. Shelving (shel'ving) n. fitting up shelves; materials for shelves.

Shely (shel'vi) a abounding with sand-banks. Shepherd (shep'erd) n. one that tends sheep. Shepherdess (shep'er-des) n. a female that has the

care of sheep. (law in each county. Sheriff (sher'if) n. an officer who administers the Sherry (sher'i) n. a Spanish wine (so called from

Xeres, in Spain). [word of a party, Shibboleth (shib'u-leth) n. the watchword or test-Shield (sheld) n. armour for defence; an escutcheon;—v.t. to protect.

Shift (shift) v.t. or i. to change; remove; dress in fresh clothes; resort to;—n. a change; contrivance; resource; chemise.

Shiftless (shift'les) a. lacking in expedients. Shillalah (shi-lā'la) n. an oaken cudgel.

Shilling (shil'ing) n. a silver coin; sum of twelve pence.
Shimmer (shim'er) v.i. to gleam; glisten; n. a

Shimmer (shim'er) w.t. to gleam; glisten;—n. a. Shim (shin n. fore part of the leg.
Shime (shin) w.t. [pret. and pp. Shimed or Shone]
to emit rays of light; be bright or conspicuous.
Shingle (shing'gl) n. a thin board:—n.t. to cover
with shingles:—n. coarse pebbles.
Shingles (shing'gl) n.pl. an eruptive disease.
Shingles (shiring'a) bright in a high degree;
radiant; conspicuous;—n. effision of light;
beightness.

Ship (ship) n. a square-rigged vessel with three masts;—v.t. to

put on board a vessel; hire for service in a ship; fix in its place; -v.i. to engage for ser-

bord) ad. board of a ship.

Ship-broker

vice at sea Shipboard(ship'n. an agent for the sale, car-goes, insur-

goes, insur-ances, and outfit of ships. ances, and outfit of ships. In canvas, cordage, and other furniture of ships. Ship-holder (ship) holder) n. one who holds a ship. Also Shipowner.

Ship-master (ship/mas-ter) n. a master of a ship.

Shipment (ship'ment) nat of shipping, Shipment (ship'ment) nat of shipping, Shipping (ship'ing) n, ships in general. Shipwreck (ship'rek) n, the destruction of a ship by accident:—b. to ruin a ship by accident. Shipwright (ship'rit) n, a builder of ships.

Shire (shir) n. a county. Shirk (sherk) v.t. or i. to avoid or get off from

duty :- n. one who avoids duty.

Shirt (shert) n, a man's under-garment;—v.t. to cover with a shirt.
Shive (shiv) n, a slice; a fragment.
Shiver (shiv'er) n, a little plece;—v.t. or i. to break into small pleces;—v.t. or i. shake.

Shivering (shiv'ering) n. a shaking with cold; dashing in pieces.

Shivery (shiv'er-i) a. easily broken.

Shoal (sholl) n. a crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank
or bar;—a. shallow;—v.i. to become more

shallow, shallow a. full of shoals.

Shoaly (shol'i) a. full of shoals.

Shock (shok) a. a collision; a violent onset;—u.t.

to strike with surprise, disgust, or terror;—

to strike with surprise, disgust, or terror;—
n a group of sheaves of grain.
Shod shod pret. and pp. of Shoe.
Shoddy (shod'i) n. cloth made of old or refuse
woollen goods;—a of little value; inferior.
Shoe (shod) n. a covering for the foot of man or
beast;—pl. Shoes;—n.t. [pret. and pp. Shod] to
put on shoes.

Shoeblack (shòò'blak) n. one that cleans shoe Shoeblack (sho'o'blak) n. one that cleans shoes. Shoemaker (sho'o'mā-ker) n. one who makes shoes. Shone (shon) pret. of Shine.

Shoek (shuk) pret. and pp. of Shake;—n. a bundle Shoot (sho'ot) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Shot] to dart; jut; sprout; discharge, as a gun;—n. a sprout or branch.

sprout or oranch.

Shop (shop) n. a building for work or trade;—
n. to visit shops for goods. [in a shop.

Shopkeeper (shop)kë-per) n. a merchant who sells

Shoplifter (shop)lif-ter) n. one who steals from a

shop. Shopman (shop'man) n. one who serves in a shop. Shopman (shop'man) n. the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods. Shop-walker (shop'wawk-er) n. attendant in a shop to direct and look after the customers. Shore (shor) n. coast; a prop; -v.t. to support

Shore (anot): to the by props.

Shoreless (shor'les) a. having no shore.

Shorn (shorm) pp. of Shear.

Short (short) a. not long; brief; scanty; deficient;

Short-allowance (short'a-lou-ans) n. allotment of provisions short of the regulated quantity.

Short-dated (short'da-ted) a, drawn and made

Short-aaced (snort used) at the shorter.
Shorten (short'n) v.t. to make paste shorter.
Shortening (short'ning) m. act of contracting;
something to make paste brittle.
Shorthand (short'nand) n. abbreviated writers

Short-lived (short'livd) a. not living or lasting

Shortly (short'li) ad. quickly; briefly.

Shortness (short'nes) n. brevity; conciseness;

deficiency.

Short-rib (short'rib) n. one of the lower ribs.

Shorts (shorts) n.pl. coarse part of meal; small Short-sighted (short'sī-ted) a. unable to see far.

Short-witted (short/wit-ed) a. having little in-tellect or judgment.

Shot ishot) pret. and pp. of Shoot;—n. act of shooting; a missile; ball; bullet; a marks—man;—n.t. to load with ball;—n. a reckoning.
Should (shood) imp. of Shall, denoting intention

or dury.

Shoulder (shōl'der) n. the joint that connects the arm with the body; upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; a prominence; —t. to take on the shoulder; push rudely.

Shoulder-blade (shōl'der-blad) n. the broad bone

of the shoulder. [-n. a loud cry

of the shoulder. [—n a loud cry. Shout [shout] nt. or t. to utter loudly; cry aloud; Shouting (shouting) n. act of crying aloud. Shove (shuv) nt. or t. to push before one; drive along; push forward or off;—n. a push. Shovel (shuv'l) n. a utensil for throwing earth, etc.;—nt. to throw with a shovel. Show (shō) nt. or i. [pret. Showed; pp. Showed, Shown] to exhibit; prove; direct; appear;—n. exhibition; sight. [Jewish sanctuary.

Showbread (sho'bred) n. bread presented in the

Shower (shou'gr) n. a temporary fall of rain; a copious fall;—v.t. or t. to rain; bestow iberally. Showery (shou'gr.) a subject to showers; rainy. Showily (sho't-li) ad. in a showy manner. Showy (sho't) a gaudy; fine.

Shred (shred) v.t. (pret. and pp. Shred) to cut into small piece;—n. a small piece cut off; a frag.

Shrew (shroo) n. an ill-tempered woman.

Shrewd (shrood) a. sagacious; sly.
Shrewdly (shrood'li) ad. cunningly.
Shrewdness (shrood'nes) a. sly cunning; sagacity.
Shrewish (shroo'ish) a. like a shrew; ill-natured;

brawling.

Shriek (shrek) v.i. to utter a shrill cry;—a a
shrill cry; a scream. [absolution.
shrill cry; a scream. [absolution.
shrilt (shrift) n. confession made to a priest;
Shrike (shrik) n. a rapacious bird—butcher bird.

Shrike (suris) m. a rapacious inta—scale man-Shrill (shril) a. sharp; plercing, as sound. Shrilly (shrill'i) ad. acutely, Shrilly (shrill'i) ad. acutely, Shring (shrin) m. a small shell-fish. Shrine (shrin) m. a case or box, as for sacred relics;

any sacred or hallowed place.

Shrink (shringk) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Shrunk]
to contract; become or make less. [ing.

Shrinkage (shring'kij) n. act or measure of shrink-Shrinker (shring'ker) n. one who shrinks or avoids duty or danger.

Shrive (shrīv) v.t. to hear or receive confession. Shrivel (shriv'l) v.t. or i. to contract in v.t. or i. to contract into

wrinkles; shrink.

Shroud (shroud) n. a cover; a winding sheet;—pl. a range of ropes in a ship;—v.t. to shelter; pl. a range of ropes in a ship;—n.t. to shelter; dress for the grave. Gress for the grave. Shrubs(shrub) n. a bush; a small woody plant; a liqueur of rum, lemon, etc. Shrubbery (shrub'er-i) n. a collection or plantation of shrubs. Shrubby (shrub'i) a. full of shrubs. Shruby (shrub'i) n. a tremor, as with horror;—n.t. to quake; tremble. Shudile (shud'er) n. a tremor, as with horror;—n.t. to quake; tremble. Shudile (shuf'l) n.t. to change the position of cards;—n.t. to prevaricate; evade;—n. a change in

-n. to prevaricate; evade; -n. a change in cards; a trick.
Shuffler (shuffler) n. one who shuffles.
Shuffling (shuffling) n. evasion; irregular gait; -

a. evasive.

Shun (shun) v.t. to avoid; try to escape.

Shunt (shunt) n. a siding off the main line of railway;—v.t. to drive or back into a railway

siding

Stungs. Shunter (shun'ter) n. one who shunts. Shut is (shut) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Shut] to close. Shutter (shut'er) n. that which closes. Shuttle (shut'l) n. a weaver's instrument to shoot with the shuttle down.

the threads. [with a battledore. Shuttlecock (shut'l-kok) n. an instrument used

Shy (shī) a. shunning society; reserved; coy;—n. start or swerving suddenly aside of a horse; a quick, jerking, or careless throw;—v.i. start suddenly aside;—v.t. to fling; to toss. Shyly (shī'li) ad. in a timid manner.

Shyness (shi'nes) n. reserve; coyness.
Sibilant (sib'i-lant) a. hissing.
Sibilation (sib-i-lā/shun) n. a hissing sound.

Sicoative (sik'a-tiv) a. drying.
Sicoative (sik'a-tiv) a. drying.
Sick (sik) a. afflicted with disease; inclined to
vomit; disgusted; used by the sick.
Sicken (sik'n) v.k. or k. to make or become sick.

Sickening (sik'n-ing) a. disgusting; nauseating, Sickish (sik'ish) a. somewhat sick, Sickishness (sik'ish-nes) n. the quality of being

Sickle (sik'l) n. a reaping-hook.
Sickleman (sik'l-man) n. a reaper.
Sickliness (sik'li-nes) n. state of being sickly; fon board ship Sick-list (sik'list) n. list of the names of the sick

Sickly (sik'li) a. unhealthy; faint. (disease. Sickness (sik'nes) n. a morbid state of the body; Side (sid) n. the broad part of a thing; party;

interest; -a. lateral; indirect; -v.i. to lean to [main one.

Side-cut (sīd'cut) n. a road branching from the Sideboard (sīd'bōrd) n. a side table to hold dinner

Sidelong (sid'long) a. lateral; oblique.
Sider (si'der) n. one who takes a side.
Sideral (si-der) a. pertaining to stars; starry.
Siderography (si-de-rog'ra-fi) n. art or practice

Siderography (st-derogra-n) n. art or pineauc of steel engraving.
Side-saddle (sid/sad-l) n. a woman's saddle.
Sidewise (sid/wiz) ad. on one side.
Siding (sid/ding) n. lines of rails on which railway carriages are shunted.
Sidle (sid/l) v.i to go side foremost.
Sidling (sid/ling) ad. with the side foremost.

Slege (sēj.) n. a besetting a fortified place.
Slesta (si-es'ta) n. a short sleep in the afternoon.
Sleve (siv) n. a small utensil for sifting.

Site (sit) v. a small ucessi for sindle.
Sitts (sit) v. to separate by a sieve; scrutinise.
Sitter (sit'tcy) v. he or that which sifts.
Sigh (si) v. to emit breath audibly; lament;
v. a deep breathing.
Sight (sit) v. sense, act, or object of seeing.
Sight (sit) v. sense, act, or object of seeing.

Sightless (sīt'les) a. wanting sight.
Sightlessness (sīt'les-nes) n. the privation of sight.

Sightlesses (stifless) n. the privation of signi-sightless (stifless) n. comeliness. Sightly (stifl) a. pleasing to the eye. Sign (sin) n. something that represents or signifies; teken; proof; wonder; constellation;—v.t. to subscribe one's name; mark.

Stignal (sig'nal) n. a sign to give notice;—a. eminent; remarkable.
Signalise (sig'nal-i) ad. remarkably.
Signalise (sig'nal-i) ad. remarkably.

Signature (sig'na-tūr) n. a name or mark signed or impressed.

Signer (si'ner) n. one who subscribes his name.
Signet (sig'net) n. a seal, or private seal.
Significance (sig-nif'i-kans) n. importance; mean-

Significance (significance) (fact or meaning-ing; import.
Significant (sig-niff-kant-li) ad. with meaning. is Significantly (sig-niff-kant-li) ad. with meaning by Signification (sig-ni-fi-ka'shun) n. meaning by Jing meaning.

words or signs.

Significative (sig.nifi-kā-tiv) a. having or expressignify (sig'mi-fi) v.t. to make known; betoken; intimate; imply; mean.

Signor, Signior (se'nyōr) n. an Italian word for Sign-post (sin'pōst) n. a post on which a sign hangs. Silence (si'lens) n. stillness; muteness; oblivion; -v.t. to still; stop--inter; be silent.

Silent (si'lent) a. still; mute; quiet.

Silenty (si'lent-li) ad. without speech or noise.

Silex (si'leks) n. a fiint and its metallic base.

Silkoutstie (sil-obet') n. an outling or profile filled

Silhouette (sil-oo-et') n. an outline or profile filled

in of a dark colour.

Silicious (si-lish'us) a. pertaining to silex; flinty.

Siliqua (sil'i-kwa) n. a pod with seeds fixed to both sutures

Silk (silk) n. the fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, and cloth made of it; -a. consisting of silk.

Silken (silkn) a. made of silk; like silk; soft. Silk-mercer (silk'mer-ser) n. a dealer in silks. Silk-worm (silk'

werm) n. worm that produces silk. Silky (sil'ki) consisting a.

silk; soft. Sill (sil) n. foundation timber of a house or win-

Silliness /sil'i-nes) Silk-worm.

n. simple folly.

Silly (sil'i) a. simple; weak; witless; foolish.

Silt (silt) n. salt mud or marsh.

5. Singularity
Silva (sil'va) n. history of the forest trees of a

Silvan (sil'van) a. pertaining to woods.

Silver (sil'ver) a. a metal of a white colour;—a. made of silver;—b.t. to cover with silver. Silverling (sil'ver-ling) n. a small silver coin. Silvermith (sil'ver-smith) n. one who works in

Silvery (sil'ver-i) a. resembling silver.

Silvery (sil'ver-) a. resembling silver.
Simaire (si-mar) n. a lady's robe; a long scarf.
Simia (sim'-i-a) n. the monkey ape.
Similar (sim'-l-ar) d. like; resembling.
Similarity (sim-i-lar'i-ti) n. resemblance; likeness,
Similarity (sim'-i-lar'i) d. in a like manner.
Similar (sim'-i-a'n) d. in a like manner.
Similar (sim'-i-a'n) d. likeness; resemblance;

Simmer (sim'er) v.i. to boil gently. Simnel (sim'nel) n. a sweet cake. Simoniacal (sim-u-ni'a-kal) a. guilty or consisting Simony (sim'u-ni) n. the crime of buying or selling of church preferment.

or church preterment. Simoom (s-moŏom') n. suffocating wind. Simper (sim'per) v.t. to smile in a silly manner;—n. an affected, foolish smile. Simple (sim'pl) a. single; plain; artless; unmingled; silly;—n. something not mixed; a medicinal herb.

Simpleness (sim'pl-nes) n. state or quality of being

Simpler (sim'pler) n. one who collects simples; herbalist. Also Simplist. Simpleton (sim'pl-tun) n. a silly person. Simplicity (sim-plis'i-ti) n. singleness; plainness; simple

Simplification (sim-pli-fi-kā'shun) n. act of making Simpline actor (sim-pin-rate shart) is actor in a simplify (sim'pli-fi) w.t. to make simple. Simply (sim'pli) ad. plainly; merely. [feit. Simulate (sim'0.lalt w.t. to imitate; feign; counter-Simulation (sim-ū-lā'shun) n. act of feigning what

is not true. [ing at the same time. Simultaneous (sim-ul-tā'ne-us) a. being or happen-Simultaneously (sim-ul-tā/ne-us-li) ad. at the same

time. Sin (sin) n. a violation of divine law, or rule of duty; -v.i. to depart knowingly from a rule of

duty.

Sinapism (sin'a-pizm) n. a poultice of mustardSince (sins) prep. after;—ad. from the time that;
—conj. because; considering that.
Sincer's (sin-ser') a, true; real; unreferned.
Sincerely (sin-ser'l) ad. truly; honestly.
Sincerity (sin-ser'l-ti) n. freedom from disguise;
honestry.

Sine (sin) n. a straight line from one end of an Sinecure (sī'ne-kūr) n. office with pay but without

employment. [cure, Sinecurist (si'ne-kūr-ist) n. one who has a sine-Sinew (sin'd) n. a tendon; strength; muscle;—n.i. to unite as with a sinew.

9.4. to unite as with a sinew. Sinewy (sin'd-i) a. strong; muscular. Sinful (sin'fo-l) ad, with sin. Isinful, Sinfulness (sin'fo-l) ad, with sin. Isinfulness (sin'fo-l-nes) n. the state of being Sing (sing sin, ot. or i, pref. Sang, Sung; pp. Sung) to utter musical or melodious sounds; chant;

Singe (sinj) v.t. to burn the external part; scorch;

-n. a slight burning of the surface. Singer (sing'er) n. one who sings. [notes. Singing (sing'ng) n. the act of uttering musical Single (sing'gl) a. separate; individual; alone; unmarried; sincere;—v.t. to choose one from a

Single-entry (sing'gl-en-tri) n. in book-keeping, entry of transactions to one account only. Singleness (sing'gl-nes) n. simplicity; sincerity. Singly (sing'gli) ad. individually; only; by

Sing-song (sing'song) n, a drawling tone in singing.

Singular (sing gu-lar) a. particular; remarkable; rare; odd. Singularity. Singularits (sing gu-lar-ist) n. one who affects Singularity (sing-gu-lar'i-ti) n. peculiarity; oddity.

Singularly (sing'gū-lar-li) ad.peculiarly; strangely;

Singularly (sing go-lar-li) ad. poculiarly; strangely; remarkably. (Pucky, Sinister (sin'is-ter) a. left; bad; unfair; unsinistroraal (sin-is-tron'sal) a. rising from the left to right, as a spiral line. Sinistrons (sin'is-trus) a. on the left; perverse. Sink (singk) w.t. [pret. Sunk, Sank; pp. Sunk] to immerse; depress; degrade; reduce; suppress; make by delving;—w.i. to fall down or to the bottom; fall gradually; enter into; decline;—n. a drain to carry off filthy water in a house. Sinker (sing'ker) m. a weight as on a fish line to

Sinker (sing'ker) n. a weight as on a fish line to

sink it.

Sinking-fund (sing'king-fund) n. a fund to reduce Sinking-sin'lesi a. free from sin; innocent.

Sinner (sin'er) n. a transgressor.

Sin-offering (sin'of-gr-ing) n. a sacrifice for sin.

Sinter (sin'fter) n. dross of iron; a crystalline rock formed from mineral waters.

Sinuate (sin'd-sti) n. to wind wat.

Sinuate (sin'ū-āt) u.t to wind and turn.
Sinuation (sin-ū-ā'shun) n. a winding.
Sinuosity (sin-ū-os'i-ti) n. the quality of winding in and out

Sinuous (sin'n-us) a. winding in and out.
Sinuous (sin'ns) n. a fold; opening; bay; recess;
cavity, [into the mouth in small quantities.
Sip (sip) n. a taste, as of liquor;—v.b. or t. to draw
siphon (sifun) n. a bent tube for drawing liquor

Sippet (sip'et) n. a small sop.
Sir (ser) n. a title of address to a man; title of
a baronet.

a baronet.

Strdar (ser'dar, ser-dar') n. a native chief in Persia; in Egypt the commander in-chief.

Stre (sir) n, father; imale parent of a beast; term of address to a king; -w.t. to generate.

Stren (si'ren) n. a mermaid noted for singing; -a. enticing; fascinating.

Sirlus (sir'l-us) n. a large bright star; the dog Strion (ser'loin) n. the loin of beef.

Strocco (si-rok'ō) n. a noxious south-east wind in Italy.

Sirrah (sir'a) n. sir-used in anger or in sport.

Sirup (sir'up) n. vegetable juice boiled with sugar.

Also written Syrup.

Siskin (sis'kin) n. a small song-bird.

Sister (sis'ter) n. a female born of the same parents as another.

Sisterhood (sis'ter-hood) n. a society of females.
Sisterhood (sis'ter-hood) n. a society of females.
Sisterly (sis'ter-fi) a. becoming a sister.
Sit (sit)p., {pret. and pp. Sat|to be placed; perch;
rest; brood; meet officially;—n.t. to seat; keep the seat upon

Site (sit) n. a situation; local position. Sitting (sit'ing) n. act or time of resting; incuba-

Situated (sit'0-ā-ted) a, being in any condition.
Situation (sit-0-ā-shun) n, relative position, location, or condition.
Sitz-bath (sits'bath) n a tub for bathing in a

Sitz-bath (sits'bath) m a tub for bathing in Six (sits) a, five and one. Six fold (siks'fold) a, taken six times. Sixpence (siks'pens) m, half a shilling. Sixteen (siks'pens) m, half a shilling. Sixteen (siks'ten) a ten and six. Sixteen (siks'ten) a the ordinal of sixteen. Sixth (siksth) a the ordinal of six. Sixthly (siksth) a, the ordinal of six. Sixthly (siksth) a, the ordinal of sixty. Sixthly (six'th) a, ix times ten. Sixthly (six'th) a, ix times ten. Sizable (si'7a-bl) a, of a reasonable bulk. Sizar (si'7a-bl) a, of a reasonable of the sixty (six'th) a, ix times ten.

Sizar (si'zar) n. a student at Cambridge of the nath below a pensioner.
Size (siz) n. bulk; quantity; a glutinous substance;—v.t. to arrange according to size; to cover with size.

cover with size.
Sizing (sizing) n. a kind of weak glue.
Sizy (sizing) n. a kind of weak glue.
Sizy (sizi) a. glutinous; ropy.
Skate (skät) n. a sliding shoe; a large flat fish;—
v.i. to slide with skates on the ice.
Skater (skäter) n. on who skates.
Skedaddle (skë-dad'l) v.i. to run away.
Skein (skin) n. a knot or number of knots of
thread, silk, or yarn.

retained in their natural position; framework

Sketch (skech) n. an outline; a rough draft;—v.t. or i. to draw the outline; make a rough draft; give the chief points of.

skew (sku) a. oblique; awry;— ad. obliquely. [Arch.] a slanting coping, as at the corner of a gable.

Skewer (skū'er) n. a pin to fasten meat; -v.t. to fasten with skewers.

Ski (skē) n. a long flat piece of wood fastened to the foot for the purpose of travelling over

Skid (skid) n. a short piece of timber; a slider:

drag. Skiff (skif) n. a small, light boat. Skilful (skil'fool) a qualified with skill; experi-Skilfully (skil'fool-i) ad. with knowledge and dexterity.

Skilfulness (skil'fool-ness) n. dexterity.

Skill (skil) n. familiar knowledge united to readi-

ness of performance; dexterity;—v.t. to know or be knowing.
Skilled (skild) a. having familiar knowledge.
Skilled (skild) a. having familiar knowledge.
Skilled (skild) a. to take off scum; touch

Skimmer (skim'er) n. a utensil to take off scum. Skimmer (skim'ings) n.pl. matter skimmed off. Skin (skin)#m. covering of the flesh; hide; rind; —v.t. to deprive of the skin;—v.t. to form a skin

over.

Skinflitt (skin'flint) n. a niggard.

Skinny (skin'i) a. consisting of skin only.

Skip (skip) u.t to pass over; omit:—v.i. to leap or

spring lightly;—n. a leap; passing over.

Skipper (skip'er) n. master of a ship.

Skirmish (skep'mish) n. a slight battle;—v.i. to

fight slightly or in small parties.

Skirt (skept'n n. a border; the loose lower part of

a woman's dress;—v.t. or i. to border; be on

the border. the border.

the border.
Skit (skit) n. a jeer or jesting remark.
Skittish (skit'ish) n. shy; timid.
Skittish (skit'ish) n. dn. shyl; timidly.
Skittles (skit'ln) n.pl. nine-pins.
Skiter (ski'ver) n. split sheepskin.
Skulk (skulk) n. to lurk; hide.
Skulk (skulk) n. one who skulks n.

Skulker (skul'ker) n. one who skulks or avoids Skull (skul) n. bone that encloses the brain. Skull-cap (skul'cap) n. a headpiece; a close-fitting

kunk (skungt) n. a fetid carnivorous animal.
Skurry (skuri) n. haste; impetuosity. [See Seurry.]
Sky (ski) n. the aerial region.
Skylark (ski'latn) n. a high-flying singing bird.
Skylight (ski'latn) n. a window in a roof or deck.
Sky-rocket (ski'rok-eb) n. a species of fireworks.
Sky-sall (ski'ksi) n. a small sail above the royal.
Skyward (ski'ward) ad. towards the sky.
Slab (slab) n. a plane of 'stone; outside piece of
sawed timber;—nt. to cut slabs from.
Slabbe (slab) qi n. di slabit, ci sidy (slab) (slab)

Slackness (snar nes n. remissness. Slag (slag) n. dross of metal. Slain (slan) pp. of Slay. Slake (slak) v.t. to quench, as thirst; mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime. Slam (slam) v.t. to shut with force;—n. a violent

Slander (slan'der) v.t. to injure by false reports; defame; calumniate;—n. false and malicious report; calumny.

Slanderer (slan'der-er) n. a defamer.

landerous (slan'der-us) a. defamatory. lang (slang) n. low language.

Slant (slant) v.t. or i. to turn or be turned obliquely; slope;—a. sloping;—n. a sloping direc-

Slanting (slan'ting) a. sloping; inclining. Slantwise (slant'wiz) ad. obliquely.

Slap (slap) ut. to strike with open hand;—n. a blow with something flat.
Slapdash (slap'dash) ad. all at once; rashly. Slash (slash) v.t. or i. to make long cuts; strike

at; -n. a long incision.

Slat (slat) n. a narrow strip of board.

Slate (slat) n. a flat piece of dark gray stone for covering buildings and writing on :-n.t. to cover with slate.

Slater (sla'ter) n. one whose business is to slate slattern (slat'ern) n. a woman negligent of her

dress and house

Slatternly (slat'ern-li) a. like a slattern; slovenly. Slaty (slat't) a. consisting of or like slate. Slaughter (slaw'ter) n. destruction of life; -n.t. to kill; slay; butcher. [butchering cattle.

Kill; slay; Dutcher. [Dutchering cattle. Elaughter-house (slaw'tgr-hous) n. a house for Slaughterous (slaw'tgr-us) a. murderous. Slave (slay) n. a person held in bondage; a drudge. Slaver (slayer) n. a skave-ship; (slaw'er) n. spittle; drivelling; -n.t. to emit spittle; -n.t. to

Slaver (släv'er-er) n. a driveller. Slavery (släv'er-l) n. compulsory service; bondage. Slave-trade (släv'träd) n. traffic in human beings. Slavish (slā'vish-li) ad. in a slavish manner. Slavish (slā'vish-li) ad. in a slavish manner. Slavishness (slā'vish-le) ad. in a slavish manner.

Slay (sla) v.t. [pret. Slew; pp. Slain] to put to

death; kill.

Slayer (sla'er) n. one who kills.

Sleave (sla'er) n. silk or thread untwisted;—v.t. to separate threads.

Sled, Sledge (sled, slej) n. a carriage on runners used over the snow;—v.t. to convey on a sled.
Sledding (sled'ing) n. the running of sleds; snow

Sledding (sled'ing) n. the running of sleds; snow enough for sleds.

Sledge (slej) n. a large hammer.

Sleek (slel) a. snooth; glossy; -v.t. to make smooth and glossy.

Sleekly (slek'li) ad. smoothly; softly.

Sleekly (slek'li) ad. smooth and glossy.

Sleep (slep) n. repose; slumber; -v.t. [pret. and pp. Slept] to rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of the mind suspended.

Sleeper (sle'per) n. one who sleeps; a horizontal timber to support a weight, rails, etc.

Sleepfings (sle'pines) n. drowsiness.

Sleeping sickness (sle'pines) n. drowsiness.

Sleeping sickness (sle'pines) fix for the interior disease common in many parts of the interior

disease common in many parts of the interior of Africa

of Arrica.
Sleepless (slep'les) a. having no sleep.
Sleeplessness (slep'les-nes) n. want of sleep.
Sleep-walking (slep'waw-king) n. sonnambulism.
Sleepy (sle'pi) a. disposed to sleep; drowsy.
Sleet (slet'n. rain and snow or half falling together:—v.i. to snow or half with rain.
Sleety (sle'ti) a. consisting of or bringing sleet.
Sleeve (slev) n. covering of the arm;—n.t. to put

sleeves in. Sleigh (sl $\bar{a}$ ) n. a vehicle for travelling on snow.

Sleight (slit) n. an artful trick; dexterity.
Slender (slen'der) n. thin and long.
Slenderness (slen'der-nes) n. smallness of diameter;

slightness.

slightness. Slept (slept) pret. and pp. of Sleep.
Slice (slis) n. a thin piece cut off; a thin, broad knife;—n.t. to cut into thin piece; divide.
Sliddery (slid'er-i) a. slippery.
Slide (slid) n.t. or i. (pret. Slid; pp. Slid, Slidden] to move along the surface; slip;—n. a smooth, easy passage on something.
Slight (slit) a. thin; weak'; trifling;—n.t. to treat with nectet:—n. nealect.

with neglect;—n. neglect.
Slightly (slit'li) ad. superficially.

Slily (sli'li) ad. in a sly manner. Slim (slim) a. slender and long; weak. Slime (slim) n. a glutinous substance; moist earth.

Slimy (slī'mi) a. viscous; clammy.

Sling (sling) n. a weapon for throwing stones; a hanging bandage; a rope with hooks for hoisting;—v.t. [pret. and pp. Slung] to throw with a sling; hang or swing with a rope.

Slink (slingk) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Slunk] to

sneak away.
Slip (slip) v.t. or i. to slide involuntarily; escape

Slip (slip) u.t. or t. to slide involuntarily; escape—n. sliding; mistake; twig; narrow piece; sloping bank for shipbuilding.
Slip knot (slip not) n. a knot that slips.
Slip per (slip en) n. a knot that slips.
Slipper (slip en) n. a smooth; unstable; uncertain; hard to keep or walk on. [heels.
Slipshod (slip shod) n. wearing shoes down at the Slipshop (slip shod) n. wearing shoes down at the Slipshop (slip shod) n. wearing shoes down at the Slipshop (slip shod) n. wearing shoes down at flow slipshop (slip shod) n. The shoes of the slipshop (slip shod) n. The shoes

Sliver (slī'ver, sliv'er) v.t. to divide into thir pieces;—n. a long slice cut off.

Sloe (slō) n. the fruit of the blackthorn.

Sloop (sloop) n. a vessel having one mast only.

Slop (slop) v.t. to make a puddle;—n. wetness by negligence; a mean

Slope (slop) a. inclining; slanting;—n. a declivity;—v.t. or i. to form obliquely;

to form obliquely; incline.

Sloping (slō'ping) a. oblique; inclined.

Sloppy (slop'i) a. wet and dirty.

Slops (slops) n.pl. dirty water; ready-made clothes

Slot (slot) n. a broad, flat wooden bar; -n. a

hollow or depression. Sloth (sloth) n. sluggishness; a slow-moving

Slothful (sloth'fool) a. idle; lazy; sluggish. Slouch (slouch) n. a hanging down; -v.t. or i. to

Slouch (slouch) n. a hanging down; -n.t. or t. to
depress; stoop or bend down.

1 depress; stoop or bend down.

2 depress; stoop or bend down.

2 depress; stoop or bend down.

3 depress; stoop or bend down.

4 depress; stoop or bend down.

5 depress; stoop or bend down.

5 depress; stoop or bend down.

5 depress; stoop or bend down.

6 depress; discores; discores; untidy;

8 lowy (slo) a not quick; tardily.

8 lowy (slo) a down.

9 lowy (slo) a down.

Sing (slug) n. a drone; a kind of snail.
Sluggard (slug'ard) n. a person habitnally lazy.
Sluggish (slug'ish) a. habitually lazy; slothful;

slow in motion.
Sluggishly (slug'ish-li) ad. slothfully.
Sluggishness (slug'ish-nes) n. indolence; slowness.

Sluice (sloos) n. a stream of water issuing through

a floodgate; a floodgate.
Sludey (sloo'si) a. falling, as from a sluice.
Slum (slum) n. a low, dirty street or district.
Slumber (slum'bgr) v.i. to sleep slightly;—n.

light sleen Slumberer (slum'ber-er) n, one who slumbers. Slumberous (slum'ber-us) a, inviting slumber



Slump (slump) v.t. to sink through ice or snow into mud;—v.t. to throw into a mass;—a. taken together; gross;—a. the gross amount. Slung (slung) pret. and pp. of Sling. Slunk (slungk) pret. and pp. of Slink. Slur (slun) v.t. to soil; sully; perform in a smooth, gliding manner;—a. a mark in music; disgrace. Sluah (slush) n. watery mud or snow; refuse fat or grease for lubrication. Slut (sluh) n. a woman who neclected was and

of grease for lubrication.
Slut (slut) n. a woman who neglects dress and
Sluttish (slut'ish) a. negligent; dirty.
Sly (sli) a. artful; cunning; crafty.
Sly-boots (sli'bòòts) n. a sly person.
Slyty (sli'i) ad, with art; slily.
Smack (smak) v.i. to kiss; crack as a whip;—n. a

kiss;—n. a coasting vessel;—n. a flavour;—v.i. to have a taste.

Small (smawl) a. little in size, quantity, or degree; petty; weak; gentle; mean;—n. the slender petty; weak; part of a thing.

Small-arms (smawl'armz) n.pl. muskets, rifles, Smallish (smaw'lish) a. somewhat small. Smallness (smawl'nes) n. state of being small. Small-pox (smawl'poks) n. an eruptive disease

Smart (smart) a. quick; active; brisk; -v.t. to

have a keen pain.
Smartten (smart'in) v.t. to make smart.
Smartly (smart'il) v.d. briskly; wittily.
Smartuess (smart'nes) n. the quality of being

Smash (smash) v.t. to dash to pieces.
Smatter (smat'er) v.i. to talk superficially.
Smatterer (smat'er-er) n. a person of superficial

Smattering (smat'er-ing) n. slight knowledge.

Smear (smer) v.t. to daub; soil; pay over.
Smell (smel) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Smelled or
Smelt] to perceive by the nose:—n. odour; scent.
Smelt (smelt) v.t. to smelt ore;—n. a small fish

of the salmon family.

Smelter (smel'ter) n, one that smelts ore. Smile (smil) v.i, to look as when pleased;—n, a look of pleasure.

look of pleasure.
Smiling (smiling) a. appearing gay.
Smirk (smerk) v. t. to smile affectedly;—n. an affected smile. [to strike; kill; blast.
Smite (smil) v. t. pret. Smotle; pp. Smit. Smitten]
Smith (smith) n. one who works in metals.
Smithery (smith ep-i) n. the work or workshop of a smith. Also Smith; a chemise.
Smooth (smok) n. a. shift; a chemise.
Smooth fred k (smok) frok) n. a coarse shirt or frock

worn by farm labourers.

Smokable (smō'ka-bl) a. that may be smoked.

Smoke (smōk) n. exhalation from burning substances; -v. to emit smoke; -v. to hang in smoke; use a pipe or cigar.

Smoke! use a pipe or cigar.

Smokeless smok less. a. having no smoke.

Smoker (smo'ke) n. one who smokes.

Smoker (smo'ki) a. emitting smoke; like smoke;

obscure. Smooth (smóóтн) a. even on the surface; glossy; easy; soft; mild; fawning; -v.t. to make smooth

or easy; soften; palliate.

Smoothly (smooth'li) ad. evenly; calmly.

Smoothness (smooth'nes) n. evenness; mildness;

gentleness

Smote (smot) pret. of Smite.

Smother (smurrier) v.t. stifle or suffocate; -n. a smoke; thick dust.

[vent. Smoulder (smoil/dep.) v.t. burn slowly or without Smouldering (smoil/depring) a. burning and smokensel (smoil/depring) a. burning and smokensel (smoil/depring) a.

ing without vent ing without vent.

Smouldry (smol'dri) a. burning and smoking with.

Smodlacy (smol'dri) a. burning and smoking with.

Smudge (smuj) v.t. to smear with dirt or smoke;

blacken; -n. a dirty mark; stain.

Smug (smug) a. neat; affectedly nice.

Smuggles (smug'l) v.t. to import without paying

duties; convey privately.

Smuggles (smug'ler) n. one who smuggles.

Smuggling (smug'ling) n. unlawful exportation or

importation of goods subject to duty.

Smugness (smug'nes) n. peatness. Lout vent.

Smugness (smug'nes) n. neatness.

Smut (smut) n. soot; foul matter; -v.t. or i. to mark with smut.

Smutch (smuch) v.t. to blacken with smoke.

Smuttliness (smut/i-nes) n. soil from smoke; ob-

Smutty (smut'i) a. soiled; obscene.
Snack (snak) n. a share; repast.
Snaffle (snaf1) n. a bridle with a bit without [rough branch. Snag (snag) n. a tooth standing out; a knot; a

Snag (snag) n. a tooth standing out; a knot; a Snaggy (snag'i) a. full of knots or sharp points. Snall (snall n. a slimy reptile.
Snake (snak) n. a kind of serpent.
Snap (snap) v.t. to break short;—v.i. to bite at;—
n. act of breaking suddenly.
Snappish (snap'ish) a. apt to snap; peevish.
Snape (snight sharp) v.t. to bite at;—
Snape (snight sharp) v.t. to bite at;—

Snare (snar) n. any thing which entraps; a noose; -v.t. to ensnare.

Snarl (snarl) vt. to entangle; -v.i. to growl, as a dog; -n. entanglement; a complicated difficulty. Snatch (snach) vt. to seize hastily; -n. a hasty

Sneak (sněk) v.i. to creep away privately; behave Sneaking (sně'king) a. mean. Sneakingly (sně'king) il) ad. slily; meanly. Snear (sněr) v.i. to show contempt by look, word,

or tone; insinuate contempt; -n. a look or expression of disdain or contempt;—n. a rook of expression of disdain or contempt.

Sneerer (sne'rer) n. one who sneers.

Sneeringly (sne'ring-li) ad. with a look of contempt

Sneeze (snez) v.i. to eject air suddenly through the

Sneeze (snez) v.t. to eject air suddenly through the nose :-m. a single act of sneezing.

Sneezing (sne zine) n. the act of ejecting air audibly through the nose.

Goor; latch. Snib (snib) v.t. to fasten; bolt:-n. catch of a Snicker (snik'er) v.t. to laugh with small catches of the breath. Also Snigger.

Sniff (snif) v.t. or t. to draw air audibly up the nose; snuff; scent;-n. smell; scent; whiff.

Sniff (snif) v.t. to snuff; smell. Also Snifter.

Sniggle (snig 1) v.t. to snare; catch;-v.t. to fish for cels.

[clip or shred.

Snip (snip) v.t. to cut off; nib;—n. a single cut; a Snipe (snip) n. a small grallatorial bird; a blockhead. [to run at the nose; cry. Snivel (sniv'l) n. the running of the nose;—v.i. Snob (snob) n. one who affects gentility; a shoe-

Snobish (snob'ish) a. like a snob; affected; pre-Snooze (snooz) v.t. to sleep; doze;—n. a short sleep; nap. [n. a breathing with noise. sleep; nap. [n. a breathing with noise. Snore (snor) v.i. to breathe with noise in sleep;—Snoring (snoring) n. breathing noisily in sleep. Snort (snort) v.i. to force air through the nose

Snort (snort) n. t. to force air through the none with a noise.

[of a pipe; nozzle.

Snout (snout) n. the long nose of a beast; end Snow (sno) n. frozen vapour which falls in flakes;

-n.t. to fall in flakes.

Snowball (sno'bawl) n. a ball of snow.

Snowdrop (sno'drop) n. a bulbous plant with white flower.

Snowshoe (sno'shoo) n. a frame to enable a person Snowy (sno'd) a. full of snow; white.

Snub (snub) n.t. to clip off; nip; check; -n. a rebuke; reprimand; knot in wood.

Snuff (snuf) n.t to nip off the top of a candle-wick; to sniff; to smell; to sinle; -n.t. to inhale air

to sniff; to smell; to inhale i—v.i. to inhale air with noise;—n. pulverised tobacco snuffed up. Snuffers (snufferz) n.pl. an instrument to snuff

candles Snuffle (snuf'l) v.i. to speak through the nose. Snuffle (snuft I) v. to speak through the nose.
Snuffle (snuft 2) v.p.b. obstructions in the nose.
Snuffly (snuf) a. soiled with snuff; musty.
Snug (snug) a. lying close; private.
Snugle (snug'l) v.t. to lie close.
Snugly (snug'l) ad. closely; safely.
So (sō) ad. thus; in like manner or degree; on
this account; at this time.
Snak (salk pt. or t to steen in a liquid; deepen

Soak ( $s\bar{o}k$ ) v.t., or i. to steep in a liquid; drench. Soap ( $s\bar{o}p$ ) n. a compound of oil and alkali;—v.t. to rub with soap.

Soapy (so'pi) a. like soap. [ing flight. Soar (sor) v.i. to mount on the wing;—n. a tower-Sob (sob) v.i. to sigh convulsively:-n. a convulsive

Sober (so'ber) a. serious; grave; temperate; not intoxicated;—v.t. to make sober or grave.

Soberly (sō'ber-li) ad. seriously.

Sobriety (sō-brī'e-ti) n. habitual temperance;

gravity. Sobriquet (sō-brē-kā') n. a nickname.

Socage (sok'ij) n. a tenure of land under a certain [or conversation. Sociability (sō-sha-bil'i-ti) n. disposition for society Sociable (sō'sha-bil) a. conversable; familiar;

friendly.

Sociably (so'sha-bit) ad. conversably.

Social (so'shal) a. pertaining to or fond of society;
companionable.

Socialism (so'shal-izm) n. the doctrine that a
community of interests is the best form of

Socialist (so'shal-ist) n. advocate of Socialism.

Socially (80 shal-is) M. advocate of Socialmshi.
Society (so-si'e-ti) M. union of persons in one interest; an association; persons living in the

same circle; social intercourse. Socinian (sō-sin'i-an) n. one who denies the divinity and atonement of Christ.

Sociology (sō-shi-ol'ō-ji) n. science of society and

social institutions. [a ploughshare. Sock (sok) n. a shoe for actors; a short stocking; Socket (sok'et) n. a hollow into which something is inserted; cavity of the eye, tooth, etc. Dim.

Sod (sod) n. earth with roots of grass; turf; sward;—n.t. to cover with turf.

Soda (sō'da) n. fixed mineral alkali, the basis of

mmon salt

Sodality (so-dal'i-ti) n. fellowship.
Sodden (sod'n) pp. of Seethe;—a. boiled; soaked and softened.

Sofa (soft) n. a long seat stuffed.

Soffit (soft) n. the under part of a lintel or ceiling.

Soft (soft) a. easily

yielding; smooth; mild; gentle in

motion; easy.
Soften (sof'n) v.t.
or i. to make or become soft. Softish (sof'tish) a.

somewhat soft.

Softly (soft li) ad.

Softlets (soft li) ad.

tenderly; silently.

Softless (soft nes) n. quality of being soft.

Soil (soil) |n.t. or i. to | daub; |stain; make or become dirty; -n. spot; stain; seam; make or become dirty; -n. spot; stain; upper stratum of the earth; mould; land; country. Sojoura (soj'urn, soj'urn) v.a. to dwell for a time; -n. temporary abode.

Sojourner (soj'ur-ner, sō'jur-ner) n. temporary resident, as a traveller.

Sol (sol) n. a note in music Solace (sol'as) v.t. to give comfort to; console; allay;—n, comfort in grief.
Solar (sol'ata) a, pertaining to the sun.
Sold (sold) pret. and pp. of Sell.

Solder (sod'er, sol'der) v.t. to unite with metallic metallic cement for lead. Also written Soder.

Soldier (söl'jer) n. a man in military service; warrior. [like; brave.

Soldiership (söl'jer-li) a. like a good soldier; war-Soldiership (söl'jer-ship) n. military character; martial skill.

martial skill.
Soldiery (sol'jer-i) n. a'body of soldiers.
Sole (sol) n. bottom of the root, or shoe; a marine
fiat fish, allied to the founder;—v.t. to furnish
with soles;—a. single; alone.
Soleciss (sol'e-siz) v.t. to commit solecism.
Solecism (sol'e-siz) n.t. npropriety in language.
Solecism (sol'e-siz) n.t. npropriety in language.

Solely (sol'li) ad. singly; only. Solemn (sol'em) a. religiously grave; marked with solemnity; serious; formal.

Solemness (sol'em-nes) n. solemnity.

Solemnity (so-lem'ni-ti) n. a religious ceremony;

Solemnisation (sol-em-nī-zā'shun) n. celebration. Solemnise (sol'em-nīz) v.t. to celebrate; make

la solemn rite. Solemniser (sol'em-nī-zer) n. one who performs Solemnly (sol'em-li) ad. with religious reverence; gravely.

Soleness (söl'nes) n. state of being alone.
Sol-fa (sol'fa) v.i. to sing the notes of the gamut.
Solfeggio (sol-fej'ö) n. an exercise on the musical Ito obtain. Solicit (so-lis'it) v.t. to ask with earnestness; try

Solicitant (so-lis'i-tant) n. one who solicits. Solicitation (so-lis-i-tā/shun) n. entreaty Solicitor (so-lis'i-ter) n. one who solicits; a law

Solictor [so-lis'-t-us] agent; legal adviser.

Solictorship (so-lis'-t-us-lip) n. office
Solictors (so-lis'-t-us-li) ad. with anxiety
Solictously (so-lis'-t-us-li) ad. with anxiety [solicitor.

Solicitress (so-lis'i-tres) n. a female who solicits. Solicitude (so-lis'i-tud) n. anxiety; carefulness. Solid (sol'id) a. firm; compact; sound;—n. solid substance. [interests.

Solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti) n. a complete union of Solidify (so-lid'i-fi) v.t. to make solid.
Solidity (so-lid'i-ti) n. state of being solid; com-

pactness; firmness.
Solidly (sol'id-li) ad. compactly.
Soliloquise (so-lil'u-kwiz) v.t. to utter a soliloquy.
Soliloquise (so-lil'u-kwi) n. a talking alone.
Solitaire (sol'i-tar) n. a recluse; an ornament for

Solitarie (sol'i-tar) n. a recluse; an ornament for the neck; a game for one person.

Solitarily (sol'i-ta-ri-li) ad. in solitude.

Solitariles (sol'i-ta-ri-nes) n. forbearance of company; loneliness.

Solitary (sol'i-ta-ri) a. single; living alone; solitade (sol'i-ta-d) n. state of being alone; a lonely

life or place; desert. Solmisation (sol-mi-zā'shun) n, reciting the do, re,

mi of the gamut; sol-faing. Solo (sō'lō) n. a musical piece for a single voice or

instrument Solstice (sol'stis) n. one of the two points where the sun ceases to recede from the equator; the

time of this. Solstitial (sol-stish'al) a. belonging to a solstice.
Solubility (sol-ū-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being soluble.
Soluble (sol'ū-bl) a. capable of being dissolved in

Solution (so-lu'shun) n. the process of dissolving in a fluid; the mixture resulting from it;

explanation.
Solutive isol'n-tir) a. tending to dissolve.
Solvability (sol-va-bil'i-ti) n. solvency.
Solvability (sol-va-bil'i-ti) n. solvency.
Solvabil (sol'va-bi) a. that may be solved.
Solve (solv) v.t. to explain; unfold; clear up.
Solvency (sol'ven-si) n. ability to pay debts.
Solvent (sol'ven-si) n. ability to pay debts;
Solvent (sol'ven-si) n. ability (solven-si) and solvency or brythers.

Solver (solver) n. one who solves or explains. Somatic (sō-mat'ik) a. bodily; corporeal. Somatics (sō-mat'iks) n. science of material bodies. Also Somatology.

Sombre (som-ber) a. dark; gloomy; melancholy.
Sombrous (som-brus) a. dark; gloomy.
Some (sum) a. noting an indefinite number or

quantity; more or less; a little; a portion.
Somebody (sum'bod-i) n. a person unknown or

Somehow (sum'how) ad. one way or another. Somersault, Somerset (sum'er-sawlt, sum'er-set) n. a leaping and turning heels over head.

n. a leaping and unring needs over near.
Something (sun'thing) n. an indefinite thing or event; a portion;—ad. in some degree.
Sometime (sun'tim) a. having been formerly;—ad. at a time not fixed; once.
Sometimes (sun'tim) ad. at one time; at certain

times; at intervals.

Somewhat (sum'hwot) n. something more or less; -ad. in some degree or amount. [another. Somewhere (sum'hwär) ad. in some place or Somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm) n. a walking in

Somnambulist (som-nam'bū-list) n. one who walks

Somniferous (som-nif'e-rus) a. tending to cause Also Somnific.

Somniloquist (som-nil'u-kwist) n. one who talks in Somnolence (som'nu-lens) n. sleepiness.

Somnolent (som'nu-lent) a. sleepy. Son (sun) n. a male descendant. Sonata (so-na'ta) n. a musical composition for one

or more instruments in three parts. Song (song) n. a poem; a hymn.

Songster (song'ster) n. a singer.
Songstress (song'stress m. a female singer.
Sonnet (son'et) n. a poem in 14 lines working out
one theme or thought.

one theme or thought.

Sonneter (son-e-ter') a. a composer of sonnets.

Sonorous (so-nō'rus) a. giving sound when struck.

Sonship (sun'ship) n. the state of being a son.

Soon (sōon) ad. in a little time; shortly after;

immediately. [tion:—n.t. to black with soot.

Soot (soot) n. a black powder formed by combuss.

Sooth (sōoth) n. truth; reality:—n. true; pleasing.

Soothe (sōorn) n.t. to quiet or please with soft words: assnayae, saften.

words; assuage; soften.
Soother (806'Ther)' n. one who soothes.
Soothsay (806th'sa) v.t. to foretell; predict.
Soothsayer (806th'sal-er) n. a predicter.
Sooty (800t'i) a. containing or soiled by soot

Sop (sop) n. anything dipped or soaked for food; anything given to satisfy;—v.t. to steep in

Sophism (sof'izm) n. a fallacious argument; Sophist (sof'ist) n. a insidious reasoner. Sophistical (so-fis'ti-kal) a. pertaining to a sophist.

or to sophistry.

or to sophistic; Sophisticate (so-fis'ti-kat) v.t. to adulterate; cor-Sophistication (so-fis-ti-ka'shun) n, act of adulter-ating; quibbling; a quibble. Sophistry (sof'is-tri) n, fallacious reasoning.

Soporific (so-pu-rifik) a. causing sleep; somni-

Soprano (so-pra'no) n. the highest kind of female voice; treble; one who sings the air or tune.

Sorcerer (sor'sgr-gr) n. a magician; enchanter. Sorcerers (sor'sgr-es) n. an enchantress. Sorcerous (sor'sgr-us) a. containing enchant-

Sordid (sor'did) a. filthy; mean; vile; avaricious. Sordid (sor'did) a. filthy; mean; vile; avaricious. Sordidly (sor'did-li) ad. meanly; basely; covet-

Sordidness (sor'did-nes) n. filthiness; meanness

Sordiness [sor da-nes n. mithiness; meanness. Sore [s67] n. a painful or diseased place in the skin or flesh; grief;—a. tender; painful; grieved; vexed;—ad. greatly; painfully. Sorely (s67'li) ad. with pain. Soreness (s67'nes) n. tenderness; painfulness. Sororicide (s0-r67'ri-sid) n. the murder or murderer

of a sister.

Sorrel (sor'el) a. of a reddish-brown colour;—n. a reddish-brown colour; a plant allied to the dock.

Sorrily (sor'i-li) ad. meanly; poorly.

Sorrow (sor'ō) n. pain produced by a sense of loss; regret; grief:—n.t. to mourn; grieve.

Sorrowful (sor'ō-fool) a. causing or exhibiting

sorrow; sad; dejected.
Sorrowless (sor 5-les) a free from sorrow.
Sorry (sor i) a, grieved for something lost or past;
poor; worthless.

Sort (sort) n. a species; kind; manner; -v.t. or t. to arrange; put in classes; select; associate;

Sortable (sor'ta-bl) a. that may be sorted. Sortie (sor'ta) n. sally of troops from a besieged

Sortilege (sor'ti-lej) n. drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

Sot (sot) n. a habitual drunkard.

Sottish (sot'ish) a. given to liquor; stupid;

Sottishness (sot/ish-nes) n. drunken stupidity. Sou (soo) n. a French halfpenny; the 20th of a franc;—pl. Sous, or a kind of black tea. Sought (savt) pret. of Seek.

Soul (sol) n, the immortal spirit of man; life; intellect; essence; energy; a person.
Soulless (sol'les) a. without soul or spirit; mean.

Sound sound n. a noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish;—a. safe; whole; healthy; correct; orthodox;—v.t. to cause to make a noise; to measure the depth of;—v.t. to make a noise; to use the line and lead in finding the depth of water

Sounding (soun'ding) n. ascertaining the depth of water; -pl. a part of the sea in which the bottom

can be reached.

Soundless (sound'les) a. that cannot be sounded.
Soundly (sound'li) ad. justly; firmly; severely. Soundness (sound'nes) n. entireness; health;

Soundarss (sound hes) n. that reness; hearing, solidity; validity.
Soup (sobp) n. a decoction of flesh, vegetables, etc.
Soup-kitchen (sobp'ki-chen) n. establishment to supply soup to the poor.
Sour (sour n. a. acid; tart; crabbed; -n.t. or i. to make or become acid or cross in temper.
Source (source of the poor.)

Source (sors) n. a spring; fountain; origin; first

Sourish (sour'ish) a, somewhat sour. Sourly (sour'li) ad. with acidity.

Sourness (sour'nes) n. acidity; tartness; harsh-

Souse (sous) n. pickle made of the ears and feet of swine; a plunge in water;—n.t. or i. to plunge in water; steep in pickle. [A variant of Sauce.]

in water; steep in pickle. [A variant of Sauce.] Souter (soo'ter) n. a shoemaker. South (south) n. point toward the sun at noon;—a. in a southern direction;—ad. toward the

South-east (south-est') n. a point between south

and east.
Southerly (surh'er-li) a. being at the south;
coming from the south.

Southern (suth'ern) a. belonging to the south. Southern-wood (suth'ern-wood) n. an aromatic -n. course south. Southing (sou'THING) a. going towards the south; Southron (suth'run) n. an inhabitant of the south.

Southward (south'ward, surn'ard) ad. towards the south.

South-west (south'west) n. a point between south and west;—a. being at the south-west.

South-wester (south'wes-ter, sou-wes'ter) n. a wind from the south-west; a sailor's waterproof

Souvenir (sóó've-nēr) n. a remembrancer.

Sovereign (sov'rin, sov'e-rin) a. supreme in power; a supreme ruler; a gold coin, value 20s.

Sovereignty (sov'rin-ti, sov'e-rin-ti) n. supreme power. Sow (sow) n. a female swine.

Sow (sō) v.t. or i. [pret. Sowed; pp. Sowed, Sown] to scatter as seed for growth; spread. Sower (sō'er) n. one who sows.

Sown (son) pp. of Sow, scattered. Spa (spa) n. a general name for springs of mineral

Space (spās) n. room; distance; interval; -v.t. to arrange intervals between.

Spacious (spā'shus) a. large in extent; ample;

capacious.

Spade (spād) n, an instrument for digging: a suit

Spadeful (spād) fool) n. as much as a spade will hold. Span (span) w. nine inches; the space from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger when both are extended; spread of an arch; space of time;—w.t. to measure by spans; arch over;

embrace. Spangle (spang'gl) n. a small boss; -v.t. to set with obsequious. Spanish (span'ish)

a. pertaining Spain; -n, the anguage of Spain. Spanker (spang'ker)

n. the after sail of

a ship or barque. Spanking (spang'king) a. going free; dashing



Spaniel.

Spar (spar) n. a long beam; nautical term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff: -v.t. to furnish with spars

gan; -v.c. to furnish with spars.

Spare (spar) v.t. or v. to save; withhold; do without; part with; forbear; treat tenderly; be frugal; -a. frugal; superfluous; scanty; lean.

Spareness (spar'nes) n. state of being spare.

Sparer (spar'er) n. one who spares or saves.

Sparerib (spar'rib) n. rib of meat with little flesh

Sparingly (spār'ing-li) ad. in a sparing manner. Spark (spark) n. a particle of fire; a gay man; lover. Sparkish (spar'kish) a. lively; gay.

Sparkle (spar'kl) n. a little spark; lustre; -v.i. to emit sparks; glitter. [sparkles. Sparkler (sparkles) n. one who or that which Sparkling (sparkling) n. glittering; brilliant;

Sparklingly (spark'ling-li) ad, with twinkling. Sparrow (spar'ō) n. a small familiar bird. Sparry (spar'i) a. resembling spar.

Sparse (spars) a. thin; scattered.

Sparsely (spars'li) ad. thinly [enduring. Spartae (spart in a. uniny spartae) brave; Spartae (spartae) brave; Spartae (spartae) n. involuntary contraction of muscles; a sudden fit or effort. [convulsive, Spastmodic (spar-modik) a. consisting in spasm; Spastle (spar-modik) a. consisting in sparma (sparma (

Spatter (spat'er) v.t. to sprinkle on:-v.i. to

Spatula (spat'ū-la) n. an apothecary's slice for Spavin (spav'in) n. a tumour on a horse's leg. Spavined (spav'ind) a, affected with spavin.

Spawn (spawn) n, the eggs of frogs and fishes:-

v.t. or i. to deposit, as spawn.

Spawner (spaw'ner) n. the female fish.

Speak (spek) v.t. or i. [pret. Spoke, Spake; pp.

Spoke, Spoken] to say; talk; pronounce; utter

words; converse. [able to speak. Speakable (spē'ka-bl) a. that may be uttered; Speaker (speker) n. one who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spear (spēr) n. a pointed weapon; lance; -v.t. to

stab with a spear Spearman isper'man) n. one armed with a spear.
Special (spesh'al) a. particular; noting something more than ordinary.
Speciality (spesh-i-al'i-ti) n. peculiar case; special

quality or object

Specially (spesh'al-i) a. particularly.

Specialty (spesh'al-ii) n. particularity; a special contract under seal; that for which a person

is distinguished.

Specie (spē'shi n, coined money.

Species (spē'shēz) n. sort; kind; class.

Specific (spe-sif'ik) a. distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind;—n. [ticularly.

Specifically (spe-sif'i-kal-i) ad. definitely; par-Specification (spes-i-fi-kā/shun) n. act of specify-ing; thing specified. [specific.

ing; thing specified.

Specificness (specific lines) n. quality of being.

Specify (specific lines) n. quality of being.

Specify (specific lines) n. a sample.

Speciosaty (specific lines) n. a pleasing; appearing well

Speciosaty (specific lines) n. a stain; a small spot times, that our properties of the specific lines of the specific Speck (spek) n. a stain; a small spot; -v.t. to spot. Speckle (spek'l) n. a small speck; -v.t. to mark

Spectacle (spek'ta-kl) n. a show; sight;-n.pl. glasses to assist the sight

Spectacular (spek-ta/ter) n. pertaining to Spectator (spek-ta/ter) n. a looker on; a beholder. Spectral (spek-ta/ter) n. a looker on; a beholder. Spectral (spek-tral) n. pertaining to a spectre. Spectre (spek-ter) n. an apparition; ghost.

Spectrum (spek trum) n an image seen after the eyes are closed; exhibition of the colours of light separated by a prism.

Specular (spek'ū-lar) a like a mirror.

Speculate (spek'u-lat) v.i. to meditate; buy in expectation of a rise in price.

Speculation (spek-ū-lā'shun) n. mental view; act of speculating.

Speculatist (spek'ū-lā-tist) n. one who forms

Speculative (spek'ū-lā-tiv) a. given to specula-

Special specifical Special spe

Speechify (spe'chi-fi) v.i. to make a speech; harangue.

Speed (spēd) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Sped] to hasten; despatch; aid; move quickly; succeed;

hasten; despatch; aid; move quickly; succeed; —n. hast; despatch. Speedily (spē di-li) ad. quickly; hastily. Speedwell (spē di-li) ad. small herbaccous shrub. Speedy (spē di) a. quick; hasty. Spell (spel) n. a. charm; a turn at work;—n.t. or i. pret. and pp. Spelled, Spell to name in order the letters of a word; take a turn at work.

Speller (spel'er) n. one that spells; a spelling-

Spelt (spelt) n. a kind of wheat; German wheat. Spelter (spel'ter) n. zinc.

Spencer (spen'ser) n. a kind of short coat worn by females; a fore and aft sail

Spend (spend) vt. [pret. and pp. Spent] to consume: waste;—vt. to make expense. Spendthrift (spend thrift) n. a prodigal. Spent (spent) a. exhausted; spawned.

Sperm (sperm) n. animal seed; spawn of fishes;

Spermaceti (sper-ma-se'ti) n. a fatty matter from the head of whales. [seminal.

Spermatic (sper-matik) a. consisting of seed; Sperm-oil (sperm'oil) n. oil obtained from the spermaceti whale.

spermaceti whale.
Spew (spi) same as Spue.
Sphenoidal (sic-noi'dal) a resembling a wedge.
Spheral (sic'ra)l a. like or inhabiting a sphere.
Sphere (sic'ra)l a. like or inhabiting a sphere.
Sphere (sic'ra)l a. like or inhabiting a sphere.
Spherical (sic'rikal) a. having the form of a sphere, Spherically (sic'rikal) a. having the form of a sphere, Spherically (sic'rikal) dd. in form of a sphere, Sphericity (sic'ris'th') n. roundness.
Spherics (sic'ris's) n.pl. doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry.

spherical geometry, spherical geometry, spherical geometry, spheriold (sfe'roid) n, a body nearly spherical, spheroidal (sfe roi'da) a, formed like a spheroid. Spherule (sfer'oi) n, a little sphere. Sphinz (sfingks) n, a monster with the body of

a lion and the face of a woman.

Spice (spis) n. an aromatic plant;—v.t. to season with spice. Spicery (spi'ser-i) n.
spices in general.
Spicular (spik'ū-lar)

a. having a sharp

Spicule (spik'ul) n. a small granule or



Sphinx.

Spicy (spi'si) a. like spice; pungent; hot; showy; dashing. [catching prey. Spider (spi'der) n. an insect that spins webs for Spigot (spig'ut) n. a peg to stop a cask.

Spike (spik) n. an ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood;—v.t. to fasten with a spike.

Spikelet (spik/let) n. a little spike.

Spikelet (spik'let) n. a little spike. Spikenard (spik'nard) n. a highly aromatic plant

and its oil.

Spilk (spil'ki) a. having a sharp point.

Spile (spil) n. a pin for a cask.

Spill (spil) n.t. [pret. and pp. Spilled, Spill] to allow to run out or fall; shed; -v.i. to be lost by shedding.

[out and twist into threads.

Spill (spil) and twist into threads.

Spill (spil) and twist into threads.

Spill (spil) and twist into threads. 

Spine (spin) n. the backbone; a thorn.

Spinet (spin'et) n. a musical instrument.

Spiniferous (spi-nif'e-rus) a. bearing spines;

Spinner (spin'er) n. one who spins; a spider. Spinnesity (spi-nos'i-ti) n. state of being spiny. Spinous (spi'nus) a. full of spines; thorny.

Spinose. [maiden. Spinose: [maiden. Spinster (spin'ster) n. a woman who spins; a Spiracle (spi'ra-kl, spir'a-kl) n. a breathing hole;

any minute passage.

Spiral (spiral) a. winding like a screw.

Spirally (spiral) ad. in a spiral form.

Spira (spir) n. a winding line like a screw; curl;

Spire (spir) n. a winding line like a screw; curl; tapering body; steeple; stalk.

Spirea (spire'a) n. a genus of white flowering plants; meadow sweet.

Spirit (spir'it) n. breath; the soul; a ghost; mental force or disposition; liveliness; vigour; real meaning; alcohol; -n.t. to animate; exciv; Spiritded (spir'it-lea) a. without spirit.

Spiritless (spir'it-les) a. without spirit.

Spiritless (spir'it-les) a. without spirit.

Spiritlesping (spir'it-rapp) ing; n. pretended power of communicating with the spirits of deceased persons by raps or knocks.

deceased persons by raps or knocks.

Spiritual (spiri-tū-al) a. incorporeal; pertaining to the soul, the Holy Spirit, or sacred things; not lay or temporal. [meaning to; refine.]

to the soul, the Holy Spirit, or sacred things; not lay or temporal. [meaning to; refine. Spiritualise (spiri-t-t-al-izn) nt. to give a spiritual Spiritualism (spiri-t-t-al-izn) n. doctrine that spirit exists independently of matter; belief that deceased persons can be communicated with by a spiritual medium. Spirituality (spiri-t-t-al-i-ti) n. immateriality; spiritual nature or state of mind. [manner. Spiritually (spiri-t-t-al-i) ad. in a spiritual Spirituous (spiri-t-t-us) a. consisting of spirit; ardent.

Spirt. See Spurt.
Spiry (spi'ri) a. of a spiral form; having spires.
Spissated (spis'a-ted) a. made dense or compact; Istances.

Spissitude (spis'i-tūd) n. thickness of soft sub-Spit (spit) n. an iron prong; saliva; spittle; a point of land running into the sea;—v.t. to put

point of land running into the sea; -v.t. to put on a spit: -v.t. or i to eject spittle.

Spitchcock (spich'kok) n. an eel split and broiled; -v.t. to dress an eel thus. (Spitcock):

Spite (spit) n. rancorous ill will; grudge; -v.t. to treat maliciously; thwart; vex. spitenil (spit fool) n. malicious; malignant.

Spiteriully (spit fool) i d. with malice.

Spittire (spit) fir) n. a violent, passionate person.

Spittle (spit1) n. moisture of the mouth; saliva.

Spitton (spit1) n. a vessel to spit in.

Spittoon (spi-toon') n. a vessel to spit in.
Splash (splash) v.t. or i. to spatter or dash with

or in water or mud.

Splashboard (splash'bord) n. a board over the

wheels of a vehicle to prevent splashing. Splasher. Splashy (splash'i) a. full of dirty water; wet and Splay-footed (spla'foot-ed) a. having the foot

turned outward.

Spleen (splen) a. the milt; ill humour; melan-spleeny (sple'ni) a. angry; peevish. Splendent (splen'dent) a. shining; bright.

Splendid (splen'did) a. showy: magnificent.

Splendidly (splen'did-li) ad. with great show.
Splendour (splen'dur) n. great brightness; magnificence; brilliance.

nificence; brilliance.
Splenetic (sple-net'ik, splen'et-tik) a. full of spleen;
sullen;—n. a peevish person.
[spleen. Splenic (sple'nik, splen'ik) a. belonging to the
Splenic (splis) v.t. to unite, as two ends of a rope;
-n. union of ropes by initerweaving.
Splint (splint) n. a thin piece of wood used in
setting a broken bone;—v.t. to tie with splints.
Splinter (splin'ter) n. a piece of wood or other
substance broken off;—v.t. or i. to split or rend
into thin pieces.

into thin piece Splintery (splin'ter-i) a. like splinters.
Split (split) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Split] to divide lengthwise; rend; divide; burst;—n. rent;

fissure; separation.

Splutter (splut'er) n.i. to scatter saliva in speaking, or ink from the pen in writing;—n. bustle;

Spoil (spoil) v.t. to take by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; -v.i. to practise robbery; decay; -n. plunder.

Spoiler (spoi'ler) n. one that spoils. Spoke (spok) pret. of Speak;—n. the ray or bar of a wheel or ladder.

Spoken  $(sp\bar{o}'kn)$  pp, of Speak. Spokeshave  $(sp\bar{o}k'sh\bar{a}v)$  n, a kind of plane used

by wheelwrights. Spokesman (spoks'man) n. one who speaks for

Spoilation (spō-li ā/shun) n. the act of plundering. Spondaic (spon-dā'ik) a. pertaining to a spondee. Spondee (spon'dē) n. a poetic foot of two long

syllables. syllables. Sponge (spunj) n. a porous marine substance;
n.t. to wipe out with a sponge; imbibe; live by mean aris. Also written Spunge.
Sponge-cake (spunj'kāk) n. a light sweet cake.
Sponger (spunj'ge) n. one who sponges.
Sponginess (spunj'in-Sp. n. quality of being spongy.
Spongy (spun'ji) n. porous; soft.
Sponsal (spon'sqi) n. relating to marriage.
Sponsa (spon'sqi) n. one who becomes surety for another.

Spontaneity (spon-ta-ne'i-ti) n. the quality of acting freely without constraint.

Spontaneous (spon-ta'ne-us) a. voluntary; produced without external force. Spontaneously (spon-tā'ne-us-li) ad. of free-will;

voluntarily. Spool (spool) n. a hollow cylinder used by weavers,

spoon (spoon) n. a nonow cynthaer used by weavers, etc.;—n.t to wind on spools.

Spoon (spoon) n. a small utensil for dipping up Spoonful (spoon fool) n. as much as a spoon can

Spoon-meat (spoon'met) n. food eaten with a spoon. Spoony (spôo'ni) a. being in love; soft; easily

Sportan (spor'an) n. a pouch worn in front of the Sport (sport) n. play; mirth; -v.i. to play; make

Sportful (sport'fool) a. making sport Sportive (sportiv) a. merry; playful. Sportiveness (sportiv-nes) n. playfulness.

Sportsman (sports'man) n. one fond of or skilled

in field sports. [skill in field sports. Sportsmanship (sports'man-ship) n. practice or Spot (spot) n. a stain; a blemish; a place;—v.t.

to mark; tarnish; stain.

Spotless (spot/les) a. free from spots; pure.

Spousal (spou/zal) a. matrimonial:—n. marriage.

Spouse (spouz) n. a husband or wife. Spouseless (spouz) a nussaand or wife. [wife. Spouseless (spouz) es a having no husband or Spout (spout) n. a projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe; —n.t. or i. to issue out of a narrow orifice; speak pompously.

Spouter (spou'ter) n. one who spouts speeches.
Sprain (spran) n. excessive straining of the ligaments of the joints; -v.t. to overstrain the ligaments.

Sprang (sprang) pret. of Spring. Sprat (sprat) n. a small fish of the herring family.

Sprawl (sprawl) v.i. to lie with the limbs stretched out; spread ungracefully

Spray (spra) n. a small shoot; any liquid blown or driven in small particles

Spread (spred) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Spread] to extend; expand; diffuse; -n. extent; expansion.

Spree (spre) n. a merry frolic; drunken frolic.

Sprig (sprig) n. a small branch; twig; -v.t. to

work with sprigs.

Spriggy (sprig'i) a. full of sprigs or small branches. Spright (sprit) n. a spirit; a shade; an incorporeal

agent; an apparition.

Sprightful (sprit/fool) a. gay; brisk; lively.

Sprightful (sprit/fool) a. brisk; lively.

Sprightly (sprit/li) a. brisk; lively; active;

Spring (spring) v.i. [pret. Sprang, Sprung; pp. Sprung] to rise out of the ground; arise; start; bound; -w.t to fire, as a mine; crack, as a mast; open, as a leak; -n. the season of the year when plants begin to grow; a leap; a fountain.

Springe (sprinj) n. a snare.

Springhalt (spring hawlt) n. a lameness in horses. Springiness (spring i-nes) n. elasticity.

Springing (spring'ing) n. act of leaping.
Spring-tide (spring'tid) n. tide at the new and full

Spring-time (spring'tim) n. the vernal season; Springy (spring'i) a. containing springs; elastic. Sprinkle (spring'kl) v.t. or i. to scatter in drops.

Sprinkling (spring'kling) n. act of scattering in small particles.

Sprite (sprit) n. a spirit; a ghost

Sprout (sprout) v.i. to shoot; bud;-n. a shoot of

Spruce (spróós) a. neat; trim. Sprucely (spróós'li) ad. with affected neatness.

Sprucenes (sproof new with anever neutrons. Sprucenes (sproof new new new sprucenes) and new new spruge (spruge) ninbet, and not new spruge) pry (spri) ninbet, and not new spruge) ninbet, and not new spruge (spud) n. as name; specific new spruge (spud) n. as name; spruge (sp Also written Spew

Spume (spum) n. froth; foam. Spumescence (spu-mes'ens) n. frothiness.

Spumous (spū'mus) a. consisting of froth or scum;

[spirit. Spunk (spungk) n. dry rotten wood; resolute Spunky (spung'ki) a. spirited; active.

Spun-yarn (spun'yarn) n. cord made of two or three rope yarns twisted.

Spur (spur) n. an instrument with sharp points for horsemen; -v.t. to prick; incite; -v.i. to press forward.

Spurgall (spur'gawl) n. a place exceriated by a Spurge (spur) n. a plant with an acrid, milky juice, used to remove corns.

Spurious (spū'ri-us) a. not genuine; false. Spuriously (spū'ri-us-li) ad. falsely. [s [spurious, Spuriousness (spu'ri-us-nes) n. the state of being Spurn (spurn) v.t. to reject with disdain.

Spurrier (spur'i-er) n. one who makes spurs.

Spurries (spur'i-er) n. one who makes spurs.

Spurries (spurt) v.t. to throw out a stream;—v.i. to issue forcibly or at intervals;—n. a sudden gush;

-n. short, impulsive effort.

Sputter (sput'er) v.i. to throw spittle; talk indistinctly.

indistinctly.

Sputters (sput'er-er) n. one who sputters.

Spy [spi] n.t. or i. to see at a distance; discover; detect; inspect secretly;—n. one who watches and conveys information secretly.

Spyglass (spi'glas) n. small telescope.

Squab (skwob) a. unfeathered; short and stout;

-n. a young pigeon. Squabbish (skwob'ish) a. thick; fat; heavy. Squabbis (skwob'ish) a. thick; fat; heavy. Squabble (skwob'l'gr) n. a noisy, contentious

Squad (skwod) n. a company; a small party.
Squadron (skwod'run) n. part of a fieet; a body of

troops.
Squalid (skwol'id) a. foul; filthy.
Squalidity (skwo-lid'i-ti) n. foulness.

Squalidness (skwol'id-nes) n. foulness; filthiness. Squall (skwawl) n. a sudden gust of wind; a loud

scream; -v.i. to'scream or cry out violently.
Squaller (skwaw'ler) n. one who screams or cries

Squally (skwaw'li) a. subject to squalls.

Squalor (skwol'er, skwä'ler) n. filthines, Squalor (skwol'der) v.t. to spend lavishly. Squanderer (skwon'der-er) n. a spendthrift. Square (skwar) a. having four equal sides and

right angles;—n. a figure that

right angles; —n. a ngure that is square, as a block of houses or a body of troops; a carpenter's tool; product of a number multiplied by itself; -v.t. to make square or equal; multiply a number by itself; -v.t. to suit.

Squash (skwosh) v.t. to press
into pulp; crush flat;—n.

sudden fall of soft bodies; a kind of gourd

Square. Squat (skwot) v.i. to sit upon the hams and heels; -n. the posture of sitting on the hams; -a.

cowering; short and thick.

Squatter (skwot'er) n. one who settles on new land without title.

Squaw (skwaw) n. an Indian woman.

Squeak (skwěk) v.t. to utter a short, sharp, shrill

squeta\_(akwey, va. to theer a short, sharp, shifth sound;—n. a shrill sound. Squeal (skwel) vt. to cry with a shrill sound;—n. a sharp, shrill, prolonged cry of a pig. Squeamish (skwe'mish) a. nice; fastidious. Squeamish() (skwe'mish-li) ad. in a fastidious

manner

Squeamishness (skwë'mish-nes) n. fastidiousness.
Squeezable (skwë'za-bl) a. that can be squeezed.
Squeeze (skwëz) v.t. or i. to press close:—n. close:—n. close

compression. [throw squibs. Squib (skwib) n. a firework; a lampoon; -v.i. to Squin (skwint) v.t. or i. to look obliquely; -n. act or habit of squinting.

Squire (skwir) n. a gentleman next in rank to a

knight; a country gentleman; -v.t. to attend as a squire. as a squire. [Ireland. Squireen (skwir-ën') n. half squire, half farmer, in Squirm (skwerm) v.t. to twist and struggle; climb by embracing and scrambling.

Squirrel (skwir'el) n. a small rodent animal with a bushy tail.

Squirt (skwert) v.t. or i. to eject fluid out of a narrow orifice; throw out;-n. a small syringe;

narrow orifice; throw out;—n, a small syringe; a small, quick stream.

Stab (stab) v.t. or i. to pierce with a pointed weapon; kill; thrust; injure secretly;—n. a thrust; secret stroke or blow.

[support. Stabilist (sta-bil'i-ti) n. firmness.

Stabilisty (sta-bil'i-ti) n. firmness.

Stable (stab) n. fixed; durable;—n. a house for beasts;—v.t. or i. to house, keep, or dwell in a stable.

Stabling (stā'bling) n. stables in general.
Stably (stā'bli) ad. fixedly; firmly.
Stack (stak) n. a pile of hay, grain, wood, etc.; v.t. to pile in stacks.

Staddle (stad'l) n. a staff; a small tree.

Stadium (sta'di-um) n. a furlong; forty rods; an

oblong area or course. Staff (staf) n. a stick for support; five lines and

spaces in music; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army; officials of a department; -pl. Staffs or Staves.

Stag (stag) n. male red deer.
Stags (stag) n. male red deer.
Stags (staf) n. a raised floor; a theatre; any place of exhibition; distance between places in a road; degree of progress.
Stage-coach (staf/stof) n. a public travelling Stager (staf/er) n. one who has long acted on the stage.

stage of life. (the stage. Stage-player (stāj'plā-er) n. an actor of plays on Stagey (stā'ji) a. in the style of the stage; theatri-

Stagger (stag'er) v.i. to reel in walking; begin to give way :-v.t. to make to hesitate : shock.

Stagnancy (stag'nan-si) n. state of being without

Stagnant (stag'nant) a. not flowing; impure; Stagnate (stag'nat) v.i. to cease to flow; become motionless or dull [or action. Stagnation (stag-nā'shun) n. cessation of flowing

Staid (stād) a. steady: grave.
Stain (stān) v.t. to tinge; dye; discolour; disgrace;—n. a blot; spot; disgrace.

Stainer (stā'ner) n. one who stains or dyes. Stainless (stān'les) a. free from stains.

Staillness (stailles) a. Free from stails,
Stair (staff n. a step or series of steps for ascending or descending.
Staircase (staff kās) n. the place for stairs.
Stake (stakl) n. a sharpened stick of wood; a post;
martyrdom; anything pledged in a wager; --v.t.
to mark or defend with stakes; hazard; wager;

Stake-holder (stak'hōl-der) n. one with whom the bets are deposited in a wager.
Stalactic (sta-lak'til) a. resembling an icicle; pertaining to stalactite. Stalactite (sta-lak'tīt, stal'ak-tīt) n. a mineral in

form of an icicle.

Stale (stal) a. vapid and tasteless;—n. a decoy; a long handle;—v.i. to discharge urine.

Stalk (stawk) n. the stem of a plant;—v.t. or i. to walk with long steps; strut; pursue deer or

lof fishing net game. (staw'ker) n. one who stalks game; a kind Stalker (staw'ki) a. resembling a stalk. Stall (staw'li) a. resembling a stalk. to keep in a stall; induct. to keep in a stall; induct.

to keep in a stail; induct.

Stallage (staw lij) n. right of erecting stalls in a market; rent for the same.

Stall-fed (staw ligh) a. fattened in a stable.

Stallion (stal) yun) n. a horse for stock.

Stalwart (stal wart) a. bold; strong :—n. a strong Stalwart (stal wart) n. a considerate partisacy of the stall star in a considerate partisacy of the stall star in the star in

ment and anther or a flower; -pl. Stamens,

Stamina (stam'i-na) n. whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance

Stammer (stam'er) v.t. or i. to halt or falter in speaking; stutter;—n. defective utterance.

speaking; stutter;—n. defective utterance. Stamp (stamp) at. or i. to strike downward with the foot; impress; imprint; coin;—n. an instrument for making an impression; mark impressed; cast; form.
Stamped (stam'ped) n. a sudden fright and stamped (stam'ped) n. one who stampe; a tool for stamper (stam'per) n. one who stampe; a tool for stamper (stam'per) n. one who stampe; a tool for stamper (stam'per) n. one who stampe; a tool for stamper (stam'per) n. one who stampe; a tool for stamper (stam'per) n. one who stamper a tool for stamper (stam'per) n. one who stamper (stam'

stamping. [cease to flow. Stanch (stansh) v.t. or i. to stop from flowing; Stanchion (stan'shun) n. an upright bar or beam

Stanchion (stan'shun) n. an upright har or beam used for a prop or support.

Stanchless (stanish'les) a. that cannot be stopped. Stand (stand) nt. or 1. (pret. and pp. Stood) to endure; sustain; abide by; be on the feet; cease to move; be firm; maintain a position;—n. a. stop; station; musket and accoutrements. Standard (stan'dard) n. an established rule or measure; criterion; post; staff with a flag; ensign;—a. standing; legal; trusty. [tree. Standard (stan'dard) n. one who stands; a standard Stannary (stan'ard) n. a tin-mine.

Stannale (stan'lad) n. of or pertaining to tin. Also Stannary (stan'lad) n. (in poetry.

Stannous. [in poetry. Stanza (stan'za) n. a staff or number of verses Stanza (stan'za'ik) n. relating to stanzas. Staple (stan'za'ik) n. loop of iron;—n. mart for goods; the pile of textile fabrics; principal production;

-a. chief; principal.

Stapler (stapler) n. a dealer in staple commodistar (star) n. a luminous body in the heavens; the mark (\*); a badge of honour; a distin-

the mark "j' b bauge of honour; a disam-guished person; -u.t. to set or adorn with stars. Starboard (starb bord n. right side of a ship. Starch (starch) n. a substance to stiffen cloth; -a stiff; -u.t. to stiffen with starch; formal. Starched (starchi) a. stiffened with starch; stiff; i

Starcher (star'cher) n. one who starches.
Starchy (star'chi) a. stiff; precise.
Stare (star) v.i. to look with eyes wide open;
\_\_n. a fixed look.

n. a fixed look.

Starre (star'er) n. an eager gazer.

Star-gazer (star'gaz-er) n. one who observes the

Stark (stark a. stiff; strong; mere; entire;—

ad. wholly; entirely.

Starless (star'les) n. having no stars visible.

Starlight (star'lin) n. light from the stars;—

a. lighted by stars.

Starling (star'ling) n. a bird of the sparrow family

easily taught to

whistle. whistle.

Starry (star'i) a. ad-orned with stars.

Start (start) v.t. or i. to rouse; set in motion, begin; move suddenly; deviate; wince; broach;-n. a sudden motion; out-

Startful (start'fool) a. apt to start; skit-

Startle (star'tl) v.t. or i. to excite sudden-

ly; surprise; shock; he alarmed. Freq. of Start. Startling (start'ling) a. suddenly surprising.

Startup (start'up) n. an upstart Starve (starv) v.i. to perish with hunger :- v.t. to

Starling.

starveling (starvling) n. he or that which is lean, -α, pining with want.

Starwort (star wurt) n. a plant with radiated compound flowers. State (stat) n. condition; pomp; a community:

civil power; -v.t. to express in words, in detail, or formally; -a. public and ceremonial; royal. State-craft (stat'kraft) n. statesmanship; political dexterity.

car dexictly. Stated (sta'ted) a. fixed; established; regular. Statedly (sta'ted-li) ad. at fixed periods. Stateliness (stat'li-nes) n. grandeur.

Stately (stat'li) a. lofty and grand; dignified;—ad. loftily. [etc., verbally or in writing. ad. loftily. [etc., verbally or in writing. Statement (stat/ment) n. account of facts, reasons. State-room (stat'room) n. a reserved apartment

in a vessel. [of government. Statesman (stats/man) n. one skilled in the art Statesman ship (stats/man-ship) n. qualifications, acts, or employments of statesmen. Statical (statis-ql) a pertaining to the science of Statical (statis-ql) a. pertaining to the science of

bodies at rest. Statics (stat'iks) n.pl. the science of bodies at Station (sta'shun) n. situation; office; rank; a railway stopping-place;—v.t. to fix in a certain

Stational (stā'shun-al)  $\alpha$ . pertaining to a station. Stationary (stā'shun-a-ri)  $\alpha$ . fixed in a place; settled y (sta'shun-er) n. one who sells paper, Stationer (sta'shun-er) n. articles sold by a

stationer, as paper, etc. [tics. Statistical (sta-tis'ti-kal) a. pertaining to statis-Statistician (stat-tis-tish'an) n one versed in statis-

Statistics (sta-tis'tiks) n.pl. a collection of facts and figures respecting the civil condition of a [carver.

Statuary (stat'u-a-ri) n. art of carving images; Statue (stat'u) n. an image carved in marble or

Otonze.
Statuesque (stat-ū-esk') a. resembling a statue.
Statuette (stat-ū-et') n. a small statue.
Stature (stat'ūr) n. the natural height of an
animal.
Frelative position. Status (sta'tus) n. standing; present condition;

Statutable (stat'ū-ta-bl) a. made by, or conform-

able to, a statute.

Statute (stat'ut) n. a law enacted by a legislature.

Statutory (stat'u-tu-ri) a. established by statute. Staunch (stan) a. then in a setablished by statute. Staunch (stansh) a. firm; sound; true; steadfast. Stave (stav) n. a thin piece of timber for casks; a staff; stanz;—v.t. (pret. and pp. Stove or Staved) to break or burst; push off; delay. Stay (sta) v.t. or i. [pret. Staid or Stayed] to stop; delay; prevent; prop; abide; dwell; wait; trust;—n. stand; stop; a rope to support a mast.

Stayer (stā'er) n. one who stays. Stay-lace (stā'lās) n. lace for stays. Staymaker (stā'mā-ker) n. one who makes stays for females.

Stays (staz) n.pl. a bodice for females; any sup-

Stay-sail (stā'sāl) n. a sail extended along a stay.

Stead (sted) n. place; room; turn.
Steadfast (sted fast) a. firm; constant.
Steadfastly (sted fast-li) ad. firmly.
Steadfastness (sted fast-lis) n. firmness of mind or conduct

Steadily (sted'i-li) ad. with firmness.

Steadiness (sted'i-nes) n. constancy

Steady (sted'i) a. firm; uniform; -v.t. to hold or [for broiling.

keep firm: support.

Steak (stak) n. slice of beef, etc., broiled, or cut
Steak (stal) n.t. or i. [pret. Stole; pp. Stole, Stolen]

to take goods privately and unlawfully; pilfer;

Stealer (ste'ler) n. one who steals. Stealth (stelth) n. act of stealing; secret means. Steam (stem) n. the vapour of water ;-v.i. to rise

in vapour ;-v.t. to expose to steam Steamboat (stem'bot) n. a vessel propelled by

[by steam. Steam-engine (stem'en-jin) n. an engine worked Steamer (stemer) n. a steamboat; a vessel in

which articles are steamed. Steam-gauge (stem'gāj) n. instrument to show the pressure of steam in the boiler.

Steed (sted) n. a horse, especially a spirited horse

for state or war. Steel (stel) n. iron with a small portion of carbon;

a tool for sharpening knives upon;—a. made of steel:—n.t. to harden. Steel-clad (stel'klad) a. armed with steel. Steelyard (stel'yard) n. a kind of balance for

weighing.

Steep (step) a. greatly inclined ;-n. a precipitous place;—v.t. to soak in a liquid; imbue.

Steeple (stë'pl) n. spire of a church.

Steeplechase (stë'pl-chās) n. a horse-race across

Steepness (step'nes) n. the state of being steep

Steepness (stepnes) n. the state of being steep.
Steer (stepnes) n. a young ox; -v.t. or t. to direct
with the helm; pursue a course.
Steerage (stepnes) n. room in the fore-part of a
ship; act of steering; management.
Steerer (stepnes) n. one who steers; a pilot.
Steersman (stepnes) n. one who steers a ship.
Stellate (stepnes) n. one who steers a ship.

Stench (stensh) n. an offensive smell.

Stemen (steman) n. an offensive smell.

Stemell (sten'sil) n. an open-work pattern overwhich colours are passed by a brush :-n.t. to paint or colour with stenedis. [shorthand Stenegraphie (stenegrapher (stenegrapher) n. one who writes in Stenegraphie (stenegraphie) a. expressing in shorthand.

Stenography (ste-nog'ra-fi) n. the art of writing Stentorian (sten-tō'ri-an) a. very loud; able to

utter a loud sound. Step (step) v.i. to move the feet; walk; -v.t. to set; fix the foot of a mast; -n. a pace; gait;

Step-child (step'child) n. a child by marriage only.

Step-father (step'fa-THer) n. a father by marriage

Step-mother (step'murn-er) n. a mother by mar-Steppe (step) n. a vast, uncultivated plain in Asia.

Step-son (step'sun) n. a son by marriage only. Stereoscope (stë're-u-skōp, ster'e-u-skōp) n. optical instrument through which two objects

appear as one.

Stereotype (ste're-u-tip, ster'e-u-tip) n. fixed, immovable types;—n. done on fixed types;—v.t. to form or compose in fixed types.

Stereotyper (ste're-u-ti-per, ster'e-u-ti-per) n. one who makes stereotypes.

Sterile (ster'il) a. barren; unfruitful. Sterility (ste-ril'i-ti) n. quality or state of being

Sterling (sterling) n. English money; -a. of the

Sterning ister inig! \*\*n. Engines in motory of a ship;—d. Stern (stern) \*n. the hinder part of a ship;—d. severe in look; harsh.

Stern-chaser (stern'chi-ser) \*n. a gun to fire from Sterniy (stern'li ad. harsh);

Sternmost (stern'nies) \*a. farthets astern.

Sternmost (stern'nes) \*a. farthets astern.

Sternmost (stern'nes) \*a. farthets astern.

\*sternmost (sternmost (sternmost (s

Sternutation (sternū-tā/shun) n. the act of sternutatory (sternū-tā-tu-ri) n. a substance which provokes sneezing.

which provokes sneezing.

Stertorous (ster'tu-rus) a breathing heavily:

Stethoscope (steh'tu-kköp) n. an instrument used
to distinguish sounds in the thorax.

Stevedore (ste've-dör) n. one who contracts to
load and unload vessels.

Stew (stū) v.t. or i. to seethe; boil; -n. meat of another. stewed; a hot-house.

Steward (stū'ard) n. a man who manages the affairs Stewardess (stū'ar-des) n. a female waiter in a passenger ship.

nessenger snip. Stewardship) n. office of a steward. Stewardship (stu'ard-ship) n. pan in which things are stewed.

Stewhan (stu'pan) n. pan in which things are stewed.

Stemie (sthen'ik) a. attended with except Stheil (stib'i-al) a. antimonial.

Stich (stik n. a line or verse; a row or rank of Stick (stik n. a piece of wood;—n.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Stuck] to fix; adhere; hesitate; stop; stab; thrust in.

Stickiness (stik'i-nes) n. quality of adhering.

Stickle (stik'l) v.i. to contend obstinately.
Stickler (stik'ler) n. an umpire; second; obstinate

Sticky (stik'i) a. viscous; glutinous.
Stiff (stif) a. unbending; stubborn; formal;

constrained.

Stiffen (stiffn) v.t. to make stiff; -v.t. to grow stiff. Stiffny (stiffn) v.t. to make stiff; -v.t. to grow stiff. Stiffness (stiffness) n. want of pliability; formality. Stiffe (stiffn) v.t. to suppress; choke; -n. knee-

joint of a horse. tigma (stig'ma) n. any mark of infamy; in Botany, the top of the pistil.

the top of the pisth. Stigmatic (stig-mat'is)  $\alpha$ . marked with a stigma. Stigmatise (stig'ma-tiz) v.t, to mark with infamy. Stiletto (sti-let'0) n. a small dagger.

Still (stil) v.t. to silence; calm; quiet;—a. silent; motionless;—ad. to this time; nevertheless;

notwithstanding

notwithstanding.
Still (still v.t. to distillation.
a boiler used in distillation.
Still-born (still born) a. born lifeless.
Stillness (still res) m. calm; quietness.
Stillnes (still va. quiet; calm;—ad. silently; quietly.
Still (still v. a. piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.
Stillon (still vun) n. a rich kind of cheese.
Stillon (still vun) n. a rich kind of cheese.
Stillon (still vun) n. a rich kind of cheese.

action;—n a stimulating medicine. [stir. Stimulate (stim'lati) v.t. to excite; instigate; Stimulatin (stim-0-18'shum) n. the act of excite; Stimulative (stim'0-18-tiv) a. tending to excite; stimulating.

Stimulus (stim'ū-lus) n. something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.

Sting (sting) v.t. [pret. and pp. Stung] to pierce or pain acutely;—n. defensive weapon of a bee, wasp, etc.; a thrust from it; anything pointed and painful.

Stingily (stin'ii-li) ad. with mean covetousness.

Stinginess (stin'ji-nes) n. mean covetousness;

Stingless (sting'les) a. having no sting.

Stingy (stin'ji) a. meanly covetous; niggardly.

Stink (stingk) n. an offensive smell; — v.i. to emit an offensive smell.

[limit; restrain. stipulation (stip-0.4ks/un) n. an agreement;
condition (stip-0.4ks/un) n. an agreement;
condition

Suppliation (sup-u-la sium) A in agreement, condition.

Stipulator (stip'u-la-ter) n. one who covenants Stir step: v.t. or d. to move; motie; rouse; be active; move about; to stir to action;—n. bustle; agitation; commotion.

Stirrup (stirrup commotion) and the stirrup commotion are consecutive to the commotion.

for a horseman's foot.

Stitch (stich) v.t. to sew; join;—v.i. to

practise sewing;—n. a single pass of a needle.

a needle.
Stiver (stiver) n. a Dutch copper coin
about three farthings.
Stoat (stôb) n. the ermine.
Stock (stok) n. body of a plant; progenitor of a family; a cravat; capital; store; cattle;—ph. frame in
which the feet of criminals were
public funds;—nt. to furnish or store.
Stockade (sto-kād) n. a line of stakes for a barrier;
—nt. to fortify with stakes.
Stockbroker (stok'brö-ker) n. one who deals in
stocka

Stock-exchange (stok'eks-chanj) n. building where

stocks are bought and sold; association of stock-

Stocking (stok'ing) n. a covering for the foot and Stock-jobber (stok'job-er) n. one who speculates in stocks. Stock-jobbing (stok'job-ing) n. the dealing in the Stock-still (stok'stil) a. motionless. Stocky (stok'i) a. thick and stout. Stoic (stō'ik) n. one who affects indifference to

pleasure or pain.

Stoical (stō'i-kal)  $\alpha$ . unfeeling; cold. [pain.

Stoicism (stō'i-sizm) n. insensibility to pleasure or

Stolicism (stol'-sizm) n. Insensibility to pleasure or stole (stol) n. a long vestment. [stupidity. Stolidity (stol-lid) n. dullness of intellect; Stomach (stum'ak) n. the organ of digestion; appetite;—n.t. to brook or endure. Iterast. appetite,—v.t. to brook or endure.

Stomacher (stum'ach-er) n. ornament for the
Stomachie (sto-mak'ik) a. strengthening the
Stomach;—n. medicine for the stomach.

Stomachless (stum'ak-les) a. having no appetite.

Stone (ston) n. a hard mass of earthy or mineral

Stone (ston) n. a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; a gem; concretion in the bladder; nut of a drupe; a weight of 14 pounds;—a. made of or like stone;—nt. to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones. [bird, allied to the robin. Stone-chatter (ston-fat-gr) n. a lively singing Stone-outter (ston-kut-gr) n. hower of stones. Stone-dresser (ston-fat-gr) n. one who smooths stones for building. [stone. Stone-frust (ston-frot)] n. one who kills with stones or walls with stones or walls with stones.

walls with stones Stone-still (ston'stil) a. motionless as a stone.

Stoneware (stōn'wār) n. potter's ware.
Stoniness (stō'ni-nes) n. abundance of stones.
Stony (stō'ni) a. made of stones; full of stones;

hard, stood (stood) pret. of Stand.
Stood (stook) n. a collection of sheaves set up.
Stool (stook) n. a seat without a back.

Stoop (stoop) v.i. to bend forward; descend; yield;—n. act of stoopins.
Stop (stop) v.t. to check motion; obstruct; hinder; intercept; close; regulate sounds;—v.t. to cease from motion; leave off;—n. cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

Stop-gap (stop/gap) n. a temporary expedient.
Stop-gap (stop/gap) n. act of stopping; state of being stopped.

Stopper (stop'er) n. one who stops; that which closes the vent of a vessel; a short rope used in fastening;—v.t. to close or secure. [bottle. Stopple (stop'l) n. that which is used to close a Storage (stör'ij) n. placing in store; rent for

storing. Story is placing in some; tell visioning.

Store (stor) n. a large quantity; a warehouse;
n.t. to furnish; heard; put in a warehouse.

Storehouse (stor hous) n. a magazine or repository.

Storied (storid) a. related in story; having stories.

Stork (stork) n. a large wading bird.

Stork (stork) n a large watening bird. Storm (storm) n a violent wind; assault; commotion;—n.t to attack by open fore;—n.t to blow with violence; rage.
Stormy (stormi) a agitated with winds; violent. Story (stor'in) n. history; a tale; a stage, or floor, of a building;—n.t. to tell; relate.
Stout (stout) a large; strong; brave;—n. a kind

of strong porter.
Stoutly (stout'li) ad. strongly; lustily. [ness. Stoutness (stout'nes) n. quality of strength; bold-

Stown (stoy) n. a place for a fire; an iron box for heating;—pret. of Stave.

Stown (stoy) n. to place or arrange compactly; pack.

Stowage (stoyi) n. act of stowing.

Strabismus (stra-bisymus) n. a habit of looking

Straddle (stradi) v.t. or i. to part the legs; walk

with the long court

with the legs apart.

Straggle (strag'l) v.i. to wander aside; ramble;
be dispersed.

Straggler (strag'ler) n. one who straggles.
Straight (strat) a. not crooked; upward; direct;—
ad. immediately.

Straighten (strat'n) v.t. to make straight. Straightforward (strat'for-ward) a. going on in a

straighttoward strator-which a gong on in a straight course; downight; homes. Straightty (strat'il) ad, in a direct line. Straighttes (strait'n) a, direct line. Straighttes (strait'wa) a, direct line. Straighttway (strait'wa) at at. (h. 1) and the strain vs. Lo strain

injure; constrain;—n. a sprain; force; song. Strainer (stra'ner) n. an instrument for filtering. Strait (strat) a. narrow: close; strict;—n. a narrow pass; distress; difficulty.
Straiten (strat'n) v.t. to make narrow or tight;

distress

Strait-jacket (strāt'jak-et) n. dress used to restrain lunatics. Also Strait-waistcoat.

Straitness (strāt'nes) n. narrowness; strictness.

Strake (strak) n. the iron band of a wheel.

Strand (strand) n. shore or beach;—one of the twists of a rope;—n.t. or i. to run aground; be driven ashore.

Strange (strānj) a. wonderful; foreign.
Strangely (strānj'li) ad. in a strange manner.
Strangeness (strānj'nes) n. oddness; singularity.

Stranger (stran'jer) n. a foreigner; one unknown; a guest. [hinder from appearing. Strangle (strang'gl) v.t. or i. to choke; suppress; Strangles (strang'glz) n.pl. swellings in a horse's

[strangling; suffocation.

Strangulation (strang-gol-la'shun) n. the act of Strangury (strang-gol-ri) n. difficulty in discharg-ing urine. [Deat of matten with a strap, Strapping (strap) n. a long strip of leather; -v.t. to Strapping (strap) mg. a. tall, strong, and hand-

Strass (stras) n. a kind of flint glass.
Stratagem (strat'a-jem) n. artifice: trick.
Strategist (strat'e-jist) n. one skilled in military

movements. Strategy (strat/e-ji) n. science of, or skill in, great Strath (strath) n. a long, open valley. [dance. Strathspey (strath'spā) n. a lively Scotch tune or Stratification (strat-i-fi-kā'shun) n. arrangement

Stratified (strat'i-fid) a. arranged in layers or Stratify (strat'i-fi) v.t. to form into layers. Stratum (stra'tum) n. a layer, as of earth or rock;

bed ;-pl. Strata. [-v.t. to strew. Straw (straw) n. a stalk of grain; mass of stalks; Strawberry (straw-ber'i) n. a plant and its fruit Straw-colour (straw'kul-ur) n. a beautif

yellowish colour.
Straw-hat (straw'hat) n. a hat of plaited straw.

Stray (strā) v.i. to wander; rove;—n. a beast that wanders;—a. wandering. Streak (strek) n. a line or long mark of different

colour from the ground :-v.t. to mark with streaks; stripe.

Streaked (strekt) pp. or a. striped. Streaky (strekt) a. marked with streaks; striped. Stream (strem) n. a running water; a current; drift ;-v.t. or i. to pour out, or flow abundantly.

Streamer (stre'mer) n. a flag; a beam of light.

Streamlet (stre'mer) n. a flag; a beam of light.

Streamlet (stre'mer) n. a flowing with a current;

floating in streaks.

Street (stret) n. a way or road in a city. [street. Street-door (stret'dor) n, door opening on the Strength (strength) n. power to act; force; vigour. Strengthen (streng'thn) v.t. or i. to make or grow

strong Strengthener (strength'ner) n. that which gives Strengthless (strength'les) a. destitute of strength. Strenuous (stren'ū-us) a. eagerly pressing; active. Strenuously (stren'ū-us-li) ad. with eager zeal. Strenuousness (stren'ū-us-nes) n. eagerness; active

zeal.

Stress (stres) n. force; importance.

Stretch (strech) v.t. or i. to draw out; expand; reach out; strain; -n. extension; effort; reach; [piece of timber. utmost extent.

Stretcher (strech'er) n. one that stretches; a Strew (stròò, strō)  $\bar{v}.t$ . to scatter.

Striated (stria-ted) a. streaked. [channelled. Striation (stri-\(\bar{a}\)/shun) n. state of being finely Stricken (strik'n) pp. struck.

Strickle (strik'l) n. an instrument for levelling corn in a measure.

Strict (strikt) a. severe; close; rigid. Strictly (strikt'li) ad. rigorously.

Strictness (strikt'nes) n. severity; rigour. Stricture (strik'tūr) n. contraction; critical re-

mark; censure. [long steps. Stride (strid) n. a long step; -v.i. to walk with

Strident (strī'dent) a. harsh; grating. Strife (strīf) n. contention; rivalship.

Strike (strift, u. contention; rivalship.
Strike (strik) v.t. or i. [pret. Struck; pp. Struck,
Stricken] to hit with force; dash; coin; let
down; affect strongly; make, as a bargain;
surrender; run aground; -n. ceasing from work
and demanding higher wages.
Striker (striker) n. one who strikes.

Striking (stricking) a. impressive; forcible; exact.
String (string) n. a slender line; a series; things
filed;—v.t. [pret. and pp. Strung] to furnish with

Stringency (strin'jen-si) n. severe pressure. Stringent (strin'jent) a. binding closely; pressing

hard; urgent. [horse's leg String-halt (string'hawlt) n. a twitching of [horse's legs. Stringless (string'les) a. having no strings.

String (string is) a. ropy; fibrous.
Strip (strip) v.t. to make naked; deprive; peel;—
n. a long narrow piece.

Stripe (strip) n. a line of a different colour; a surpe (strip) n. a line of a different colour; a lash; -v. to form with stripes.

Stripling (strip/ling) n. a youth.

Striper (strip/er) n. one who strips.

Strive (striv) v.i. [pret. Strove; pp. Striven] to make effort; struggle; contend; aim.

Strivingly (striving-li) ad. with laborious effort.

troke (strok) a blow; a dash; a touch; masterly effort; sound of a clock; sweep of an oar; a sudden attack of disease or affliction;—v.t. to rub gently with the hand.

Sturdily
Stroll (ströl) v.i. to rove; ramble;—n. a ramble; excursion

Stroller (stroller) n. a rover; a vagrant.
Strong (strong) a. having great power; healthy; solid; forcible; energetic; intoxicating; bright;

Stronghold (strong'hold) n. a fortress. Strongly (strong'li) ad. powerfully.

Strop (strop) n. a strip of leather for sharpening

Strop (strop) n. a surp of leather for sharpening razors;—v.t. to sharpen. Pertaining to struc-Structure (struk'tū'n, form; frame; an edifice. Struggle (strug'l) v.t. to make great efforts with twistings of the body; contend; labour hard; —n. a violent effort; strife; agony. Strum (strum) v.t. to play badly on a stringed

instrument. [glands. Strumous (stròo'mus) a. having swellings in the

Strumpet (strum pet) n. a prostitute.
Strut (strut) n. an affected walk;—v.i. to walk

affectedly.

anteceuty.
Strychnine (strik'nin) n. a vegetable poison.
Stub (stub) n. the stump of a tree.
Stubble (stub'l) n. stumps of rye, wheat, etc.
Stubborn (stub'urn) a. inflexible in opinion; obstinate.

Stubbornly (stub'urn-li) ad. obstinately.

Stubbornness (stub'urn-nes) n. obstinacy. Stucco (stuk'ō) n. a kind of fine plaster;—v.t. to plaster with stucco.

Stuck (stuk) pret. and pp. of Stick.
Stud (stud) n. a small post; a button; a nail; a set of horses;—v.t. to set with studs.

Student (stū'dent) n. one who studies.

Studied (studid) a. pre-mediated. Studio (studid) a. pre-mediated sculptor.—J. Studios, sculptor.—J. Studios, Studious (studia-us) a. given to study; dilgent; Studious) (studia-us) a. diver to study; dilgent;

carefully Study (stud'i) n. application to books; subjects of attention; a room for study; -v.t. or i. to apply the mind to.

Stuff (stuf) n. material; textile fabrics; cloth; worthless matter;—v.t. to fill full; fill with seasoning; fill the skin for preserving the form of an animal.

Stuffing (stufing) n. that which is used for filling;

Stuffing (stuffing) n. that which is used for hang; Stuffy (stuff') a. close; ill-ventilated.
Stulity (stuf') n. n. to make foolish.
Stum (stum) n. wine revived by new fermentation.
Stumble (stum'bl) v.i. to trip in walking; light upon by chance; -n. a trip; a blunders.
Doublet of Stammer.

[Blunders.]

Stumbler (stum'bler) n. one who stumbles or Stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok) n. that which causes to err.

Stump (stump) n. the part of a tree, limb, or other body left after the rest is cut off; one of the sticks of a wicket;—v.t. to knock down the

Stumpy (stum'pi) a. full of stumps; stubby. Stun (stun) v.t. to make senseless by a blow;

Stung (stung) pret. and pp. of Sting.

Stunner (stun'er) n. one who stuns; an extra-ordinary person or thing.

Stunt (stunt) v.t. to hinder from growth.

Stupe (stup) v.t. to foment. Stupefaction (stu-pe-fak'shun) n. insensibility; torpor; stupidity. Stupefier (stupefier) n. that which stupefies.

Stupefy (stu'pe-fi) v. t. to deprive of sensibility. Stupendous (stu-pen'dus) a. astonishing in height or magnitude; wonderful. [astonishment. Stupendously (stu-pen'dus)] v. so as to excite the public of the publ

without reason or judgment. [foolishness. Stupidity (stu-pid'i-ti) n. dullness of intellect; Stupidy (stu') du. foolishly; absurdly. Stupidy (stu') n. suspension of sensibility;

Sturdily (stur'di-li) ad. stoutly; hardily.

Sturdiness (stur'di-nes) n. quality of being hardy. Sturdy (stur'di) a. stout; hardy; robust; forcible. Sturgeon (stur'jun) n. a large cartilaginous fish. Stutter (stut'er) v.i. to stammer; -n. a hesitation

Stutterer (stut/er-er) n. a stammerer.
Sty (sti) n. a pen for swine;—a small ulcer on the edge of the eye-lid. Sometimes written Stye.

Stygian (stij'i-an) a. infernal; dark; black.

Stylar (sti'lar) a. belonging to the

style of a dial.

Style (still) 7. manner of writing; title; graver; pin of a dial; filament of a pistil;—v.t. to entitle;

Stylet (sti'let) n. a small poniard; a surgeon's instrument.

Stylish (sti'lish) a. fashionable in form or manner; showy.

Styptic (stip'tik) a. that stops bleed-

Style. ing;—a. an astringent medicine.

Suable (sū'a-bl) a. that may be sued at law.

Suasible (swā'si-bl) a. that may be persuaded.

Suasion (swā'zhun) n. act of persuading. Suasive (swā'siv) a. tending to persuade. Suave (swav, swov) a. agreeable; pleasant; bland. Subacid (sub-as'id) a. moderately acid. [state.

Subactin (sub-as'sul a. moderately acid. — [state. subactin (sub-as'sun) n. act of reducing to any Subagency (sub-as') n. a subordinate agency. Subalteri, sub-as'|terin a. inferior; subordinate; — n. an inferior officer. — [turns. subalternate (sub-al-ter'nat) a. succeeding by Subaqueous (sub-as'kwe-us) a. being under the surface of water.

Subastral (sub-as'tral) a. under the stars.

Subcommittee (sub-ku-mit'e) n. an under-committee.

Subconscious (sub-kon'shus) a. faintly conscious Subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'ne-us) a. situated under [more parts. Subdivide (sub-di-vid') v.t. to divide a part into Subdivision (sub-di-vizh'un) n. a part of a division.

Subduvision (sub-div-b) a. that may be subdued.
Subdued (sub-div-b) a. that may be subdued.
Subdue (sub-div-b) a. to conquer; tame; soften.
Subduer (sub-div-b) a. he or that which subdues.
Subeditor (sub-di'-b) a. an under or assistant

Subitaneous (sub-i-tā'ne-us) a. sudden.

Subjacent (sub-ja/sent) a. lying under.
Subject (sub'jekt) a. being under authority; liable;
—n. one who lives under the power of another;

object or matterthandled; topic; theme. Subject (sub-jekt') v.t. to bring under power; expose; cause to undergo.

pose; cause to undergo. Subjection (sub-jek'shun) n. a being under control. Subjective (sub-jek'tiv) a. relating to the subject or to the point of view taken by the individual

Subjectivity (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti) n. that which relates to personal consciousness; individuality.

Subjoin (sub-join') v.t. to add at the end.

Subjugate (sub'joo-gat) v.t. to bring under power;

[subjection. Subjugation (sub-joo-gā'shun) n. act of subduing; Subjunction (sub-jungk'shun) n. the act of sub-

Johning.
Subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv) a. added; subjoined.
Subjet (sub-let') v.t. to lease, as lessee, to another
person.

"a. product of sublimation.
Sublimate (sub'li-mati) v.t. to refine by heat;
sublimation (sub-li-m'shun) v. the act of bringing solid substances to a state of vapour, which is then condensed.

is then condensed.

Sublime (sub-lim') a high; lofty; grand; noble;

—n. the lofty or grand in thought or style;

nt. or t to exalt; sublimate.

Sublimely (sub-lim'il) ad. in a sublime or lofty

Sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti) n. loftiness of idea or

language; nobleness of nature or character.

Sublunar (sub-lòo'nar) a. being under the moon;

Submarine (sub-ma-ren') a. under the water of

Submerge (sub-merj') v.t. or i. to plunge under water; drown; sink.
Submersion (sub-merj'shun) n. act of plunging Submission (sub-mish'un) n. act of yielding to authority; resignation. [humble. Submissive (sub-mis'iv) a. yielding to another; Submissively (sub-mis'iv-li) ad. with submission.

Submissiveness (sub-mis'iv-nes) n. submissive disposition.

Submit (sub-mit') v.t. or i. to yield to the power or opinion of another; refer; surrender; ac-

quiesce.
Subnascent (sub-nas'ent) a. growing beneath
Subordinacy (sub-or'di-na-si) n. state of being

Subordinate (sub-or'di-nat) a. inferior; subject;—n. an inferior;—v.t. to place in a lower order; subject.
Subordination (sub-or-di-na'shun) n. inferiority
Suborn (sub-orn') n.t. to cause to take a false oath;
procure privately; bribe.
Subornation (sub-orn'shun) n. act of suborning.

Suborner (sub-or'ner) n. one who suborns.

Suborner (sub-or'ner) n. one who suborns.
Subperna (sub-pe'na) n. a summons for witnesses;
—n.t. to summon by subperna.
Subscribe (sub-skrib') n.t. to sign one's name;
attest; promise to give by writing one's name.
Subscribe (sub-skrib'er) n. one who subscribes.
Subscript (sub-skrib'er) n. one who subscribes.
Subscription (sub-skrib'shun) n. the signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.
Subsection (sub-sek'shun) n. division or part of a section.

a section. Isubsequent. Subsequence (sub'se-kwens) n. the state of being Subsequent (sub'se-kwent) a. following in time

or order; succeeding.

or order; succeeding.

or order; succeeding.

or order; succeeding.

subserve subsequently (subsectivent-li) ad. later; afterSubserve (sub-seque) v.t. to serve subordinately

or instrumentally; help forward.

Subservience (sub-seque), instrumental use.

Subservient (sub-ser'vi-ent) a. helping to promote; acting as a tool. acting as a tool. [vient manner. Subserviently (sub-ser'vi-ent-li) ad. in a subser-Subside (sub-sīd') v.i. to sink to the bottom; settle

down; abate. Subsidence (sub'si-dens) n. act of sinking down. Subsidiary (sub-sid'i-a-ri) a. furnishing supplies; assisting.

Subsidise (sub'si-dīz) v.t. to pay a subsidy to. Subsidy (sub'si-di) n. aid in money.

Subsist (sub-sist') v.i. to have existence; -v.t. to support. Subsistence (sub-sis'tens) n. real being; means of Subsistent (sub-sis'tent) a. having real being; in-

[surface; soil. Subsoil (sub'soil) n. a bed of earth beneath the

Subsolar (sub-sō'lar) a. being under the sun.
Subspecies (sub-sō'shēz) n. division of a species.
Substance (sub'stans) n. a being; essential part;

matter; property.
Substantial (sub-stan'shal) a. real; solid.

Substantiality (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti) n. state of having real existence. lessentially. Substantially (sub-stan'shal-i) ad. in the main; Substantials (sub-stan'shalz) n.pl. essential parts.

Substantiate (sub-stan'shi-āt) v.t. to prove or confirm. [ing good by proper evidence. Substantiation (sub-stan-shi-a'shun) n. act of mak-

Substantive (sub'stan-tiv) n. a noun; -a. noting existence; real.

Substitute (sub'sti-tut) n. one put in place of another;—v.t. to put in the place of another; exchange. [tuting or of being substituted.] Substitution (sub-sti-tū'shun) n. state of substi-

Substitutional (sub-sti-tu'shun-al) a pertaining to substitution. Also Substitutionary. Substratum (sub-stra'tum) n. a layer under something; basis.

Substruction (sub-struk'shun) n. an underbuild-substructure (sub-struk'tur) n. an underbuild-ing; foundation.

opposite to.

thense (sub-tens') n. the chord of an arc. terfluent (sub-ter'floo-ent) a. flowing beneath, ubterfuge (sub'ter-fuj) n. an artifice to escape; [surface of the earth.

Subterranean (sub-te-ra/ne-an) a being under the Subtile (sut/l, sub/til) a. fine; thin; acute; shrewd; cratty. (refinement. Subtilisation (sut-l-i-za/shun) sub-ti-li-za/shun) n. Subtilise (sut'l-īz, sub'ti-līz) v.t. to make fine or

thin; refine. [subtile. Subtility (sut'l-ti, sub'til-ti) n. quality of being Subtle (sut'l) a. acute; piercing; cunning; artful. Subtlety (sut'l-ti) n. acuteness; shrewdness; cun-

ning.
Subtly (sut'li) ad. artfully; nicely. [deduct.
Subtract (sub-trakt') v.t. to withdraw a part;
Subtraction (sub-trak-thun) n. the taking a lesser
sum from a greater; a withdrawing.
Subtractive (sub-trak'tiv) a. tending to subtract.
Subtrahend (sub'tra-hend) n. number to be sub-

Suburban (sub-ur'ban) a. being in the suburbs.

Suburbs (sub'urbz) n.pl. confines of a city. Subvention (sub-ven'shun) n. act of coming in aid;

government bounty. [ruin. Subversion (sub-yer'shu) n. total overthrow; Subversive (sub-yer'siv) a. tending to ruin. Subvert (sub-yert') v.t. to overthrow; ruin. Subverter (sub-ver'ter) n. one who overthrows.

Succeed (suk-sed') v.t. or i. to follow in order;
take the place of; obtain one's wish or object;

[attempted. prosper. Successful (suk-ses' fool) a. having accomplished

what was desired or intended. Successfully (suk-ses/fool-i) ad. prosperously. Succession (suk-sesh'un) n. series of things; right

of succession subsection of successions (successions) successional (suk-sesh'un-sil a noting succession Successive (suk-ses'iv) a following in order, Successively (suk-ses'iv-li) ad. In regular order. Successively (suk-ses'iv-li) ad. In regular order. Successor (suk-ses'er) n. one who succeeds another. Succinct (suk-singkt') a. compressed into a narrow

compass; concise. Succinctly (suk-singkt'li) ad. briefly. [brevity. conciseness:

Succinctness (suk-singkt/nes) n. conciseness; Succory (suk'u-ri) n. chicory; wild endive. Succory (suk'ur) v.t. to relieve in distress; aid; n. assistance in distress.

Succouries (suk'ur-er) n. a helper; deliverer. Succouries (suk'ur-les) a. destitute of help or

Succulence (suk'ū-lens) n. juiciness.

Succumb (sukun-lent) a Juley.
Such (such) a. of the like kind; the same that.
Such (such) a. of the like kind; the same that.
Such (suk) v.t. or i to draw with the mouth; imbibe; -m. act of suching; a small sip.
Sucker (suk'er) n. one who or that which sucks; Succulent (suk'ū-lent) a. juicy

piston of a pump; a kind of pipe; shoot of a plant; fish of the carp family. Suckle (suk'l) n.t. to nurse at the breast. Suckling (suk'ling) n. a child at the breast.

Suction (suk'shun) n. act of drawing in.
Suctorial (suk-töri-si) a. adapted for sucking;
adhering by suction.
Sudation (su-di'shun) n. a sweating.
Sudation (su'n) a. coming without previous notice;

hasty; abrupt.
Suddenly (sud'n-li) ad. unexpectedly. Suddenness (sud'n-nes) n. a coming unexpectedly.

Sudorific (sū-du-rif'ik) a. causing sweat;-n. medicine that causes sweat. Suds (sudz) n. sing. water inpregnated with soap,

and worked up into froth

Sue (su) v.t. to prosecute in law;—v.i. to make legal claim; plead; entreat.

Suet (su'et)|n.ffat about the kidneys. [sustain loss.

Suffer (suf'er) v.t. or i. to undergo; endure; allowing sufferable (suf'er-a-bl) a. that may be endured.

Sufferer (sufer-er) n. one who undergoes suffering; Suffering (sufer-ing) n. pain endured. Suffice (su-fis') v.t. to satisfy; -v.t. to be enough. Sufficiency (su-fish en-si) n. a full supply; ability;

competence; conceit. [petent. Sufficient (su-fish'ent) a. adequate to wants; com-

Sufficiently (su-fish'ent-li) ad. so as to satisfy.
Suffix (su-fisk') v.t. to add a letter or word;—
(suf'iks) n. a letter or syllable added.

Suffocate (suf'u-kat) v.t. to choke by excluding air; stifle; smother.

Suffocation (suf-u-kā-shun) n. the act of choking; Suffocative (suf-u-kā-tiv) a. tending to suffocate. Suffragan (suf'ra-gan) n. an assistant bishop;a. assisting.

Suffrage (suf'rij) n. a vote; united voice.
Suffragette (suf'ra-jette) n. a female agitator who demands the right of Parliamentary voting for

Suffragist (suf'ra-jist) n. one that has or exercises

the right of suffrage; a voter. Suffuse (su-fūz') v.t. to overspread, as with a fluid or colour.

Suffusion (su-fu'zhun) n. act of suffusing.

Sugar (shoog'ar) n. the juice of canes or other plants reduced to a concrete state; -v.t. to sweeten.

Sugar-cane (shoog'ar-kan) n. the cane whose juice produces sugar. Sugar-loaf (shoog'ar-lof) n. mass or cone of refined sugar.

Sugary (shoog'a-ri) a. sweet. Suggest (su-jest') v.t. to hint; inti-

Suggestion (su-jes'tyun) n. hint; intimation.

Suggestive (su-jes'tiv) a. containing Suggestiveness (su-jes'tiv-nes) n. quality of being

Suicidal (sū'i-sī-dal) a. of the nature of suicide. Suicide (sū'i-sīd) n. self-murder; a self-murderer. Suit (sut) n. a set; process; prosecution; one of the four sets of a pack of cards; -v.t. or i. to fit

or be fitted; become; agree.

Suitable (stita-bl) a. fitting; becoming.

Suitables (stita-bl) a. fitting; becoming.

Suitably (stita-bl) ad. fitty; properly.

Suitably (stita-bl) ad. fitty; properly.

or series.

Suiter (sū'tur) n. one courting; one who sues; a petitioner

Sulkiness (sul'ki-nes) n. silent or fitful sullenness. Sulks (sulks) n.pl. a sulky mood or fit. Sulky (sul'ki) a. silently sullen; sour.

Sullen (sul'en) a. gloomy; dark; malignant;

Sully (sul'i) v.t. or i. to soil; spot; tarnish.
Sulphate (sul'fat) n. a compound of sulphuric acid and a base.

acid and a case. Sulphur (sul'fur) a. brimstone. Sulphurate (sul'furat) n.t. to combine with sulphur;—a. sulphury. Sulphuret (sul'fu-ret) n. a combination of sulphur

with an earth, metal, or alkali.
Sulphuric (sul-fū'rik) a. pertaining to sulphur.
Sulphurous (sul'fū-rus) a. having the qualities of

phurate.
sulphury (sul'fur-i) a. partaking of sulphur; sulSultan (sul'fun) n. Turkish emperor.
Sultana (sul-ta'na) n. the Turkish empress; a kind

of raisin.

Sultanic (sul-tan'ik) a. belonging to the sultan. Sultanship (sul'tan-ship) n. state or office of the

Sultriness (sul'tri-nes) n. state of being sultry.

Sultry (sul'tri) a. hot and close.
Sum (sum) n. the whole amount;—v.t. to collect into a total.

Sumless (sum'les) a. not to be counted. Summarily (sum'a-ri-li) ad. briefly.

Summary (sum'a-ri) a. brief; short; concise;—n. an abridged account.

Summation (su-ma'shun) n, the act of summing;

Summer (sum'er) n. the hot season.
Summit (sum'it) n. the highest point or degree. Summon (sum'un) v.t. to call by authority; cite; call to action.

call to action.

Summons (sum'un-gr) n. one who summons.

Summons (sum'un-2 n.sing, a citation.

Sumpter (sump'ter) a. a pack-horse.

Sumptuary (sump'tu-a-ri) a. regulating expenses.

Sumptuary (sump'tu-a-ri) a. characterised by expense and magnificence; costly.

Sumptuously (sump'tu-us-li) ad. in a magnificent

Sumptuousness (sump'tū-us-nes) n. magnificence:

costliness Sun (sun) n. the luminary that enlightens and

warms the earth and other planets; any benefi-cent centre;—v.i. to expose to the sun. Sunbeam (sun'bem) a. a ray of the sun. Sunburnt (sun'burnt) a. scorched or browned by

the sun's rays.
Sunday (sun'da) n. the Christian Sabbath.
Sunder (sun'der) n.t. to separate; divide.
Sundial (sun'di-al) n. an instrument to show the time by the shadow of a

Sundown (sun'doun) n. sun-

Sundry (sun'dri) a. more than one or two; divers;

Sunfish (sun'fish) n. a large, flat, round sea-fish. Sunflower (sun'flou-er) n.

plant having a flower with a large disk and yellow

Sunlike (sun'lik) a. resembling the sun.
Sunny (sun'i) a. of or like the sun; bright; warm.
Sunrise (sun'riz) n. first appearance of the sun in the morning.

Sunset (sun'set) n. disappearance of the sun at night. [with the sun's rays. Sunshine (sun'shīn) n. light of the sun;—a.; bright Sunstroke (sun'strök) n. a nervous disease caused

by exposure to the sun. Sup (sup) v.t. or i. to take into the mouth, as liquid

food; eat supper;—n. a small draught.

Superable (su'per-a-bl) a. that may be overcome.

Superabund (su-per-a-bound') v.i. to be very abundant; be more than enough.

Superabundance (sū-per-a-bun'dans) n. more than [is sufficient. is suncient.

Superabundant (sū-per-a-bun'dant) a more than

Superadd (sū-per-ad') v.t. to add over and above.

Superannuate (sū-per-an'ū-āt) v.t. to impair by

old age.

[by old age.

Superannuated (sū-per-an'ū-ā-ted) a. disqualified Superb (sū-perb') a. proud; magnificent. Superbly (sū-perb'li) ad. grandly; splendidly.

Supercargo (sū-per-kar'gō) n. one who has the care

of a cargo. [torial. Supercilious (su-per-sil'yus) a. haughty; dictasuperciliously (su-per-sil'yus-li) ad. haughty; Superciliously (su-per-sm'i-nens) {a. eminence

above the common. Supereminent (sū-per-em'i-nent) a. eminent in a

high degree. [more than duty.]
Supererogation (su-per-er-u-ga'shun) n. a doing
Supererogatory (su-per-er'u-ga-tu-ri) a. exceeding

Superexcellent (su-per-ek/se-lens) n. superior ex-Superexcellent (su-per-ek/se-lent) a. very exvery ex-

Ceneric.

Superficial (su-per-fish'al) a. being on the surface;

Superficialty (su-per-fish'al-1'i-ti) m. a state of

being superficial; shallowness.

Superficially (su-per-fish'al-1) ad. on the surface

Superficials (su-per-fish'al-1) ad. on the surface

Superficials (su-per-fish'al-1) ad.

of a thing.

Superfine (sū-per-fin') a. very fine; over fine. Superfluity (sū-per-floo'i-ti) n. abundance above

necessity. [wanted; useless. Superfluous (sū-per'floo-us) a. exceeding what is Superhuman (sū-per-hū'man) a. beyond what is Ithing else.

Superimpose (sū-per-im-pōz') v.t. to lay upon some-Superincumbent (sū-per-in-kum'bent) a. lying or resting on. [addition to something. Superinduce (su-per-in-dus) v.t. to bring in as Superintend (su-per-in-tend) v.t. to oversee. Superintendence (su-per-in-tendens) n. act of the control of the contro

overseeing [-a. directing. Superintendent (su-per-in-ten'dent) n. a manager; Superior (su-pe'ri-ur) a. higher; greater;—n. one higher or more excellent; a chief.

higher or more excellent; a ciner.
Superiorly (sa-per-lo-ri-ti) m. higher rank
Superlative (sa-per-la-tiv) a. expressing the
highest degree. [moon; not of this world.
Superlunar (sa-per-loonar) a. being above the
Superman (sa'per-man) a. a higher order of man.
Supermundane (sa-per-mundan) a. being above

the world. Supernal (su-per'nal) a. relating to things above; Supernatant (su-per-na'tant) a. swimming on the surface the laws of nature.

Supernatural (sū-per-nat/ū-ral) a. being beyond Supernaturalism (sū-per-nat/ū-ral-izm) s. doctrine of a divine or supernatural agency in the world. Supernaturally (sū-per-nat/ū-ral-i) ad. beyond the laws of nature.

Supernumerary (sū-per-nū'me-ra-ri) a, exceeding the number necessary;—n, a person or thing beyond the stated number.

Superposition (sū-per-pō-zish'un) n. the order in which mineral strata are placed.

Superscribe (sū'per-skrīb) v.t. to write on the surface, outside, or cover.

Superscription (su-per-skrip'shun) n a writing over or on the outside. Supersede (sū-per-sēd') v.t. to take the place of; succeed; set aside.

superstition (sū-per-stish'un) n. rigour in religion; religious credulity; false faith; false fear.

Superstitious (sū-per-stish'us) a. addicted to

Istitious manner. superstitions (su-per-stish'us-li) ad in a super-superstitiously (su-per-stish'us-nes) n. quality of being superstitious. Duilt on something. Superstructure (su-per-struk'tur) n. that which is Supervene (su-per-ven') v.i. to come extraneously;

Supervenient (sū-per-vē'nyent) a. added; addi-Supervention (sū-per-ven'shum) n. act of super-

vening.

Vening.
Supervisal (sū-per-vi'zal) n. act of overseeing.
Supervise (sū-per-viz') v.t. to overlook; inspect.
Supervision (sū-per-vish'un) n. inspection; superintendence.

intendence.
Supervisor (sū-per-vī'zer) n. an overseer.
Supine (sū'pin) n. a verbal noun
Supine (sū'pin) n. a verbal noun
Supine (sū'pin) n. lying on the back; indolent;
Supinety (sū-pin'li) n. lindolence; heedlessness.
Supper (su'per'n n. the evening meal.
Supperiess (sup'er-les) n. undolence; heedlessness.
Supperiess (sup'er-les) n. undolence; heedlessness.
Supperiess (sup'er-les) n. undolence; heedlessness.
Supplant (su-plant') n. to displace by stratagem;
take the place of.
Supplant's (su-plant') n. one who supplants.

take the place of.

Supplante (su-plan'ter) n, one who supplants.

Supple (sup'l) a. pliable; flexible;—v.t. or i. to
make or become soft and pliant.

Supplement (sup'le-ment) n, an addition;—(suple-ment') v.t. to fill up; add to.

Supplementary (sup-le-men'ta-ri) a, added to

Supplements (sup'le-men'ta-ri) a, added to

Supplements (sup'le-men'ta-ri) flexibility.

Suppliant (sup'li-ant) a, entreating;—n, an humble

patitioner.

Supplicate (sup'li-kāt) v.t. to entreat earnestly; address in prayer;—v.i. to petition; implore. Supplication (sup-li-kā'shun) n. humble petition;

Supplicatory (sup'li-kā-tu-ri) a. containing suppli-

Supplies (su-pli'er) n one that supplies.
Supplies (su-pliz') n.pl. things supplied.
Supply (su-pli') n.t. to fill or furnish;—n. sufficiency for wants. [to prop; sustain; maintain.
Support (su-pōrt') n. a prop; maintenance;—n.t.
Supportable (su-pōr'ta-bl) a. that may be sup-

Supporter (su-pōr'ter) n. one who, or that which, supports; adherent; figure on each side of an

escutcheon.

Supportless (su-pōrt/les) a. having no support. Supposa ble (su-pōrza) bl) a. that may be supposed. Supposal (su-pōrza) n. supposition. Suppose (su-pōz') v.t. to lay down or assume as

supposition (sup-u-zish'un) a. something sup-supposition (sup-u-zish'un-al) a. founded on supposition; hypothetical. Suppositious (sup-u-zish'un-al) a. not genuine;

illegitimate.

Suppress (su-pres') v.t. to crush; keep in; conceal; strain from disclosure

Suppressible (su-pres'i-bl) a. that may be suppressed or concealed.

Suppression (su-presh'un) n. act of suppressing.

Suppression (su-pressi and ne actions to suppresses, Suppressor (su-press'er) n. one who suppresses. Suppurate (sup'u-rāt) v.d. or t. to generate pus, Suppuration (sup-u-rā'shun) n. a ripening into matter.

Suppurative (sup/u-rā-tiv) a. promoting suppura-Supramundane (su-pra-mun'dan) a. above the

world

Supremacy (sū-prem'a-si) n. highest authority.
Supreme (sū-prem'a n. highest; chief) -n. the
highest and greatest Being; God.
Supremely (sū-prem'li) ad. in the highest degree.
Sural (sū'ngl) a. pertaining to the calf of the leg. Surcease (sur-ses') v.t. or i. to stop; leave off;
n. stop; cessation.

Surcharge (sur-charj') v.t. to overcharge;—n. excessive load.

Surcingle (sur'sing-gl) n. a girth which passes over the saddle.

Surcoat (sur'kot) n. a short coat worn over the other garments.

Surd (surd) n. a quantity whose root cannot be

exactly expressed in numbers. Sure (shoor) a. not liable to fall; certainly knowing; firm; confident; secure.
Surely (shoor'li) ad. certainly; firmly.
Sureness (shoor'nes) n. certainty.

Surety (shoor'ti) n. certainty; security against

loss; a hostage. [for another. Suretyship (shoor'ti-ship) n. state of being surety Surf (surf) n. foam of the waves dashing upon the

Surface (sur'fis) n. the outside superficies Surfeit (sur'fit) n. fullness by excess ;-v.t. or i. to

feed to excess; cloy.

Surfy (sur'fi) a. covered with surf.

Surge (surj) n. a rising billow.

Surgeon (sur'jun) n. one who practises surgery.
Surgeon (sur'jun) n. one who practises surgery.
Surgeoney (sur'jun-si) n. the office of surgeon.
Surgery (sur'jer-i) n. the art of healing external
injuries of the body; a place for surgical opera-

Surgical (sur'ji-kal) a. pertaining to surgery.
Surgy (sur'ji) a. rising in surges; full of surges.
Surliness (sur'li-nes) n. crabbedness.

Surly (sur'li) a. cross and rude; crabbed; tempestuous. [n. suspicion; conjecture.

Surmise (sur-miz') v.t. to imagine; suspect;—Surmiser (sur-mi'zer) n. one who surmises.

Surmount (sur-mount') v.t. to overcome. Surmountable (sur-moun'ta-bl) a. that may be

Surmounter (sur-moun'ter) n. one who surmounts

or overcomes.

Surname (sur'nam) n. a name added to the baptismal name;—v.t. to call by a family name. Surpass (surpas) n.t. to go beyond. [others. Surpassing (sur-pas'ing) ppr. or a. exceeding

Surplice (sur'plis) n. a white garment for clergy-

Surplus (sur'plus) n. excess beyond what is necessary; balance; residue.

Surplusage (sur'plus-ij) n. sur-

Surprisal (sur-pri'zal) n. act of surprising.

Surprise (sur-priz') n. taking unawares; wonder suddenly excited;—v.t. to come unexpectedly; excite wonder in.

Surprising (sur-pri/zing) a. wonderful.

Surprisingly (sur-prī'zing-li) a.

in a surprising manner. Surrebutter (sur-e-but'er) the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rebutter.

Surrender (su-ren'der) v.t. or i. to deliver up; yield to

another; resign;—n. the act Surplice. of yielding to another.
Surrenderer (su-ren'der-er) n. one who makes a surrender.

Surreptitious (sur-ep-tish'us) a. done by stealth. Surreptitiously (sur-ep-tish'us-li) ad. by stealth. Surrogate (sur'u-gāt) n. deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

judge.
Surround (su-round') v.t. to encompass. [men.
Surrout (sur-too') v.a. a close-fitting outer coat for
Surveillance (sur-väl')ans n. watch; oversight.
Survey (sur-vä') v.t. to view attentively; measure,
Survey (sur'vä) n. a general view; plan or draft.
Survey (sur'vä) n. a general view; plan or draft.
Survey (sur'vä) n. a general view; plan or draft.
Surveyor (sur-vä'ur) n. one who measures land;
an inspector of goods, highways, etc.
Surveyorship (sur-vä'ur-ship) n. office of a

[another. Survival (sur-vi'val) n. state of living beyond Survive (sur-viv') v.t. to live after the death of

another. Survivor (sur-vī'ver) n. one who outlives another. Survivorship (sur-vī'vur-ship) n. state of being a

survivor; right of a survivor.

Susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) n. the quality of receiving impressions.

Susceptible (su-sep'ti-bl) a. capable of receiving;

Susceptible (su-sep/ti-bl) a. capable of receiving; impressible; sensitive. [reception. Suscipiency (su-sip'i-en-si) n. act or state of Suspect (sus-pekt') u.t. to mistrust; imagine without proof; think to be guilty. Suspecter (sus-pek'ter) n. one who suspects. Suspend (sus-pend') v.t. or i. to attach to some-

thing; cause to cease for a time; delay; debar; stop payment; hang. [pl. braces. stop payment; hang, state of uncertainty. Suspense (sus-pen's), state of uncertainty. Suspension (sus-pen'shun) n. act of hanging up;

temporary cessation.

Suspensory (sus-pen'su-ri) a. that suspends, Suspicion (sus-pish'un) n. mistrust. Suspicious (sus-pish'us) a. apt to suspect. Suspiciously (sus-pish'us-li) ad. so as to excite

suspicion. [prolong. Sustain (sus- $\tan$ ) v.t. to bear; endure; sanction; Sustainable (sus- $\tan$ ) a. that can be sustained.

Sustainer (sus-ta'ner) n. one who sustains. Sustainment (sus-tan'ment) n. support.
Sustenance (sus'te-nans) n. food that sustains;

support. [tenance. Sustentation (sus-ten-tā/shun) n. support; main-Sutler (sut/ler) n. one who sells provisions and

liquors in a camp.

Suttee (su-të') n. a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband.

Sutteeism (su-të'izm) n. self-immolation widows in Hindustan. For sea for seam. Sutural (sū'tū-ral, sū-tū'ral)  $\alpha$ . relating to a suture

Suture ( $s\bar{u}'t\bar{u}r$ ) n. a seam; joint of the skull. Suzerain ( $s\bar{u}'ze$ -rān) n. a feudal lord. Swab (swob) n. a mop for cleaning floors or decks; —v.t. to clean with a swab.

Swabber Swabber (swob'gr) n. one who uses the swab; a petty officer in a ship of war.

Swaddle (swod'l) v.t. to swathe;—n. clothes wound

Swaddle (swod'l) v.t. to swathe; —n. clothes wound round the body.

Swag (swag) v.t. to sink by its weight; swing; —
n. a bundle; stolen property.

Swagger (swag'e) v.t. to boast; brag.

Swagger (swag'e) n. one who brags.

Swaggy (swag'l) a. hanging down.

Swaln (swal) n. a rustic youth.

Swallow (swol'o) n. a migratory bird; the throat; —v.t. to take down the throat; engulf; absorb.

Swamn (swam) pret. of Swim.

Swamn (swomn) n. wet. soft. sponcy ground: —

Swam (swam) pret of Swim.

Swamp (swomp) n. wet, soft, spongy ground;—
n.t. to overset, as a boat in water.

Swampy (swom'pi) a. soft and spongy.

Swan (swon) n. a large water-fowl.

Swap, Swop (swop) n. a blow; exchange or barter.

Swap, Swop (swop) n. a blow; exchange or barter.

Swap, Swop (swop) n. a blow; exchange or barter.

Swap (swawrd) n. grassy surface of land; compact turf.

Dive in a body, as bees, and the swap a swap of the swap of the

Swarm (swawrm) n. a multitude; -w.t. to leave a Swarthy (swawr'th) n. of a dark hue. Swan (swosh) n.t. to dash noisily, as water; -n. splash of water; blustering noise. Swanhuskler (swosh-buk'tler) n. a bully.

Swath (swawth) n. a line of grass, etc., cut down in mowing. Also Swarth.
Swathe (swarth) n. a band or fillet;—v.t. to bind with cloth or bandages.

Sway (swa) v.t. or t. to wield; govern; move or wave; influence;—n. rule; command; power. Swear (sway) v.t. (pret. Swore; pp. Sworn) to affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed;—v.t. to put to an oath;-n. an oath.

Swearer (swa'rer) n. one who swears.

Swearing (swa'ring) n. act of swearing; profanity.
Sweat (swet) n. moisture from the skin; labour;
-n.t. or t. to emit moisture through the pores;
toil; drudge.

toil; drudge. et lens in the state of being moist Sweatiness (swettings system (swetting-sistem) n. enploying persons at their own homes for low wages.

persons at their own nomes for low wages, Sweaty (swet) a. moist with sweat. [turnip. Swede (swed) n. a native of Sweden; a Swedish sweep (swep) n.t. [prot. and pp. Swept] to brush with a broom; carry along; carry off; strike not strike to be a strike of the sweeping; carry off; carry off; carry off; carry off; strike not strike to be a sweeping; sweeping; sweeping; sweeping; and large of the sweeping; sweeping; and large of the sweeping; sweeping

Sweepings (swe'pingz) n.pl. things collected in Sweepstakes (swep'staks) n.pl. the whole money

staked or won at a race.

staked or won at a race.

Sweepy (swe'pi) a. passing over with speed; wavy.

Sweet (swet) a. pleasing to the taste or senses;
fragrant; melodious; fresh; mild;—m. anything
sweet; a term of endearment. [or ox.
Sweetbread (swetbred) a. the pancreas of a calf
Sweetbrier (swet'pri-ep; m. a thorny shrub of the
rose kind which emits a very fragrant smell.

Sweeten (swe'ch) v.t. or t. to make or become

Sweetheart (swet'hart) n. a lover or mistress.

weetmeat (swet'met) n. fruit preserved Sweetness (swet'nes) n. gratefulness to the taste,

smell, or ear. Sweet-william (swet-wil'yam) n. a garden flower

of the pink species

of the pink species.

Swell (swel) v.l. to dilate or extend;—v.l. to be inflated; heave; grow louder;—n. increase in size or sound; rise of ground; waves; a dandy.

Swelling (swel'rig) n. a tumou. [with heat. Sweller (swel'ter) vl. or l. to melt or be oppressed Sweltry (swel'ter) vl. to turn aside; deviate.

Swervo (swery) vl. to turn aside; deviate.

Swerve (swerv) n.t. to turn asnae; deviate, switt (switt) a. moving with clerity; rapid; speedy; fleet;—n.a. small bird, like the swallow. Swittly (switt) in dr. rapidly; with velocity. Swittlense (swift) in a dreed rapidly; with velocity. Swif (swig) n.t. or t. to drink in large draughte;—n.a. large draught.
Swill (swill) n.t. to drink largely;—n.a. drink for

Swim (swim) v.t. or i. [pret. Swam; pp. Swum] to move on a fluid; float;—n, act of swimming; air-bladder of a fish;—v.i. to be dizzy or giddy.

air-bladder of a fish ;—v.t. to be dizzy or giddy. Swimmer [swim'cg] n. one who swims. Swimming (swim'ning) n. act of floating on water, dizziness or giddiness. [artifice. Swindle (swin'dlg) n. a cheat.
Swine (swin'ln n. a cheat.
Swine ( motion; apparatus for swinging; free course. Swinge (swinj) v.t. to beat soundly. Swingel (swing'gl) n. that part of a flail that falls on the ground in threshing.

Swinger (swing'er) n. one who swings.
Swingle (swing'gl) v.t. to clean flax by beating:

n. an instrument of wood like a knife for swingling flax.

Swinish (swi'nish) a. like swine; gross. [language Swiss (swis) n. a native of Switzerland; it Swiss (swis) n. a native of Switzerland; its Switch (swich) n. a flexible twig; a movable rail; —v.t. to beat with a switch; transfer by a switch. Switchman (swich'man) n. one who tends a railway switch. [small gun that may be turned. Swivel (swiv'l) m. a ring turning on a staple; a Swollen (swoln) pp. of Swell.

Swoon (swoon) v.t. to faint:—n. a fainting fit.

Swoop (swoop) v.t. or i. to sweep down on; catch on the wing; -n. downward flight of a bird

of prey Sword (sord) n, a weapon for cutting or stabbing: death by the sword; war. [sword b sword-belt (sord'belt) n. a belt to suspend

Swore (swor) pret. of Swear.

Sworn (sworn) pp. or a. of Swear.
Swound (swound) v.i. to swoon;—n. a swoon.
Swum (swum) pret. and pp. of Swim.
Swung (swung) pret. and pp. of Swing.

Sybarite (sib'a-rit) n. one addicted to luxury or pleasure. [maple-tree. Alse Sycomore. Sycamore (sik'a-mör) n. a species of fig-tree; Sycophancy (sik'u-fan-si) n. mean flattery; servility. (sik'u-fant) n. an obsequious flatterer; Sycophant (sik'u-fant) n. an obsequious flatterer; Sycophantic (sik'u-fan'tik) a. servilely flattering. Sycophantise (sik'u-fan-tiz) u.t. to play the

sycophant. Syllabic (sil-lab'ik)  $\alpha$ . relating to syllables. Syllabication (si-lab-i-kā'shun) n. the formation

of syllables.

Syllable (sil'a-bl) n. a letter or combination of

letters uttered by one articulation.

Syllabus (sil'a-bus) n. an abstract; brief outline.

Syllogism (sil'u-jizm) n. an argument consisting

of three propositions.

Syllogistic (sil-u-jis'tik) a consisting of a syllogism.

Sylvan (sil'van) n. a fabled deity of the wood; a

Symbol (sim'bul) n, a type, emblem, or represymbolical (sim-bol'i-kal) a, expressing by signs. Symbolise (sim'bu-liz) v.t. or i. to have resemblance; express or represent by symbol.

Symbology (sim-bol'ō-ji) n. art of expressing by symbols.

Symmetrical (si-met/ri-kal) a. proportional. Symmetrically (si-met/ri-kal-i) ad. with due pro-[tionate. Symmetrise (sim'e-triz) v.t. to make propor-Symmetry (sim'e-tri) n. adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole.

Sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik) a. having a feeling in common with another.

Sympathise (sim'pa-thīz) v.i. to feel with another; express sympathy. Sympathy (sim'pa-thi) n. fellow feeling; com-Symphonic (sim-fon'ik) a. pertaining to a

symphony. [harmonious, Symphonious (sim-fō'ni-us) a. agreeing in sound; Symphonist (sim'fu-nist) n. a composer of sym-

Symphony (sim'fu-ni) n. accordance of sounds; a musical composition for a full orchestra

Sympiesometer (sim-pi-e-zom'e-ter) n. an instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere.

Symptom (sim'tum) n. an indication of disease;

Symptomatic (sim-tu-mat'ik) a. indicating the Synæresis (si-ner'e-sis, si-ne're-sis) n. contraction of a word by the omission of a letter.

Synagogue (sin'a-gog) n. a Jewish assembly or

place of worship

Synchronial (sing kru-nal) a. happening at the same time; simultaneous. Also Synchronous. Synchronise (sing kru-niz) v.i. to agree in time. Synchronism (sing'kru-nizm) n. concurrence of events in time; tabular arrangement of con-

temporary events.

Syncopate (sing 'ku-pāt) v.t. to contract, as a word; prolong a note in music.

Syncopation (sing 'ku-pā' shun) n. contraction of a word; interruption of regular measure in music.

Syncopation (sing 'ku-pā' shun) n. contraction of a word; interruption of regular measure in music. Syncope (sing'ku-pē) n. elision of one or more letters of a word; a fainting fit.

Syncopist (sing'ku-pist) n. one who contracts

Syncretism (sin'kre-tizm) n. an attempted union of different religious systems of principles.

Syndic (sin'dik) n. a magistrate; an advocate.

Syndical (sin'dik-al) a. pertaining to syndical-

Syndicalism (sin-dik'al-ism) n. the policy of improving economic conditions by means of the

Syndicalist (sin'dik-al-ist) n. one who advocates

syndicarism.

Syndicarism (in di-kāt) n. office of a syndic; body
of syndics; body of men united in some commercial transaction or speculation.

Synod (sin'ud) n. an ecclesiastical council: a con-

junction of two or more stars. Synodic (si-nod'ik) a. done by or pertaining to a synod; pertaining to a conjunction of planets or stars. Also Synodical. Synodically (si-nod'i-Synonym (sin'u-nim) n. a word which has the

same meaning as another word Synonymise (si-non'i-miz) v.t. to express the same meaning in different words.

Synonymous (si-non'i-mus) a. expressing the same

Synonymously (si-non'i-mus-li) ad. in the same

Synonymy (si-non'i-mi) n. quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

Synopsis (si-nop'sis n.a general view; conspectus; abstract; -pl. Synopses. Synoptical (si-nop'ti-kal)  $\alpha$ . affording a general

Syntactic (sin-tak'tik) a. pertaining to syntax. Syntax (sin'taks) n. correct arrangement of words

in sentences.

Synthesis (sin'the-sis) n. composition, or the putting of two or more things together.

Synthetical (sin-thet'i-kal) a. pertaining to synthetical thesis or composition.

Synthetically (sin-thet'i-kal-i) ad. by synthesis; by composition,

Syriac (sir'i-ak) a. pertaining to Syria;-n. the language of Syria.

Syrian (sir'i-an) a. pertaining to Syria;—n. the language of Syria.

Syrian (sir'i-an) a. pertaining to Syria.

Syringa (sir-ing'ga) n. a genus of flowering plants

Syringe (sir'inj) n. a pipe for injecting liquids;—
v.t. to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

Syrup (sir'up). See Sirup. System (sis'tem) n. connection of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or

Systematic (sis-te-mat/ik) a. pertaining to system; methodical; duly connected.

Systemise (sis'te-miz) v.t. to reduce to system or method.

method. Also Systematise. Systole (sis'tu-le) n. the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the

Systolic (sis-tol'ik) a. relating to systole.

Tab (tab) n. a broad cap-string or border; a shoe- | Tabular (tab'u-lar) a. having a flat surface;

Tabard (tab'ard) n. a short gown; a herald's coat Tabaret (tab'a-ret) n. a stout satin-striped silk used for hangings or coverings.

Tabby (tab'i) a. brindled :- n. a coarse waved or Tabby (tab if d. brindner; m. a coarse watered silk; an artificial rock of lime, shells, gravel, etc.; a brindled cat. [by disease, Tabefaction (tab-e-fak/shun) m. a losing of flesh Tabefy (tab'e-fi) v.i. to waste away by disease;

Tabernacle (tab'er-na-kl) n. a tent; a temporary habitation; place of worship;—v.i. to reside

for a time

Tabid (tab'id) a. wasted by disease. Table (ta'bl) n. an article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; a synopsis;—v.t. to lay on the table; form into a table. Tableau (tablō, ta-blō') n. a picture-like repre-sentation or still pantomime. Table-d'hote (tabl-dōt) n. a meal for several

Table-d'hote (tab'l-dōt) n. a meal for several persons at the same hour, and for fixed prices. Table-land (ta'bl-land) n. elevated flat land. Tablet (tab'let) n. a little table; a flat surface. Table-turning (tab'l-turning) n. movement of tables, ascribed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits. [proach to; hold sacred. Taboo (ta-bōt) n. a prohibition;—n.t. to forbid ap-Tabor, Tabour (ta'bur) n. a small drum.
Tabret (tab'ret, ta'dret) n. a tabour. Also Tabouret.

formed in laminæ or scales; arranged and classified in tables.

Tacit (tas'it) a. silent; implied.
Tacitly (tas'it-li) ad. without words; by implica-

Taciturn (tas'i-turn) a. habitually silent; reserved. Taciturnity (tas-i-tur'ni-ti) n. habitual silence;

Tack (tak) n. a small nail; a rope; course of a ship; lease; -v.t. to fasten slightly; -v.t. to sail in tacks.

Tacket (tak'et) n. a small nail with a thick head.

Tackle (tak'l) n. machines for raising weights;
ropes and rigging of a ship;—v.t. to harness;

Tackling (tak'ling) n. rigging of ships; harnes Tact (takt) n. nice perception in seeing what should be said or done; advoitness in speech

Tactical (tak'ti-kal) a. pertaining to tactics.

Tactical (tak-ti-sh'an) n. one versed in tactics.

Tactics (tak'tiks) n.pl. the science and art of

manœuvring military and naval forces.

Tactile (tak'til) a. susceptible of touch.

Tactless (taki'les) a. wanting tact.
Tactlass (taki'les) a. wanting tact.
Tactual (tak'ta-al) a. pertaining to touch.
Tadpole (tad'pol) n. a young toad or frog.
Tafferel (taf'e-rel) n. upper part of a ship's stern.
Also Taffrail.

Taffeta (taf'e-ta) n. a glossy silk stuff

Tag (tag) n. a metal at the end of a string; any slight appendage; -v.t. to fit with a point: fasten to; append.
ail (tal) n. the hinder part; end; limitation.

Tail  $(t\bar{a}l)$  n. the hinder part; end Tailless  $(t\bar{a}l'les)$  a. having no tail.

Tailor (tā'ler) n. one who makes men's clothes.

Tailor (tā'lur-es) n. a female tailor.

Taint (tānt) v.t. or i. to infect; corrupt;—n. spot;

Taintless (tant'les) a. free from taint.

Taisch (tash) n. the sound of the voice of a dying person, heard by some one at a distance over

person, heard by some one at a distance over which ordinary sounds cannot pass.

Take (tāk) n.t [pret. Took; pp. Taken] to lay hold; capture; receive; choose: understand; assume; swallow;—n.t. to catch; please; have recourse to.

Taking (tā'king) a. captivating.

Takingness (tā'king) a. captivating.

Takingness (tā'king) n. a photographic process invented by William Henry Talbot.

Taic (talk) n. a white or green coloured mineral having a soapy feel and occurring in thin flakes.

Talocos (tal'Kōs) a. containing or consisting of talc.

Tala (tālh) n. a story; number.

Tale (tal) n. a story; number.

Tale tal) n. a story; number.

Talebearer (tal'bar-gr) n. an officious informer.

Talent (tal'ent) n. a weight; gift; faculty. Talented (tal'en-ted) a. possessing talents or

abilities. Talesman (tā'lēz-man, tālz'man) n. a juror taken

from among the bystanders in court.

Talion (tal'i-un, ta'li-un) n. the law of retaliation—an eye for an eye, etc.

Talisman (tal'is-man) n. a magical charm engraved on metal or stone. [protection alismanic (tal-is-man'ik) a. affording magical

Talk (tawk) n. a familiar conversation; subject of discourse;—v.i. to converse familiarly; prate.

Talkative (taw'ka-tiv) a. given to much talking; loquacious.

Talker (taw ker) n. one who talks.

Tall (taw l) a. high in stature; lofty; long.

Tallage (tal'āj) n. a term applied to denote all
those taxes to which the crown demesne lands

and royal towns were subject under the Anglo-Norman kings.

Taliness (tawl'nes) n. height of stature.

Tallow (tal'ö) n. hard fat of an animal;—v.t. to smear with tallow. [makes candles.] Tallow chandler (tal'o-chand-ler) n. one who Tally (tal'i) n. a notched stick for keeping accounts;—v.t. or i. to mark with notches;

agree; correspond. [hounds. Tally-ho (tal'i-hō) n. the huntsman's cry to his Talmud (tal'mud) n. a book of Hebrew traditions and comments.

Talmudist (tal'mu-dist) n. one versed in the

Talon (tal'un) n. the claw of a bird of prey.
Talus (ta'lus) n. slope of a rampart.
Tamable (ta'ma-bl) a. that may be tamed.

Tamal (ta-mal') n. a dish of crushed Indian corn highly seasoned and sold in the streets of Texas and Mexico. Tamarind (tam'a-rind) n. a tree and its fruit.

Tamarisk (tam'a-risk) n. a strue with long white or pink flowers.

Tambour (tam'bōor) n. a small drum; a kind of embroidery;—v.t. and i. to embroider on a

Tambourine (tam-hoo-rēn)' n. a kind of drum.
Tame (tām) a. mild; accustomed to man; spiritless;—a.t. to reclaim from wildness; subdue.
Tameless (tām'les) a. wild; untamable.
Tamely (tām'l) ad. wild; untamable.

Tamenes (tam'n) a. with mean suomission.

Tamenes (tam'nes) n. gentleness.

Tamper (tam'peu) v.t. to meddle with; practise
Tampion (tam'pi-un) n. the stopper of a cannon.

Tam (tam) v.t. to convert, as skin into leather;
make byown;—v.t. to become tanned;—n. bark

prepared for tanning.

Tandem (tan'dem) a. one after another:—n. a cycle on which two can ride, one in front of the other.

Tang (tang) n. a strong taste; a projection; the tongue of a buckle; sound; a twang;—v.t. to ring; to twang;—v.t. to ring.

Tangency (tan'jen-si) n. touch.

Tangent (tan'jen) n. a line which touches a curve, but when produced does not cut

Tangibility (tan-ji-bil'i-ti) n. quality of being tangible.

Tangible (tan'ji-bl) a. perceptible by

Tangle (tang'gl) v.t. or i. to unite con-

fusedly; ensnare; entangle;-n. a knot of things; an edible sea-weed.

Tangly (tang'gli) a. covered with tangle.
Tank (tangk) n. a cistern; a reservoir.

Tanka (tan'ka) n. the water population of Canton living permanently upon boats.

Tankard (tang'kard) n. a drinking-cup with a lid.

Tanner (tan'er) n. one who tans hides.

Tannery (tan'er-i) n. house for tanning.

Tannin (tan'in) n. the astringent substance of

Tanning (tan'ing) n. the process of converting raw hides into leather by tannin. [ing. Tantalisation (tan-ta-li-zā'shun) n. act of tantalis-Tantalise (tan'ta-līz) v.t. to tease or torment with

Tantalising (tan'ta-lī-zing) a. tormenting.
Tantalism (tan'ta-līzm) n. torment by vain hopes.

Tantamount (tan'ta-mount) a. equivalent : equal in value or meaning.

Tantivy (tan-tiv'i) ad. swiftly; rapidly.

Tantrum (tan'trum) n. a fit of ill-humour.

Tan-yard (tan'yard) n. a yard where tanning is

carried on.

carried on.

Tap (tap) v.t. to touch lightly; to broach;—v.i. to knock gently;—n. a gentle touch; a hole or pipe for drawing liquor; a plug or spile.

Tape (tap) n. a narrow fillet of woven work.

Taper (tap) r. a small wax candle;—a. long and slender;—v.t. or i. to make small; decrease

gradually. Tapestry (tap'es-tri) n. cloth woven with figures. Tape worm (tap'werm) n. a worm bred in the intestines.

Tapioca (tap-i-ō'ka) n. a farinaceous food prepared from Cassava, a Brazilian plant.

Tapir (tā'per) n. a thick skinned quadruped with a short proboscis. [served. Tap-room (tap'ròom) n. a room where liquors are Tap-root (tap'ròot) n. the chief root.

Tapster (tap'ster) n. one who draws liquors.

Tar (tar) n. a resinous substance obtained from

pine-trees;—0.t. to smear with tar.

Tarantella (tar-an-tel'la) n. a lively dance written in triplets, Neapolitan in origin and danced by one couple—regarded as a remedy for tarantism

Tarantism (tar'ant-izm) n. a leaping or dancing

Tarantism (tarant-izm) n. a leaping or dancing mania, epidemic in character and somewhat like chorea or St. Vitus' dance.

Tarantula (taran'tu-la) n. a species of spider found in South Italy, the bite of which, much dreaded, was long believed to cause tarantism.

Taraxacum (taranks'a-kum) n. the root of the doubtleton used as a torio leavity when the second control of the

dandelion, used as a tonic laxative in cases of liver complaint.

Tardily (tar'di-li) ad. with slow pace. [ness. Tardiness (tar'di-nes) n. slowness of motion; late-Tardy (tar'di) a. noting a slow pace or motion; dilatory; late. [for the cask or bag.

dilatory; late. [for the cask or bag.

Tare (tār) n. a weed; vetch; allowance in weight

Target (tar'get) n. a small shield; a mark to

shoot at Tariff (tar'if) n. a table of duties or customs.

Tarn (tarn) n. a small mountain lake. [ness. Tarnish (tar'nish) v.t. or i. to sully; lose bright-Tarpaulin (tar-paw'lin) n. canvas tarred.

Tarry (tar'i) v.i. to stay; continue; delay; -(tar'i) a. like tar. [pie or pastry.

Tart (tart) a. acid; sharp; severe;—n. a kind of

Tartan (tar'tan) n. woollen stuffs checked with a. like tar.

stripes of various colours.

Tartar (tar'tar) n. an acid salt deposited from wine; concretion on the teeth;—n. native of Thellish.

Tartarean (tar-tā're-an) a. pertaining to Tartarus; Tartareous (tar-tā're-us) a. consisting of or like

Tartaric (tar-tar'ik) a. pertaining to tartar.
Tartarise (tar'ta-riz) v.t. to impregnate with tartar

Tartarus (tar'ta-rus) n. the infernal regions. Tartish (tar'tish) a. somewhat tart. Tartly (tart'li) ad. sharply; keenly.

Tartness (tart'nes) n. sharpness; sourness;

severity.

Tartuffe (tar-toof) n. a hypocritical pretender in

religion or morals.

Tar-water (tar'wawter) n. a cold infusion of tar.

Task (task) n. business or duty imposed; lesson;
labour;—v.t. to impose a specific business.

Task-master (task'mas-ter) n. one who imposes tasks. [work done by the job. Taskwork (task'wurk) n. work set as a task; Tassel (tas'l) n. an ornamental bunch of silk. Tastable (tas'ta-bl) a. that may be tasted. Taste (tast) n.t. to perceive by the palate; partake

of; experience:—v.i. to eat of; have the flavour of;—n. sense of tasting; a small portion; flavour; choice; intellectual relish or discernment.

Choice; intellectual relian or discernment.

Tasteful (tast/fool) a. having a high relish; showing good taste.

Tastefully (tast/fool-i) ad. with good taste.

Tasteless (tast/les) a. having no taste; insipid.

Tastelessness (tast/les-nes) n. want of taste; in-

sipidity.

Tastily (tas'ti-li) ad. with good taste.

Tasty (tas'ti) a. having taste; according to good [piece; a rag.

Tatter (tat'er) v.t. to rend in pieces;—n. a total Tatting (tat'ing) n. a kind of lace edging woven or knit from common thread.

Tattle (tat'l) v.t. to tell tales;—n. idle, trifling talk.

Tattler (tat'ler) n. an idle gossip.

Tattoe (tatley) n. an inegoesparation at night; figures stained on the skin;—v.l. to puncture the skin and stain the spots in figures.

Taught (tawt) pret. and pp. of Teach.

Taught (tawt) to reproach with insulting

words; revile; upbraid;—n. a gibe; scoff.

Taurine (taw'rin) a. relating to a bull.

Taurus (taw'rus) n. the bull—one of the signs in

Taut (tawt) a. tight; fully stretched or extended. Tautological (taw-tō-loj'i-kal) a. repeating the

[tology. Tautologist (taw-tol'ō-jist) n. one who uses tau-Tautology (taw-tol'o-ji) n. repetition of the same thing in different words.

thing in different words.

Tavern (tav'ern n. a public-house; inn.

Tavern-keeper (tav'ern-këp-er) n. one who keeps
[marble. Taw (taw) v.t. to dress white leather:-n. a boy's Tawdrily (taw'dri-li) ad. with excess of finery. Tawdriness (taw'dri-nes) n. excess of finery.

Tawdry (taw'dri) a. gaudy in dress; showy without

Tawer (taw'er) n. a dresser of white leather.

Tawny (taw'ni) a. of a yellowish brown colour, like tan. Tawse (tawz) n. a thick leather strap for chastis-Tax (taks) n. a rate assessed on a person for public use; any burdensome duty;—v.t. to lay a tax;

Taxable (tak'sa-bl) a. liable to be taxed.

Taxation (tak-sā'shun) n. act of imposing taxes;

Taxicab (tak'si-kab) n. a motor-cab with a taximeter. Shortened form Taxi. Taxidermy (tak'si-der-mi) n. art of preserving

skins of animals.

Taximeter (tak-si'me-ter) n, a mechanical contrivance attached to certain cabs to record the distance travelled and the fare payable. Tea (te) n. a plant or an infusion of it.

Teach (tech) v.t. [pret. and pp. Taught] to instruct; inform; direct; counsel; -v.t. to practise

Teachable (te'cha-bl) a. that may be taught.
Teachableness (te'cha-bl-nes) n. aptness to learn.
Teacher (te'cher) n. an instructor.
Teacher (te'cher) n. a box lined with lead, in

which tea is imported. Tea-cup (te'kup) n. a small cup in which tea is

drank Teak (tek) n, an East Indian tree or its valuable Teal (tel) n, a web-footed water-fowl.

Team (tem) n. horses or oxen harnessed together: a company

Teamster (tem'ster) n. one who drives a team.
Tea-pot (te'pot) n. a vessel in which tea is made.

Tear (ter) n. a water from the eyes Tear (ter) v.t. or i. [pret. Tore; pp. Torn] to pull or burst asunder; lacerate.

Tearful (ter'fool) a. shedding tears; weeping.

Tearless (ter'les) α. shedding no tears; unfeeling. Tease  $(t\bar{e}z)$  v.t. to comb or card; raise a nap; vex. Teasel  $(t\bar{e}'zl)$  n. a burr used in dressing cloth.

Tea-spoon (te'spoon) n. a small spoon.

Teat (tet) n. the nipple.

Technical (tek'ni-kal) a. pertaining to the arts or

professions. [technical. Technicality (tek-ni-kal'i-ti) n. quality of being Technically (tek'ni-kal-i) ad. in a technical

manner. [the arts. Technics (tek'niks) n.pl. learning that respects Technological (tek-nō-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to

Technologys, technology, technology, technology (tek-nol'ō-ji) n. a treatise on the arts. Tectonic (tek-ton'ik) a. pertaining to building. Te Deum (tē-de'um) n. a hymn of joy. Tedioas (tē'dyus) a. tiresome from length or slowness; wearisome.
Tediously (tē'dyus-li) ad. wearisomely.

Tedium (te di-um) n. irksomeness.

Teem (tem) v.i. to be prolific;—v.t. to bring forth.

Teemless (tem'les) a. unfruitful. [twenty.] Teens (tēnz) n.pl. years between twelve and Teeth (tēth) n.pl. of Tooth.

Teethe (tēth) v.i. to breed teeth.

Teething (te rinng) n. first growth of teeth, or process by which they come through the gums. Teetotalism (te/to-tel-ixm) n. principle or practice of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Teetotum (tē-tō-tum') n. toy like a to

Tegular (teg'ū-lar) a. pertaining to tiles.
Tegument (teg'ū-ment) n. a covering.
Tegumentary (teg-ū-men'ta-ri) a. relating to

Teinds (tendz) n.pl. tithes.

Telautograph (tel-au'tō-graf) n. a form of telegraph that transmits messages as set out by and whether in writing or drawing.

Telegram (tel'e-gram) n. a telegraphic message or

Telegraph (tel'e-graf) n. a machine for communicating information by signals;—v.t. to convey by telegraph.

Telegraph-cable (tel'e-graf-kā'bl) n. a telegraphic

Telegraph-cable (tel'e-gral-ka'01) n. a telegraphic line, consisting of one or more conducting wires, enclosed by an insulating and protecting material, to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or sea; ocean-cable. Telegraphic (tel-e-graf'ik) a. pertaining to a telegraph. (who works a telegraph.

graph.

Telegraphist (tel-eg'ra-fist, tel'e-graf-ist) n. one
Teleology (tel-e-ol'ō-ji) n. doctrine of the final
cause of things.

Telephone'(tel'e-fon) n. an electrical apparatus for transmitting sound to a distance.

remismitting sound to a distance. Telescope (tel'e-skpp) n, an optical instrument for viewing distant objects. [scope. Telescopic (tel-e-skop'ik) a, pertaining to a tele-Telewriter (tel'e-rit-er) n, a telautograph. Tell (tel) vt. or i. [pret. and pp. Told] to relate; inform; count; give an account; take effect. Teller (tel'er) n, one who tells; a bank official who pays money on changes.

pays money on cheques.

Tell-tale (tel'tal) n. an officious informer :- a. tell

Telluric (tel-u'rik) a. pertaining to the earth.

Temper (tem'per) a. frame of mind; due mixture;

-v.t. to mix in due proportion; modify; soften. Temperament (tem'per-a-ment) n, constitution of the body or mind; disposition.

Temperance (tem'per-ans) n. moderate indulgence

of the appetites.

Temperate (tem'per-at) a. moderate; sober.
Temperately (tem'per-at-li) ad. with moderation.
Temperature (tem'per-a-tur) n. state with regard to heat or cold. [commotion.

Tempest (tem'pest) n. violent wind; a storm;

Tempestuous (tem-pes'tu-us) a. stormy; turbu-

Tempestuously (tem-pes'tū-us-li) ad. with great Templar (tem'plar) n. one of a religious military order; a lawyer.

order; a lawyer.

Temple (tem'pl) n. an edifice erected to some deity; a church; slope of the head.

Templet (tem'plet) n. a piece of timber used in a building.

[or to this life; not spiritual.

Temporal (tem'pu-ral) a. pertaining to the temple

Temporality (tem-pu-ral'i-ti) n. a secular possession; revenue of a churchman.

Temporally (tem'pu-ral-i) ad. with respect to this Temporarily (tem'pu-ra-ri-li) ad. for a time only. Temporary (tem'pu-ra-ri) a. continuing for a time

only; transient.

Temporise (tem'pu-riz) v.i. to comply with the time or occasion: trim.

Temporiser (tem'pu-ri-zer) n. a time-server.
Tempt (temt) v.t. to put to trial; test: try to

[which tempts. Temptation (tem-ta/shun) n. act of tempting; that Tempter (tem'ter) n. one who entices to evil: Satan.

Temptingly (tem'ting-li) ad, in a manner to attract or allure. Temptress (tem'tres) n. a female tempter.

Ten (ten) a, twice five.

Tenability (ten-a-bil'i-ti) n. state of being tenable. Also Tenableness.

Tenable (ten'a-bl) a. that can be held.
Tenacious (te-nā'shus) a. holding fast; adhesive; stubborn.

Tenaciously (te-nā'shus-li) ad. adhesively.

Tenacity (te-nas'i-ti) n. the quality of being tena-[possession.

Tenancy (ten'an-si) n. a holding or temporary Tenant (ten'ant) n, one who holds property of another; -v.t. to hold or possess as a tenant Tenantable (ten'an-ta-bl) a. fit to be tenanted or

occupied.

Tenantless (ten'ant-les)  $\alpha$ . having no tenant.

Tenantry (ten'an-tri) n. tenants in general.

Tench (tensh) n. a fresh-water fish of the carp

family. Tend (tend) v.t. or i. to wait on or watch over;

move in a certain direction; be inclined; con-Tendency (ten'den-si) n. drift; direction; inclina-Tender (ten'der) n. a small vessel that attends a larger; a carriage with fuel attached to a loco-

motive; an offer or proposal; thing offered; v.t. to offer for acceptance; -a. easily impressed or injured.

or injured. Tenderly (ten'der-li) ad. gently; kindly. Tenderness (ten'der-nes) n. softness; kindness. Tendinous (ten'di-nus) a. full of tendons. Tendinous (ten'di-nus) a. full of tendons. Tendon (ten'dun) n. a hard insensible cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone. Tendril (ten'dril) n. clasper of a vine. Tenebrosity (tene-browi-til) n. darkness; gloom; Tenebrous (ten'e-brus) a. dark; gloomy; obscure. Tenebrous (ten'e-brus) n. a house; an apartment; anything that can be held by a tenant. Tenet (ten'e-den'n); principle; doctrine. Tenefield (ten'fold) a. ten times more. Tennis (ten'is) n. a play with racket and ball. Tenon (ten'um) n. that part of timber which enters a mortise.

Tenor (ten'er) n. continued course; purport; part in music above the bass; one who sings tenor. Tense (tens) a. strained tight; rigid;—n. inflection

of a verb to express time. Tenseness (tenseness). Tensive (ten'siv) a. giving the sensation of tension or contraction.

Tensor (ten'ser) n. a muscle that extends a part.

Tent (tent) n. a pavilion or movable lodge; a roll of lint:—v.i. to lodge in a

tent :-v.t. to prob

Tentacle (ten'ta-kl) n. an organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. Tentative (ten'ta-tiv) trying; experimental.

Tenter (ten'ter)n.a machine for stretching cloth ;—v.t. to stretch on hooks.

Tenth (tenth) a. the ordinal of ten;—n. one part in ten; a tithe.

Tenthly (tenth'li) ad. in the tenth place.
Tenuity (ten-u'i-ti) n. thinness; slenderness;

Tenuous (ten'u-us) a. thin; slender. Tenure (ten'ur) n. a holding of lands or tene-

ments; manner or conditions of holding.

Tepefaction (tep-e-fak'shun) n. act of warming.

Tepefy (tep'e-fi) v.t. or i. to make or become

roderately warm.

Tepid (tep'id) a. moderately warm; lukewarm.

Tepidness (tep'id-nes) n. moderate warmth; luke-

warmness, Also Tepidity. [idols. Teraphim (ter'a-fim) n.pl. household images or Tercentenary (ter-sen'te-na-ri) n. anniversary of

Terebinth (ter'e-binth) n. a tree or shrub yielding Teredo (te-re'do) n. a worm very destructive from its habit of boring into wood; the ship worm. Tergiversation (ter-ji-ver-sa/shun) n. a shifting or

shuffling in conduct.

shulling in conduct.

Term (term) n. a boundary; limited time; word;
condition; time of session; rent-paying days;—
n.t. to call; name.

Termagant (ter'ms-gant) n. a scolding woman;—
a. boisterous; scolding; brawling.

Terminable (ter'mi-na-bl) n. that may be bounded.

Terminable (ter'mi-na-bl) n. that may be bounded.

Terminal (ter mi-nal) a, ending; forming the end.

Terminal (ter mi-nal) a, ending; forming the end.

Terminate (ter mi-nat) u.t. to set the limit to a thing; put an end to; finish; -v.i. to end in space or time.

Termination (ter-mi-na'shun) n. a limit; end; Terminology (ter-mi-nol'ō-ji) n. explanation of terms. [of a railway, etc.;—pl. Termini. Terminus (ter'mi-nus) n. a boundary; either end

Termless (term'les) a. unlimited. Tern (tern) a. consisting of three. [three. Ternary (ter'na-ri) a. proceeding by threes;—n. Terpsichorean (terp-si-ku-rē'an) a. relating to

Terrace (ter'as) n. 'a raised bank of earth; a flat Terra-cotta (ter'a-kot'a) n. a composition of clay

and sand.

Terrapin (ter'a-pin) n. a species of tortoise.
Terraqueous (te-ra'kwe-us) a. composed of land
and water.

Terrene (te-ren') a. pertaining to the earth.
Terrestrial (te-res'tri-al) a. belonging to or exist-

ing on the earth. [ful; awful; shocking. Terrible (ter'i-bl) a. that may excite terror; fear-Terribly (ter'i-bli) ad. dreadfully; violently.

Terrier (ter'i-er) n. a dog that pursues, burrowing animals into their holes.

Terrific (te-rif'ik) a. adapted to excite terror;

Terrify (te-rif'ik) v.t. to frighten greatly.

Territorial (ter-it-vi-al) a pertaining to territory.
Territory (ter'i-tu-ri) n land or country belonging
to a state or other body; domain.

Terror (ter'ur) n. great fear; dread; object of fear. Terrorism (ter'ur-izm) n. state of terror; govern-

Terse (ters) a. neat; elegant; concise.
Terseness (ters'nes) n. smoothness; neatness;

Tertian (ter'shan) a. happening every third day. Tertiary (ter'sha-ri) a. third; of the third forma-

Tessellate (tes'e-lat) v.t. to form into chequered Tessellation (tes-e-la'shun) n. the making of mosaic work.

Test (test) n. a cupel to try metals; trial; standard; proof;—v.t. to put to the proof; examine critically.

Testaceous (tes-tā'shus) a. having a hard shell. Testament (tes'ta-ment) n. a will; one of the two divisions of the Scriptures. [will. Testamentary (tes-ta-men'ta-ri) a. relating to a Testate (tes'tāt) a. having made a will.

Testator (tes-tā'ter) n. one who leaves a will

Testatrix (tes-ta triks) n. a female who leaves a will. [who tests. Tester (tes'ter) n. a flat canopy over a bed; one Testicle (tes'ti-kl) n. an organ of animals. Testify (tes'ti-fi) v.t. to give testimony.

Testily (tes'ti-li) ad. peevishly.
Testimonial (tes-ti-mo'ni-al) n. a certificate of character; something given as a mark of honour. Testimony (tes'ti-mu-ni) n. witness borne to a fact or truth; evidence; public declaration; the

two tables of the law; divine revelation.

Testiness (tes'ti-nes) n. peevishness.

Testy (tes'ti) a. peevish; fretful.

Tetanus (tet a-nus) n. lock-jaw.
Teta-a-tete (tāt-a-tāt') n. head to head; in private.
Tether (tern'er) u.t. to confine with a rope, as a
beast;—n. rope or chain for tethering.

Tetragon (tet ra-gun) n. a figure with four angles. Tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'drun) n. a figure of four

equal triangles.

Tetrameter (te-tram'e-ter) n. a verse consisting of four measures

Tetrapod (tet'ra-pod) n. an insect having only four perfect legs;—
a. four-legged or four-footed.

Tetrarch (tet'rark, te'trark) n. the governor of a fourth part of a pro- Tetrahedron, Tetrarchate (tet'rar-kat) n. office or jurisdiction

of a tetrarch. [syllables. Tetrasyllable (tet-ra-sil'a-bl) n. a word of four Tetter (tet'er) n. a cutaneous disease.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik) a. relating to the Teutons or

Tew (tal) v.t. to work at; prepare for working; beat or dress;—n. materials for working.

Text (tekst) n. the original words of a book; words commented on; passage of Scripture.

Text-book (tekst'book) n. a book of general principles for students.

Textile (teks'tīl) a. woven.
Textual (teks'tū-al) a. contained in the text

Textualist (teks'tū-al-ist) n. one versed in texts of Scripture; one who adheres closely to the text.

Texture (teks'tur) n. anything woven; web; manner of weaving or connecting one part with about 3s.

Thaler (ta'ler) n. the German dollar, worth Than (Han) ad. or conj. noting comparison.

Than (than) n. an order of nobility in Old England standing between the eorls and the ceorls,

but nearer to the former than the latter.

times spelt Them.

Thank (thangk) v.t. to express gratitude for a Thankful (thangk'fool-i) ad, with a grateful

sense of favours.

Thankfulness (thangk'fool-nes) n. gratitude.

Thankfulness (thangk'les) a. unthankful; not obtain-

ing thanks.

Thanklessness (thangk'les-nes) n. want of grati-Thanklessness (thangk'd-g-ing) n, a gift or ac-knowledgment of mercy received.

Thankle thangks) n.p.l. expression of gratitude.

Thanksgiving (thangks'giv-ing) n. act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude.

Thankworthy (thangk'wur-thi) a. deserving

thanks.

thains.

That (ruat) a pron. designating a particular person or thing;—conj. noting cause or consequence.

Put. to cover with straw.

Thatch (thach) n. straw for covering a roof;—
Thatcher (thach'ge) n. one who thatches houses.

Thaw (thaw) v.t. or i. to melt as ice or snow;—

n. dissolution of frost.

n. dissolution of frost. [person or thing. The (rne) definite article, denoting a particular Theatre (the ater) n. a play-house; a place of action or exhibition. [ing a theatre. Theatrical (the at 'ri-kal) a pertaining to or suit-Theatricals (the at 'ri-kal) n.pl. dramatic performance. formances.

Thee (rne) pron. objective case singular of Thou. Theft (theft) n. a felonious taking of property; thing stolen

Theine (the'in) n. a bitter-tasting crystallisable principle, volatile in character, and found in tea. Their (тнат) pron. a. belonging to them. Also Theirs.

Theism (the'izm) n. belief in a God. Theist (the'ist) n. one who believes in the being of

Theistical (the-is'ti-kal) a. pertaining to theism.

Them (THEM) pron. objective case of They.
Theme (them) n. subject or topic.
[Selves.

Themselves (them) h. subject or topic.

Themselves (them-selvz') pron. pl. Them and
Then (then) ad. at that time; in that case.

Thence (thens) ad. from that place or time; for

that reason.
Thenceforth (THENS'FORTH) ad. from that time.

Thenceforward (THENS'for-ward) ad. from that time onward.

Theobroma (the obrom'a) n. a genus of tropical American trees, belonging to the kola-nut family, from the best-known specimens of which come cocoa and chocolate.

Theobromine (the 5-br/min) n. a bitter principle similar to theine, found in the chocolate nut. Theoracy (the 6k'ra-si) n. a government immediately directed by God.

Theocratical (the-u-krat'i-kal) a. pertaining to

Theodolite (the-od'u-lit) n. an instrument for measuring heights or distances.

Theogony (the og onl) n. the story of the birth and descent of the gods, as told in ancient poetry.

Theologian (the u-lō'ji-an) n. one versed in the-

ology; a divine. oloj'i-kal) a. pertaining to the-floogist (the u-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to the-Theologist (the ol'u-jist) n. one versed in the science of divinity.

Theology (the ol'u-ji) (n. the science of God and divine things.

Theomancy (the  $\dot{o}$ -man-si) n. the practice of divination by means of oracles, and other persons supposed to be inspired by the god whose aid was sought

Theomania (the-o-man'i-a) n. the belief of a madman either that he is God or the chosen abode

Theomaniac (the-ō-mān'i-ak) n. one who suffers from the delusions of theomania.

from the defusions of theomana.
Theophany (the-of-ani) n. the appearance of the
gods to men; the visitation of the Patriarchs by
God under the form of an angel or a human
being; the incarnation of Christ.
Theorbo (the-or-bö) n. a large base lute having two
necks, one above the other.
Theorem (the'u-rem) n. proposition to be proved
hyrasagning.

by reasoning

Theoretical (the-u-ret/i-kal) a. pertaining to

Theory (he'u-ri) n. a supposition to account for or explain things; rules of art as opposed to

Theosophy (the-os'u-fi) n. direct philosophical knowledge of God.

Therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik) a, pertaining to the healing art

Therapeutics (ther-a-pu'tiks) n. the part of medical science which treats of remedies and their action.

There (ratar) ad. in that place.
Thereabout (rhār-a-bout') ad. near that place.
Thereafter (rhār-after) ad. after that.
Thereat (rhār-at') ad. at that place; on that

account. Thereby (THĀr-bī') ad. by that; for that cause. Therefore (THĀr'fur) ad. for that reason; conse-

quenty, Therein ("Rār-or') ad, in that or this. Thereof ("Rār-or') ad, of that or this. Thereof ("Rār-or') ad, on that or this. Thereon ("Rār-or') ad, on that or this. Thereto ("Rār-to') ad, to this or that. Thereunder ("Rār-un'to') ad, unto this or that, Thereundo ("Rār-un-to') ad, unto this or that, Thereundo ("Rār-un-to') ad, unto that or this. Thereundo ("Rār-un'to') ad, with that, Therewith ("Rār-wirr') ad, with that. Therewithal (THAT-WITH-awl') ad. along with that.

Theriaca (the ri'a-ka) n. a medical preparation of opium; a medicine in the form of an electuary, supposed to counteract the effect of snake-bite. supposed to counteract the effect of snake-bite. Therianthropism (the ri-an'thro-jum) n. the representation of deities in a form compounded of man and beast, as the Egyptian lioness-headed Sekhet, and ibis-headed Thoth. Thermal (ther'mal) a. warm; tepid. Thermidor (ther-mi-dor') n. the eleventh month in the calendar of the First French Republic, lasting from July 19 to August 18.

Thermometer (ther-mom'e-ter) n. an instrument to measure heat.

to measure heat

Thermometrical (ther-mu-met'ri-kal) a. pertaining to a thermometer Thermotics (ther-mot'iks) n.pl. science of heat.

Thesaurus (the saw rus) n. a treasury; a store-house of literary information.

These (rhez) pron. pl. of This.

Thesis (the sis) n a theney -p! Theses.

Thesmophoria (the-smō-fori-a) n-pl. an ancient

Greek festival with mysteries, held annually in

October by married women in honour of Ceres.

Thespian (thes'pi-an) a. a term applied to tragic

Theurgy (the 'ur-ji) n. the art of doing supernatural
Thew (thu) n. sinew; strength; -pl. sinews.
They (rnā) pron. pl. the persons or things.
Thick (thik) a. dense; close; crowded; frequent; foggy; dull; intimate; -ad. closely; in quick

Thicken (thik'n) v.t. or i. to make or become thick. Thicket (thik'et) n. a wood with trees or shrubs

Thickly (thik'li) ad. closely; densely.

Thick-set (thik'set) a. closely planted; having a short, stout body;—n. a close hedge; a stout kind of cotton.

Thief (thef) n. one who steals.

Thieve (thev) v.i. to steal or practise theft.

Thievery (the 've-ri) n. the practice of stealing;

Thievish (thē'vish) a. given to stealing.
Thigh (thi) n. part of the leg above the knee.
Thills (thilz) n.pl. shafts of a wagon or other

[sewing. Thimble (thim'bl) n. a metal cap for the finger in Thin (thin) a. lean; slender; small; fine;—v.t. or i. to make thin; rarefy; become less dense or

crowded Thine (THIN) a. belonging to thee.

Thing (thing) n. event or action; any substance;

Think (thingk) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Thought] to

Think (thinks) vs. or t. [pret. and pp. thougas] to imagine; judge; purpose; consider. cr.
Thinly (thin'li) us. in a scattered manner. Third (therd) a. next to the second;—n. a third part; an interval of three tones in music. Thirdly (therd'li) us. in the third place, and the third therd therd there is not the third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.

Thirst (therst) n. a painful sensation from want of drink; eager desire for drink; longing for;—n.i. to feel thirst; desire vehemently.

Thirstiness (thers'tines) n. state of being thirsty.

Thirsty (thers'tines) n. state of being thirsty.

Thirsty (thers'tines) n. state of being thirsty.

Thirty of ther ther thing.

Thirteenth (ther'tenth) n. the ordinal of thirteen.

Thirtieth (ther'tieth) n. the ordinal of thirteen.

Thirtieth (ther'tieth) n. the ordinal of thirteen.

Thirtieth (ther ti-eth) a. the ordinal of thirty.

Thirty (ther'ti) a. thrice ten.

Thirty (tigr ar a. other certain This (mis) a. or pron. denoting a specific person or project;—pt. These.

Thistic (this!) w. a prickly plant; the emblem of Thicher (num'ey ad. to that place; end or result. Thicher ard (num'ey-ward) ad. toward that

Tho (THŌ) contraction of Though.

Thole (thŌl) n. a pin in the gunwale of a boat.

Also written Thowl.

[ing. Thong (thong) n. a strap of leather used for fasten-

Thor (thor, tor) n. the Scandinavian Jupiter or god of thunder.

Thoracic (tho-ras'ik) a. pertaining to the breast. Thorax (thō'raks) n. the cavity of the chest. Thorn (thorn) n, a sharp woody spine; a prickly shrub; anything troublesome. Thornless (thorn'les) a, having no thorns. Thorny (thor'ni) a, full of thorns.

Thorough (thur'u) a. passing through; complete; entire Thoroughbred (thur'u-bred) n. bred from the best

blood on both sides, as a horse.

blood on both sides, as a horse.
Thoroughfare (thur'u-far) n. a passage through;
public street; right of passage.
Thoroughly (thur'u-li) ad. completely.
Thorpe (thorp) n. a homestead; hamlet.
Those (nroz) pron. pl. of That.
Thosh (thoth) n. the Egyptim god of wisdom,
credited with being the inventor of art, science, and literature. He is represented as ibis-headed, with a tau-cross in his hand.

whila tau-cross if his high.
Thou (rhou) prom, denoting the person addressed.
Though (rn6) conj. admitting; allowing.
Thought (thawt) pret, and pp. 07 Think; -n. that
which the mind thinks; reasoning; delibera-

which the mind thinks; reasoning; deliberation; idea; opinion; care.
Thoughtful (thawt'fool) a. given to thought;
attentive; considerate.
Thoughtfully (thawt'fool-i) ad. with contemplathoughtfulliess (thawt'fool-ins) n. deep meditation; consideration for others.
Thoughtless (thawt'les) a. careless; inattentive;
Thoughtless (thawt'les) a. divinbut thought;
stundity: thought; thought; heedlessness.

stupidly. [thought; heedlessness. Thoughtlessness (thawt'les-nes) n. want of Thousand (thou'zand) a. or n. ten hundred.

Thousandfold (thou'zand-fold) a. multiplied by a Thousandth (thou'zandth) a. ordinal of thousand.

Thraldom (thrawl'dum) n. slavery; bondage; Thrall (thrawl) v.t. to enslave;—n. a slave; slavery; Thrash (thrash) v.t. to beat out grain; beat soundly.

Thrasher (thrasher) n one who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.
Thrashing-floor (thrash'sing-flor) n. a floor or area on which grain is beaten out.
Thread (thred) n. a small twist of silk, cotton,

Thread (hred) n. a binar etc.; a filament; spiral part of a screw; uniform tenor;—n.t. to put a thread in.

Threadbare (thred'bār) a. worn out; trite; hackneyed. [loss, etc.

Threat (thret) n. denunciation of punishment,
Threaten (thret'n) v.t. or i. to denounce evil
against; menace; betoken evil; use threats.

Threatening (thret'ning) a. indicating danger:

Three (thre) a. two and one. Threefold (thre'fold) a. three double.

Threepence (thre'pens, thrip'ens) n. three pennies.
Threescore (thre'skör) a. thrice twenty.
Threnody (thren'u-di) n. a song of lamentation;
funeral dirge.

Thresh (thresh) v.t. to thrash. [gate. Threshold (thresh'öld) n. the door sill; entrance; Threw (throb) pret. of Throw. Thrice (thris) ad. three times.

Thrid (thrid) v.t. to slide through; thread.

Thrift (thrift) n. wise management; frugality; gain; a plant with rounded flowers. gain; a plant with rounded nowers.

Thriftily (thrif'ti-li) ad. with wise or successful

reconomy.

Thriftless (thriftles) a. extravagant.

Thrifty (thrifti) a. thriving by industry; frugal;

careful; economical careful; economical.

Thrill (thrill) v.t. to pierce; affect strongly;—v.t. to feel a sharp, shivering sensation;—n. a warbling; a shivering sensation.

Thrive (thriv) v.t. [pret. Thrived; pp. Thrived, Thriven; to prosper by industry; grow; flourish.

Thriving (thriving) a. flourishing; prosperous.

Thriving (thriving) a. flourishing; prosperous.

Throat (thrôt) n. fore part of the neck.

Throb (throb) v.t. to beat forcibly; palpitate;—n. a strong pulsation.

Throe (thrôl) n. extreme pain; anguish; pains

Throe (thro) n. extreme pain; anguish; pains of child-birth; -u.i. to agonise.

Throne (throin n. a royal seat; sovereign power; a bishop's chair; -pl. spiritual powers; -u.t. to

lace on the throne.

Throng (throng) n. a crowd of people; -v.t. or i. to crowd together; fill; press or annoy with numbers. [machine for spinning. Throstle'(thros'l) n. the mavis or song-thrush; a Throttle (throt'l) n. the windpipe;—v.t. or i. to

oke by pressure; strangle.

Choke by pressure; sorange.

Through (throo) prep, from end to end; by means of;—a. from end to end.

Throughly (throo'd) ad. thoroughly.

Throughout (throo-out') prep. quite through'; in

every part.

Throw (thrö) pret. of Thrive.

Throw (thrö) vt. or t. [pret. Threw; pp. Thrown]

to fling; cast; toss; turn; twist;—n. act of

throwing; distance thrown; a cast; a fall.

Throw (thro) ster) n. one who twists silk.

Thrum (thrum) n. the ends of a weaver's threads;

-v.t. to insert threads; -v.i. to play coarsely.

Thrush (thrush) n. a singing bird; -n. ulcers in

the mouth. Thrust (thrust) v.t. [pret. and pp. Thrust] to push

or drive with force: -v.i. to squeeze in; intrude; stab;—n. a pushing; stab.
Thud (thud) n. a blow or fall

causing a dull, hollow sound Thug (thug) n. a member of

a kind of secret religious fraternity in India which Thrust in fencing.

inculcated and practised stealthy murder by strangulation, together with robbery of the victim—extirpated about 1826-35; a ruffian; a

Thule (thu'le) n. a name given in ancient times to the most northern part of Europe then known. It was applied to the Orkney and Shetland Islands and also to Iceland.

Thumb (thum) n. the short, thick finger; -v.t. or i. to handle awkwardly; play or soil with

Thump (thump) v.t. or i. to beat with something heavy; strike or fall with a heavy blow;—n. a heavy blow, fall, or sound.

Thander (thun'der) n, the sound which follows lightning:—n.t. or t. to sound as thunder; give out with noise and terror.

Thunderbolt (thun'der-būlt) n. a shaft of light-

Thunderclap (thun'der-klap) n. a burst of thunder.
Thundercloud (thun'der-kloud) n. a cloud that
threatens or discharges lightning and thunder. Thunderous (thun'der-us) a, producing or sounding like thunder. Also Thundery.

Thundershower (thun'der-shou-er) n, a shower

accompanied with thunder.

Thunderstruck (thun'der-struk) a. astonished with wonder.

Thurthle (thty-i-bl) a, a metal censer for burning
Thuraday (thurz/ds) a, fifth day of the week
Thus (rus) cd, so; in this manner.

Thwack (thwak) v.t. to beat; bang;—a, a being

Thwart (thwawrt) v.t. to cross; oppose;—a. being across; crosswise;—n. bench on which the rowers sit.

Thy (τΗῖ) α. belonging to thee

Thyme (tim) n. an aromatic herb.
Thymy (ti'mi) a. abounding with thyme; fragrant.
Thyself (rhi-self') pron. emphatical, thou or thee

only.

Tiara (ti-4/ra) n. an ornamental head-dress; mitre
of the high priest; triple crown of the pope.

Tiblal (tib'i-al) a. pertaining to the large bone of

the leg.

Tic (tik) n. neuralgic pain.

Tick (tik) n. a large mite;—n. case or cover of a bed;—n. beat of a watch; small mark;—v.i. to beat; mark.

Ticket (tik'et) n. a card entitling to some right or privilege;—v.t. to distinguish by a ticket; put a ticket on; label. [ticks. Ticking (tik'ing) n. closely woven cloth for bed Tickle (tik'l) v.t. to excite a thrilling sensation by

Tickle (iki) v. we keep a mine; critical. Ticklish (tik'lish) a easily tickled; unsteady; Tidal (ti'dal) a relating to tides. Tide (tid) a flowing of the sea. Tide-waiter (tid'water) n a man who watches

Tide-waiter (tid' n. howing of the sea.

Tide-waiter (tid' n. at-ter) n. a man who watches the landing of goods.

Tidiness (tidines) n. hows; intelligence.

Tie (ti) n. to bind; fasten; n. hot; obligation; bond; equality in numbers.

Tier (tei) n. a row; a rank.

Tierce (tërs) n. a cask of 42 gallons; a thrust; sequence of three cards.

Tiercel (ter'sel) n. the male hawk; goshawk.

Tiff (tid) n. a draught of liquor; a slight quarrel.

Tiffany (tif ani) n. a thin silk.

Tiffin (tif) n. a draught of liquor; a slight quarrel.

Tiger (tige) n. a beast of prey; a young livery servant.

Tiger (tif (ger-kat) n. a carrivorous animal

Tight (tid) a. close; compact; taut; dear; slightly intoxicated; saving.

intoxicated; saving.

Tighten (ti'tn) v.t. to make more tight.

Tightly (tit'li) ad. closely; compactly.

Tighthes (iti'ns) a. closely: compactly. \_\_cuy. Tighthess (iti'nse) a. compactness; neatness; scar-Tigress (iti'gres) n. a female tiger. Title (tik'n a clown; a dog. Title (til'de) n. the diacritical' sign (~) placed over n in Spanish to denote that between that letter and the next one the sound of y is inserted,

as España Espanya.

Tile (til) n. a piece of baked clay for covering buildings;—v.t. to cover with tiles.

Tiler (ti/ler) n. one who covers buildings with tiles.
Tilery (tiler-i) n. place where tiles are made.
Also Tile-work.

Till (til) n. a money-box; a drawer for holding cash;—prep. or ad. until;—v.t. to plough; culti-

Tillable (til'a-bl) a. that may be tilled.

Tillable (til'a-bl) a. that may be tilled. Iman. Illage (til'ji) a. culture of land. Iman. Tiller (til'gr) n. handle of a rudder; a husband-rille (til'n a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer; inclination forward;—n.t. or i. to raise one end of; incline; ride and thrust with a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer. Tilth (tilth n. cultivation; cultivated land. Tilt-hammer (tilt'ham-gr) n. a heavy hammer in

iron works.

Timber (tim'ber) n. wood for building; trunk of a tree; beam; joist; -v.t. to furnish with

Timbre (tim'ber) n. quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

Timbrel (tim'brel) n, a kind of drum.

Time (tim) n, absolute duration; a part of it; season; opportunity; allotted period; musical duration; -v.t. to adapt to the occasion; mark the time of.

Timekeeper (tim'kë-per) n. a clock or watch; one who keeps the time of workmen at work.

Timeless (tim'les) a. untimely; done at the wrong

[good time. Timely (tim'li) a. in good time; -ad. early; in

Timeous (tim'n) a. in good time,—a.c. carry, in Timeous (tim'n) a. timely; early. Timepiece (tim'pes) n. a clock or watch. Time-server (tim'ser-ver) n. one who complies

Time-serving (tim'ser-ving) a. obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions. [orous.

Timid (tim'id) a. wanting courage; fearful; tim-Timidity (timid'i-ti) n. want of courage. Timidly (tim'id-li) ad. in a weak or timid manner. Timocracy (ti-mok'ra-si) n. government by men of

Timorous (tim'ur-us) a. fearful; timid.
Timorously (tim'ur-us-lil ad. with fear.
Tin (tin) n. a white metal much used;—v.t. to
cover with tin.

Tincture (tingk'tūr) n. extract of a substance; tinge or shade of colour; -v.t. to tinge; imbue.

Tinder (tin'der) n. anything used to kindle fire from a spark

Tinder-box (tin'der-boks) n. a box for tinder. Tine (tīn) n. tooth of a harrow; spike of a fork. Tinfoil (tin'foil) n. tin reduced to a thin leaf. Tinge (tinj) n. a colour; dye; tincture; -v.t.

[sound or pain. imbue; dye. [sound or pain, Tingle (ting'gl) v.i. to feel a thrilling sensation of Tinker (ting ker) v.t. to solder; mend; cobble; patch;—n. mender of old metal ware.

Tinkle (ting kl) v.i. to make sharp sounds;—v.t.

or i. to make or cause small sharp sounds; clink;

ingle;-n. a single sharp sound Tinkling (ting'kling) n. a small, quick, sharp

Tinman (tin'man) n. one who deals in tin

Tinmine (tin'min) n, mine where tin is obtained. Tinned (tind) a. covered with tin and hermetically [Also Tinsmith.

Tinner (tin'er) n. one who works in a tinmine. Tinsel (tin'sel) n. a shining dress stuff; ornamental lace; anything showy but of little value;
—a. gaudy; superficial:—n.t. to deck with tinsel.

Tint (tint) n. a slight colouring;—v.t. to colour;
tinge. [or tinkling of bells.

Tintinabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shun) n. ringing Tiny (tī'ni) a. very small.

Tip (tip) n. the end; the point;—v.i. to form a point; cover the end;—v.i. lower one end, as a cart. [shoulders.

Tippet (tip'et) n. a covering for the neck and Tipple (tip'l) v.t. or i. to drink in small quantities; drink habitually or to excess.

Tippler (tip'ler) n. a drunkard.
Tippsy (tip'si) a. intoxicated; drunk.
Tiptoe (tip'tō) n. the end of the toes.

Tiptop (tip'top) n. the highest degree; -a. most excellent

Tirade (ti-rād') n. a strain of censure or abuse Tire (tir) n. a tier or row; a band of iron for a wheel; head-dress; apparel;—v.t. to adorn; dress;—v.t. or i. to fatigue; weary; be ex-

Tired (tird) a. fatigued; weary.

Tiresome (tīr'sum) a. tedious; wearisome. Tissue (tish'ū) n. cloth interwoven with gold or silver; organic substance;—v.t. to form tissue. Tissue-paper (tish'ū-pā'per) n. very thin gauze-

like paper.

Tit (tit) n. a small horse; a tomtit.

Titanic (ti-tan'ik) a. gigantic.

Tithable (ti-tran'ik) a. subject to tithes.

Tithe (tith) n. tenth of anything;—nt. to levy a

Titillation (tit-i-la'shun) n. act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

Title (tī'tl) n. an inscription; right; appellation

of honour;—2.t to name; entitle, appension of honour;—2.t to name; entitle, right or title to real property; right or title to real property. Titmouse (tit mous) 2. a small bird. Titter (tit'er) 2.t to laugh; gigde;—2. a re-

strained laugh.

Tittle (tit'l) n. a small particle; iota; jot.

Tittle-tattle (tit'l-tat'l) n. idle talk; an idle

Titule-tatule (tit-tati) n. inle talk; an idle talke; -w.t. to prate; gossip.
Titular (tit'u-lar) a. existing in name only.
To (tob) prep. toward, or moving toward.
Toad (t5d) n. a reptile.
Toad-eater (t5d's-ter) n. a mean, obsequious sycophant. Also Toad's a fungar viscation.

Toadstool (tod'stool) n. a fungus plant.

Toadyism (to'di-izm) n. sycoplancy.

Toast (tōst) v.t. or i. to dry and scorch at the fire;
drink to the health of: name when so doing:—
n. bread dried and scorched; a sentiment, etc.,

n. bread dried and scotched, a schemely com-honoured by drinking.

Tobacco (tu-bak'o) n. a narcotic plant.

Tobacconist (tu-bak'u-nist) n. a dealer in tobacco.

Tocsin (tok'sin) n. an alarm-bell. [steps. Toddle (tod'l) v.i. to walk with short tottering Toddling (tod'ling) a. waddling, as children, in

walking. [sweetened Toddy (tod'i) n. a mixture of spirit and water Toe (to) n. one of the extremities of the foot.

Toffy, Toffee (tof'i, tof'e) n. a sweetmeat of sugar

Toffy, Tonee and butter. Toga (tō'ga) n. the robe or outer garment of a Roman citizen; sometimes applied to a student's

Together (too-gern'er) ad. in company.
Toggery (tog'er i) n. clothes: garments.
Toil (toil) v.i. to work hard;—n. hard labour;—

[mode of dressing. n. a net. Toilet (toi'let) n. a dressing-table; operation or Tollsome (tol'sum) a. laborious; wearisome.
Tokay (tō-kā') n. wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.
Token (tō'kn) n. something intended to represent

another thing; sign; symbol.

Told (told) pret. and pp. of Tell. [in Spain. Told (told) pret. and pp. of Tell. Toledo (tō-le'dō) n. a sword blade made at Toledo, Tolerable (tol'e-ra-bli) at that may be endured. Tolerably (tol'e-ra-bli) ad. moderately well.

Tolerance (tol'e-rans) n. act of enduring.
Tolerate (tol'e-rat) v.t. to allow by not hindering; suffer.

Toleration (tol-e-rā/shun) n. act of tolerating;
Toll (tōl) n. a tax for passing; a miller's portion

of grain for grinding;—n. sound of a bell;—n.t. or i. to ring a bell; sound, as a bell rung.
Toll-bridge (tōl'brij) n. a bridge where toll is paid

for passing for passing. Toll-gate (tōl'gāt) n. a gate where toll is paid. Toll-gatherer (tōl'gath-er-er) n. one who takes toll. Toll-house (tōl'hous) n. house where toll is taken.

Tomahawk (tom'a-hawk) n. an Indian hatchet;v.t. to cut with a tomahawk.

Tomato (tu-ma'tō, tu-ma'tō) n. a plant and its fleshy fruit, used raw or for sauces.

Tomb (toom) n. the grave; monument over a grave.
Tomboy (tom'bo) n. a romping girl.
Tombotom (toom'ston) n. a stone erected over
Tome (tōm) n. a volume of a large work; a ponderous book.
[Enick-knacks; trinkets.

Tomfoolery (tom-föö'ler-i) n. foolish triffing; To-morrow (töö-mor'ö) n. day after the present. Tomtit (tom'tit) n. a small perching bird; tit-

mouse Ton (ton) n. the prevailing fashion.

Ton (tun) n. weight of 2240 pounds avoirdupois.

Tone (ton) n. character of a sound or of the voice; harmony of colours; prevailing hue; state of mind or body; mood;—v.t. to utter with a whine; tune. Toned ( $t\bar{o}$ nd) a. having a tone.

Toneless (ton'les) a. without tone.

Tongs (tongz) n.pl. instrument to handle fire or heated metals.

Tongue (tung) n. the organ of taste and speech; language; utterance; fluency; any tapering point or projection;—u.t. to chide; scold.

Tongue-tied (tung'tid) a. having an impediment

Tonic (ton'ik) a. relating to sounds; giving tone or strength to the system;—n. a medicine that increases bodily strength. [ton.

Tonnage (tun'ij) n. amount of tons; duty by the Tonquin Bean (ton'kwin ben) n. bean of a legumin-

ous plant, used to scent snuff.

Tonsil (ton'sil) n. a gland at the root of the tongue, Tonsile (ton'sil) a. capable of clipping or being [or to shaving. Tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-al) a. pertaining to a barber Tonsure (ton'shoor) n. act of shaving off the hair.

Tontine (ton-ten') n. annuity or Too (tóó) ad. over; noting ex-

cess; also.
Tool (tool) n. an instrument:

Tooth (tooth) n. a bony substance in the jaw for chew-

ing; a tine or prong;—v.t. to indent; furnish with teeth.

Toothache (tooth'āk) n. a pain in the teeth Toothless (tooth'les) a. want-

Toothpick (tóoth'pik) n. an instrument to clean

Toothsome (tooth'sum) a. pleasing to the taste. Top (top) n. the highest part; -v.t. or i. to cover

Tonsure.

on the top; tip; surpass; crop; rise above;n. a child's toy. [yellow in colour.

Topaz (to paz) n. a mineral gem; the best are Top-coat (top köt) n. an overcoat. Top-dressing (top dressing) n. manure laid on the surface of the land.

Tope (top) v.i. to drink to excess.

Toper (to per) n. a tippler.

Topic (top ik) n. subject of discourse.

Topical (top i-ka) a. pertaining to a place; local.

Topmast (top mast) n. the mast next above the

lower mast.

Topmost (top/most) a. uppermost; highest.

Topographer (to-pog'ra-fer) n. a writer of topog-

[a place. Topographical (top-ō-graf'i-kal) a. descriptive of Topographically (top-ō-graf'i-kal-i) ad. by local [ticular place.

Topography (to-pog'ra-fi) n. description of a par-Topple (top'l) v.i. to fall or pitch forward. Topsail (top'sal) n. sail extended on the topmast. Torch (torch) n. a light made of combustible

[torches. Torch-light (torch'lit) n. a light of a torch or of Torment (tor'ment) n. misery; anguish; he who,

or that which, causes pain.
Torment (for-ment') v.t. to torture; distress; vex.
Tormenter (tor-ment') r.t. to torture; distress; vex.
Also written Tormentor.

Torn (törn) pp. of Tear. Tornado (tor-nā'dō) n. a violent tropical wind. Tornado (torna do) n. a vicient tropical wind.
Torpedo (torpe do) n. a genus of fishes akin to
the skates and rays, having on each side of
the head electric organs capable of giving an
electric shock powerful enough to produce
numbness; a submarine missile containing in itself the means of locomotion, and carrying a for attack in contradistinction to the mine which is used for defence;—v.t. to attack with torpedoes; to drive such a weapon against a

Torpedo-boat (tor-pē'dō-bōt) n. a fast steaming war-ship used for discharging torpedoes. Note, however, that many of the largest vessels now possess torpedo-tubes. [a torpedo.

Torpedo-boom (tor-pe'do-boom) n. a spar carrying

round a ship at some distance from the sides to

intercept torpedoes.

Torpescence (tor-pes'ens) n. torpidity; numbness.

Torpescent (tor-pes'ent) a. becoming numb or

torpid (torpid) a. having lost the power of motion and feeling; dull; sluggish.

Torpidity (tor-pid'i-ti) n. numbness; insensibility;

Torpor (tor per) n. numbress; sluggishness. Torrefaction (tor-e-fak'shun) n. the act of roasting.

Torrefy (tor'e-fi) v.t. to parch; roast; scorch.
Torrent (tor'ent) n. a violent rushing stream.
Torrid (tor'id) a. burning; hot; parched or parching.

Torsion (tor'shun) n. act of twisting. Torso (tor'so) n. the trunk of a statue wanting

head and limbs.

Tort (tort) n. wrong; injury done.
Tortive (tortiv) a twisted; wreathed.
Tortoise (tortis, tortus) n. an animal covered
with a hard shell. Tortuous (tor'tū-us)

a. twisted; winding; crooked; deing; co Torture (tor'tūr)

extreme pain; anguish; -v.t. to put to the rack; inflict extreme pain; torTortoise.

Tory (to'ri) n. an extreme advocate of established institutions in state and church; conservative. Toryism (torri-izm) n. the principles of Tories.

Toss (tos) v.t. to throw up or with violence; agitate;—v.t. to roll and tumble;—n. act of

tossing

Tot (tot) n. anything little, especially a child; a small dram.

Tot (tot) v.t. to sum up; to add; -n. a long column to be added. Total  $(t\bar{o}'tal)$   $\alpha$ . whole; complete;—n. the whole Totality  $(t\bar{o}-tal'i-ti)$  n. the whole sum, quantity,

Totally (tō'tal-i) ad. wholly; completely; entirely. Totem (tō'tem) n. a rude figure used as the family

symbol among American Indians.

Totter (tot'er) v.i. to shake; be unsteady.

Touch (tuch) v.t. or i. to come or be in contact
with; reach; handle or treat slightly; move;

with; reach; handle or treat slightly; move; affect;—n. act or sense of touching; contact; hit; stroke; a little of. Touchable (tuch'a-bl) a. that may be touched. Touch-hole (tuch'hōl) n. vent of a firearm. Touchiness (tuch'i-nes) n. peevishness. [ings. Touching (tuch'ing) a. adapted to affect the feel-Touchstone (tuch'stōn) n. a criterion or test. Touchwood (tuch'wood) n. decayed wood that eachly the feet.

easily takes fire.

Touchy (tuch'i) a. peevish; irritable, Tough (tuf) a. not brittle; firm; stiff; tenacious; hard to chew.

Toughen (tuf'n) v.t. to make tough. Toughish (tuf'ish) a. somewhat tough. Toughly (tuf'li) ad. in a tough manner.

Toughness (tuf'nes) n. firmness of cohesion:

strength of texture.

Stenger of exercise.

Tour (toor) n. a journey in a circuit; excursion; jaunt;—n.t. to make a journey.

Tourist (toor) ist n. one who makes a tour.

Tournament (toor) na-ment) n. martial sport on

Tourniquet (toor'ni-ket) n. an instrument used for compressing the main artery of the thigh or arm, to prevent loss of blood from accident or through an aneurism.

Tournure (toor-nur') n. contour; shape; a bustle. Touse (touz) v.t. or i. to pull or haul about; tear; ustomers; -n. a touter.

Tout (tout) v.i. to ply for or seek custom or

Touter (tou'ter) n. one who hangs on to ply for customs or pick up racing information. Tow (to) n. coarse part of flax ;-v.t. to draw by

a rope.
Towage (50'ij) n. act of towing; price for towing.
Toward (50'ard) prep. in the direction of; tending to;—ad. nearly; in a state of preparation;—a. ready to learn or do; apt.
Towardly (50'ard.ln.e.) n. tractableness; readitowel (tou'el) n. a cloth for drying the skin after washing.

[v.i. to rise high; be lofty.
Tower (tou'er) n. a high edifice; a fortress;
Towering (tou'er-ing) a. very high; elevated; soaring.

Tow-line (to lin) n. a rope for towing.

Town (toun) n. a large collection of houses; the inhabitants.

Township (toun'ship) n. territory of a town.
Townsman (toun'man) n. one of the same town.
Town-talk (toun'tawk) n. common discourse.
Toxicology (tok-si-kol'ō-ji) n. the science which treats of poisons.

[trifle.]

treats of poisons.

Toy (toy) n. a trifie; a plaything;—v.t. to dally;
Toyful (toi fool) a. full of play.
Toyiah (toi fish) a. given to dallying.
Toyahop (toi shop) n. a shop where toys are sold.
Trace (tris) n. a mark drawn; a footstep; vestige;
—v.t. to delineate by marks; follow by the footbrinits.

footprints.

Traceable (trā'sa-bl) a. that may be traced.

Traces (trā'sez) n.pl. the straps by which a car-

riage is drawn by horses.

Tracery (triser-i) a. ornamental work.

Trachea (tra-ke'a) a. that portion of the air passages lying between the larynx and the bronchi.

Dronen.
Tracheal (trā/ke-al) a. pertaining to the trachea.
Tracheotomist (trā/ke-ot/5-mist) n. one who is skilled in or practises tracheotomy.
Tracheotomy (trā/ke-ot/5-mi) n. the operation of making an opening in the trachea.
Tracheitis (trā/kē-i'tis) n. inflammation of the Track (trak) n. a footstep; path; course; -v.t. to

follow by traces.

Trackless (trak'les) a. having no path.

Tracoma (tra-kō'ma) n. a disease of the eyes in

Tracoma (tra-ko'maj n. a disease of the eyes in which hard pustules appear on the inner surface of the eyelids. [region; a short treatise. Tract (trakt) n. a space of indefinite extent; Tractability (trak-ta-bil'i-ti) n. the state or quality of being manageable.

Tractable (trak'ta-bil) a. easily managed; docile. Tractable (trak'ta-bil) a. with ready compliance. Tractile (trak'til) a. that may be drawn out. Tractilly (trak-til-til) n. capacity of being drawn out at length.

Tractill (trak'shipun) a. act of drawing.

Traction (trak'shun) n. act of drawing.

Trade (trād) n. commerce; what one works at or deals in;—v.t. or i. to buy or sell; deal;

Trade-mark (trād'mark) n. device used by manufacturers to identify their goods.

Trade-price (trād'pris) n. price charged by whole-sale dealers to retail traders. Trader (trāder) n. one engaged in trade. Tradesman (trādz'mạn) n. one who trades; a shop-

Trade-union, Trades-union (tradz'un-yun) n.

combination of workmen in a trade to maintain their rights.

Trade-wind (trad'wind) n. a periodical wind. Tradition (tra-dish'un) n. oral account transmitted from father to son.

Traditional (tra-dish'un-al) a. delivered by tradi-Traduce (tra-dūs') v.t. to defame; slander; vilify. Traducer (tra-dūser) n. one who traduces; calumniator

Traffic (traffik) n. dealing for purposes of any kind; commerce; barter;—v.t. or to exchange; buy and sell: trade meanly.
Trafficked (traffike) pp. of Traffic, Trafficker (traffike) n. a trader.

Tragedian (tra-jē'di-an) n. an actor or writer of

Tragedienne (tra-je'di-en) n. a female tragic Tragedy (traj'e-di) n. a dramatic poem represent-ing some action having a fatal issue; any sad or dreadful event. [Also Tragic.

Tragical (rayl-kal) a, relating to tragedy; fatal. Tragically (trajl-kal-i) ad, with a fatal event. Trad (tral) v.t. or z. to draw or be drawn along the ground;—n. a track; scent. Train (tran) v.t. to draw along; allure; break;

exercise; educate; direct in growing;—n. tall of a gown; retinue; procession; line; series. Train-bands (train'bands) n.pl. militia. Train-oll (tran'oil) n. oil from the fat of whales.

Trait (trā, trāt) n. stroke; line; touch; feature.
Traitor (trā'ter) n. one who violates his allegiance

or his trust. Traitorous (trā'tur-us) a. treacherous.

Traitoress (tra'tur-es) n. a female traitor. Trajection (tra-jek'shun) n. act of castingthrough.
Trajectory (tra-jek'tu-ri) n. the orbit of a comet;

Tram (tram) n. rail or track of a tram-road or tramway; shaft of a cart.
Trammel (tram'el) n. a net; anything that confines or impedes; shackles; iron hook;—n.t. to confine; hamper; intercept. [mountain.
Tramontane (tra-mon'tan) a. being beyond the
Tramp (tramp) v.t. or i. to tread;—n. a foot journey;

Trample (tram'pl) v.t. to tread under foot. Tram-road (tram'rod) n. a kind of railway for

Tramway (tram'wā) n. a street railway for cars.
Traneo (trans) n. state of insensibility; cestasy.
Tranqull (tran'kwil) a. quiet; calm; peaceful.
Tranqullise (trang'kwil-iz) v.t. to quiet; render
calm; allay.

calm; allay.

Tranquillity (trang-kwil'i-ti) n. quietness; peaceTranquilly (trang-kwil-i) ad. peacefully; quietly.

Transact (trans-akt') v.t. to do; perform; con-

duct;—v.t. to manage; do business.

Transaction (trans-ak'shun) n. management; act; affair;-pl. reports of the proceedings of scien-

tific associations.

tine associations. Transactor (trans-ak'ter) n, one who transacts. Transalpine (trans-al'pin) a. being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
Transatlantic (trans-at-lan'dik) a. being on the other side of the Atlantic.
Transcend (trans-aend') v.t. or i. to rise above;

rranscend (transend) v.t. or v. to lise above, surmount; surpass. [preme. Transcendent (transendent) a. surpassing; surranscendental (transendental) a. supereminent; beyond human knowledge or conception

Transcendentalism (tran-sen-den'tal-izm) n, the philosophical investigation of that which transcends experience; that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

[copy. canscribe (tran-skrib') v.t. to write over again;

Transcriber (tran-skri'ber) n. one who copies or transcribes. Transcript (tran'skript) n, a copy from an original.

Transcription (tran-skrip'shun) n. the act of copy-

ing; copy. [crueform church. Transept (trans-ept) n. the transverse part of a Transfer (trans-fer') v.t. to remove from one place or person to another; convey.

Transfer (transfer) n. removal; act of conveying to another; that which is conveyed. [veyed. Transferable (trans-ferg-ab] a. that may be con-Transferable (trans-ferg-ab] a. act of transferring. Transfiguration (trans-fig-u-ra'shun) n. change of

Transquration (trans-figure side) n. change or form or appearance.

Transfigure (trans-figure) v.t. to change the external appearance of.

Transfigure (trans-figure) v.t. to pierce through.

Transform (trans-footm') v.t. to change the form;

Transformation (trans-for-ma/shun) n. change of

Transfusible (trans-fū'zi-bl) a. that can be trans-[from one into another. Tunsfusion (trans-fu'zhun) n. act of pouring Transgress (trans-gres') v.t. to pass beyond; break; violate; -v.t. to sin. Transgression (trans-gresh'un) n. violation of a

Transgressor (trans-gres'er) n. one who breaks a Tranship (tran-ship) v.t. to convey from one means of carriage to another, especially from ship to ship. [from one ship to another.

Transhipment (tran-ship'ment) n. transferring Transient (tran'shent) a. passing; not lasting; fleeting; momentary. [short time. Transiently (tran'shent-li) ad. in passing; for a Transientness (tran'shent-nes) n. shortness of

continuance

Transit (tran'sit) n. a passing as of goods through

a country, or as a planet over the sun's disc.

Transition (tran-sizh'un) n. a passage from one place, state, or subject to another; change.

Transitional (tran-sizh'un-al) a. denoting transi-

Transitive (tran'si-tiv) a. expressing action passing from an agent to an object.

Transitoriness (tran'si-tu-ri-nes) n. a passing with short continuance. Transitory (tran'si-tu-ri) a. continuing but a short Translatable (trans-lā'ta-bl) a. that may be trans-

[another language. Translate (trans-lat') v.t. to remove; render into Translation (trans-la'shun) n. a removal; that

which is translated; a version.

Translator (trans-la'ter) n. one who translates.

Translator (trans-lo'sent) a. transmitting rays

imperfectly. Transmarine (trans-ma-ren') a. lying beyond the Transmigrate (trans'mi-grat) v.i. to pass from one

country or body to another.

Transmigration (trans-mi-gra'shun) n. a passing from one country or body to another. Transmigrator (trans'mi-gra-ter) n. one who

transmigrates.

Transmigratory (trans-mi'gra-tu-ri) a. passing from one place, state, or body to another.

Transmissible (trans-mis'i-bl) a. that may be

Transmission (trans-mish'un) n. act of sending from one place to another.

Transmits' (transmits') a. having power to transmit; derived.

Transmit derived.

Transmit derived.

Transmit (transmit') v.t. to send from one to transmit (transmit's) w.t. transmission.

Transmital (transmit's) w.t. transmission.

transmuted. [another substance. Transmutation (trans-mū-tā'shun) n, change into Transmute (trans-mūt') v.t. to change into another substance or form

Transom (tran'sum) n. a cross-beam or lintel, especially the cross-bar of a window. Transparency (transparens), the quality of being transparent; a picture on some material that can be seen through.

that can be seen through.

Transparent (trans-pair'ent) a. that may be seen through distinctly; clear.

Transpirable (trans-piir'a-bl) a. capable of being emitted through the pores.

Transpiration (trans-pii-ra'shun) n. act of passing

through pores

transpiratory (tran-spīr'a-tu-ri) a. pertaining to transpiration; serving to exhale.

Transpire (trans-pir') v.t. or i. to pass or exhale through the pores; emit; come to pass; become

public III nanother place. Transplant (trans-plant) v.t. to remove and plant Transplantation (trans-plantation) act of planting in another place. Transplanter (trans-planter) n. one who trans-

Transplendency (tran-splen'den-si) n. superior splendour. [a high degree. superior Transplendent (tran-splen'dent) a. resplendent in Transport (trans'port) n. conveyance; carriage; a ship for carrying troops or stores; rapture; ecstasy;—(trans-port') v.t. to carry from one place to another; carry into banishment; carry away with emotion or pleasure.

Transportable (trans-por'ta-bl) a. that may be

Transportation (trans-por-ta'shun) n. act of conveying: banishment Transposal (trans-pō'zal) n. a changing of place

Transpose (trans-poz') v.t. to put in place of the

Transpose (trans-poz) v.t. to put in place of the other; change.

Transposition (trans-pō-zish'un) n. change of places, words, or musical key.

Transpositional (trans-pō-zish'un-al) a. pertaining to transposition.

Transubstantiate (tran-sub-stan'shi-at) v.t. to change into another substance.

Transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-a'shun) n. supposed change of the bread and wine in the

supposed change of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.

Transude (trans-vd') v.t. to pass through the pores.

Transversal (trans-ver'sal) a. running or lying

Transverse (trans'vers) n. the longer axis of an ellipse;—(trans-vers') in a cross direction.

Transversely (trans-vers'li) ad. in a cross direc-

Trap (trap) n. an instrument for snaring animals; ambush; stratagem; -v.t. or i. to catch in a trap; ensnare; -n. an igneous rock; -v.t. or i. adorn.

Trapan (tra-pan') v.t. to ensnare:—n. a snare.
Trap-door (trap'dor) n. a door in a floor or roof
which shuts like a trap.

Trapeze (tra-pēz') n. a swinging apparatus for acrobatic feats.

Trapezium (tra-pē'zi-um) n. a plane figure contained under four right

lines, of which no two are parallel. Trapper (trap'er) n. one who sets traps to catch animals for their furs.

Trappings (trap'ingz) n.pl. ornaments; external deco-

Trash (trash) n. any waste matter;—v.t. to lop or crop.

Travail (trav'āl) v.i. to toil; labour;—n. toil;

labour; child-birth.

Travel (trav'el) vt. or i. to walk; journey; pass from place to place; move or act;—n. journey;

labour ;-pl. account of a journey.

Traveller (trav'el-gr) n. one who travels.

Traveller (trav'er-sa-bl) a. that may be traversed or denied.

[deny;—n. a denial. Traverse (trav'ers) a. lying across;—v.t. to cross; Traversety (trav'es-ti) n. a burlesque translation; parody;—v.t. to turn into burlesque.

Trawl (trawl) n. a long bag-net for fishing in the

deep sea; -v.i. to fish with this net.

Trawler (traw'ler) n. one who, or vessel which, fishes with a trawl. [tea, etc. Tray (trā) n, a salver for carrying dishes or serving Treacherous (trech'er-us) a, faithless; perfidious.

Treacherous (trech'er-us) a. faithless; perfidious. Treachery (trech'er-in violation of faith. Treacle (tre'kl) n. syrup from sugar; molasses. Tread (tred) nt. or t. [pret. Trod; pp. Trod, Trodden] to set the foot; walk with measured step; copulate; crush; trample;—n. pressure with the foot; step. Treadle (tre'dl) n. the part of a loom which is Treadle (tre'dl) n. the part of a loom which is Treadle (tre'dl) n. violation of allegiance; treach; Treasonable (tre'm) n. violation of allegiance; treach; Treasonable (tre'm) n. wealth accumulated; great abundance:—nt. to lay un; hoards value greatly.

abundance ;—v.t. to lay up ; hoard; value greatly. Treasurer (trezh'ur-er) n. an officer who has charge

of a treasury. Treasure-trove (trezh'ur-gr-ship) n. office of 3.
Treasure-trove (trezh'ur-tröv) n. money found in the earth of which the owner is unknown. Treasury reasury (trezh'ur-i) n. a place where public money is kept; financial department of govern-

Treat (trēt) v.t. or i. to handle; negotiate; entertain; manage; use;—n. entertainment given.

Treatise (trē'tis) n. a written discourse; formal

essay.

Treatment (tret'ment) n. usage; management; behaviour; way of applying remedies.

Treaty (ret'i) n. an agreement or compact between parties, usually states.

Treble (reb'l) a. threefold; playing or singing the treble; -nt. or t. to make or become threefold; -n. highest part in music; the air.

Trebly (treb'li) ad. in a threefold number or

Tree (tre) n. the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a stem, roots, and branches. Trefoil (tre'foil, tref'oil) n. a three-leaved plant,

as clover. Trek (trek) v.i. to journey, especially by ox-wagon; to drag a vehicle. [iron. Trellis (trel'is) n. a structure or lattice-work of Tremble (trem'bl) v.i. to shake or quake; quiver. Trembler (trem'bler) n. one who trembles. Trembler (trem'bler) a neat of shaking; quiver.

Tremendous (tre-men'dus) a. awful; frightful; Tremendously (tre-men'dus-li) ad. in a manner to [bling. awaken terror.

Tremor (trem'er, trë'mer) n. involuntary trem-Tremulous (trem'ū-lus) a. trembling; shaking. Tremulousness (trem'ū-lus-nes) n. act of trembling. Trench (trensh) v.t. to cut or dig a ditch; fortify by digging; -v.i. to encroach; -n. a ditch;

Trenchant (tren'shant) a. cutting; severe.
Trencher (tren'sher) n. one that digs a trench;—

n. a wooden plate. Trencherman (tren'sher-man) n. a great eater. Trepan (tre-pan') n. a circular saw for perforating

the skull;—v.t. to cut with a trepan.

Trepidation (trep-i-dā/shun) n. confused alarm;
trembling with fear.

Trespass (tres'pas)) v.i. to enter on another's property without right; intrude; injure; sin;— n. act of trespassing; injury; sin. [sinner, Trespasser; t(res'pas-g') n. one who trespasses; a Tress (tres' n. a lock of hair;—pl. tinglets. Trestle (tres'l) n. a fram to support anything.

Tret (tret) n. an allowance for waste.
Triable (tri'a-bl) n. that may be tried
Triad (tri'ad) n. the union of three.

Trial (trial) n. attempt; examination by a test; judicial examination; suffering; temptation.

Triangle (tri-ang'gl, tri'ang-gl) n. a figure of three

angues.
Triangular (trī-ang'gū-lạr) a. having three angles.
Tribal (trī'bal) a. belonging to a tribe.
Tribe (trib) n. a family; race; class.
Tribulation (trib-ū-la'shun) n. a great affliction;

Tribunal (trī-bū'nal) n. a court of justice. Tribune (trib'ūn, trī'būn) n. a Roman magistrate; a platform.

a platform

Pributary (trib'ū-tạ-ri) a. subject to tribute;
contributing:—n. one subject to tribute.

Pributary (trib'ū-ta-ri) a. subject to tribute.

Pributary (trib'ū-ta-ri) a. conquered country;
personal contribution; acknowledgment paid.

Price (tris) n. a short time; an instant.

Price (tris) n. a parasitic worm which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, especially of the hog. In larval form it is found in the muscles both of man and ofanimals.

Prick (trik) n. an artifice for the purpose of deception; clever contrivance to amuse, puzzle, or

tion; clever contrivance to amuse, puzzle, or annoy; habit or manner;—v.t. to cheat; deceive;—v.t. decorate; dress.

Trickery (trik'er-i) n. act or practice of playing

Trickish (trik'ish) a. somewhat tricky.
Trickishness (trik'ish-nes) n. state of being

Trickle (trik'l) v.i. to flow or drop gently.
Trickster (trik'ster) n. one who plays tricks.
Tricky trik'i) n. given to tricks; artful; roguish.
Also Tricksome.

Tricoloured (tri'kul-urd) a. of three colours.

Tricuspid (tri-kus'pid) a having three points.
Trident (tri'dent) n. a sceptre with three prongs.
Tridentate (tri-den'tāt) a having three prongs.
Triennial (tri-en'i-al) a being every third year.

Triennially (tri-en'i-al-i) ad. once in three years. Trier (tri'er) n. one who tries.

Trifle (tri'fl) n. a thing of little value or import-

ance; a dish of sponge cakes and syllabub;—n.t.
or i. to spend; waste; act or talk with levity.
Trifler (tri'fler) n. one who trifles. [trivial.

Trining (triffling) a, of little value or importance; Trifling (triffling) a, of little value or importance; Triflingly (triffling-li) ad. without importance; with levity.
Trifoliate (tri-forli-at) a. having three leaves.
Trifform (trifform) a. having a triple shape.
Triffling (triffling) a, having three forks or

prongs. [neat. Trig (trig) v.t. to stop or fasten a wheel ;—a. trim;

Trigger (trig'er) a catch of a wheel or gun.
Trigger (trig'er), a catch of a wheel or gun.
Triglyph (trig'lif, trig'lif) n. an ornament in
Doric columns.

Trigonal (trig'u-nal) α. triangular. fof triangles. Trigonometry (trig-u-nom'e-tri) n. the measuring Trihedral (tri-hē'dral) a. having three equal sides. Trihedron (tri-hē'drun) n. a figure having three

Trilateral (trī-lat'e-ral) a. having

Triliteral (tri-lit'e-ral) a. consist-

ing of three letters.

Trill (tril) n. a shaking of the voice;

-v.t. or i. to quaver or shake;

flow in drosp.

Trillion (tril'yun) n, a million of Trihedron millions of millions.

Trilogy (tril'u-ji) n, a series of three dramas on one historical subject.

Trim (trim) a. neat; in good order; nice;—v.t. or i. to put in order; clip; dress; arrange for sailing; fluctuate between parties;—n. dress;

Trimly (trim'li) ad. nicely; neatly. Trimmer (trim'er) n. one who trims; a political

time-server. Trimming (trim'ing) n. that which serves to trim: -pl. ornamental additions to a garment, dish,

Trimness (trim'nes) n. neatness.

Trinal (tri'nal) a. threefold.

Trinitarian (trin-1-ta'ri-an) n. pertaining to the Trinity; one who believes in the Trinity. Trinity (trin'i-ti) n. the union of three persons in one God. Trinket (tring'ket) n. a small ornament of little Trinomial (tri-nō'mi-al) a. consisting of three

parts or terms.

Trio (tre'0, tri'0) n. a piece of music for three per-Trip (trip) v.i. to step lightly; stumble;—v.t. to cause to trip;—n. a stumble; error; an excur-

sion. Tripartite (trip'ar-tis, tri-par'tit) a. (three parts. Tripartition (tri-par-tish'un, trip-ar-tish'un) a. advision by three, or into three parts. Tripe (trip) a. the intestines of ruminating

animals, used as food.

Tripedal (trip'e-dal, tri-pē'dal) a. having three feet.

Tripetalous (tri-pet'a-lus) a. having three petals or flower-leaves

Triphthong (trif'thong, trip'thong) n. a union of three vowels in a syllable.

Triphthongal (trif-thong'gal, trip-thong'gal)

pertaining to a triphthong. [threefold, Triple (trip'l) a. treble; threefold;—v.t. to make

of a kind. [copy or thing. Triplicate (trip'li-kāt) a. threefold;—n. a third Triplication (trip-li-kā'shun) n. act of making

Triplicity (tri-plis'i-ti) n. state of being threefold Tripod (tri'pod) n. anything standing on three Trisect (tri-sekt') v.t. to cut into three equal parts.

Trisection (tri-sek'shun) n. a division into three [syllables.

Trisyllabic (tri-si-lab'ik) a. consisting of three Trisyllable (tri-sil'a-bl) n. a word composed of three syllables

Trite (trit) a. worn out; stale; hackneyed. Tritely (trit'li) ad. in a trite manner.

**Triteness** (trit'nes) n. a state of being trite. **Tritheist** (tri'the-ist) n. one who believes that the

Trinity are three distinct Gods.

Triton (tri'tun) n. a sea-demigod.

Triturate (trit'u-rat) v.t. to rub or grind to a fine Trituration (trit-u-ra'shun) n. act of grinding to

Triumph (tri'umf) n. joy or pomp for victory or success;—n.t. to rejoice at success; obtain victory; exult over.
Triumphal (tri-um'fai) a. pertaining to or used in Triumphal (tri-um'fain) a. celebrating victory;

Triumphantly (trī-um'fant-li) ad, with triumph. Triumvir (trī-um'vir) n, one of three men united

Triumviral (trī-um'vi-ral) a. pertaining to a trium-Triumvirate (trī-um'vi-rat) a. government by

Triune (tri'un) a. three in one.
Trivet (triv'et) n. a movable frame in a kitchen

grate for hanging kettles on.
Trivial (triv'i-al) a. trifling; light.
Triviality (triv-i-al'i-ti'n. a trifling thing; trifling behaviour.
Trocar (tro kar) n. a surgical instrument to tap
Trochee (tro kelps.ametrical foot, consisting of an
accented and an unaccented syllable.
Trod (trod. ametrical foot)

accented and an unaccented syname.
Trod (trod) pret. and pp. of Tread.
Trodden (trod'n) pp. of Tread.
Trodiden (trod'n) pp. of Tread.
Troll (trol) v.t. to roll; sing loudly or freely;—v.t.
torum about; fish by moving the bait quickly.
Trollop (trol'up) n. a slattern.
Trombone (trom'bon) n. a bras wind instrument.
Tromb (cromp) n. a blowing machine used in

Troop (troop) n. a number of people; company; -pl. soldiers collectively; -vi. to gather in crowds; march in a company or in haste. Trooper (troo'per) n. a horse-soldier.

Trope (trop) n. a figure of speech.
Trophied (tro) id. a domed with trophies.
Trophy (tro) n. a memorial of victory in battle. Tropic (trop'ik) n. one of the two circles that bound the sun's declination north and south from the equator; one of two corresponding circles in the terrestrial globe;—pl. the regions

lying between these. [the tropics. Tropical (trop'i-kal) a. incident to or between Trot (trot) v.i. to move in a trot;—n. a high pace

of a horse.

Troth (troth) n. faith; fidelity.

Trouble (trub'l) v.t. to annoy; busy or engage overmuch;—n. that which annoys, disturbs, or affects.

Troubler (trub'ler) n. one who troubles; dis-

Troublesome (trub'l-sum) a. giving trouble; annoying; wearisome; importunate, [ous. Troublous (trub'lus) a. full of disorder; tumulturations of the company of the company

Trough (rof) n. a long hollow vessel; anything hollowed out.

Trounce (trouns) v.t. to beat severely.

Troupe (troop) n. a company of players or performers.

[written Trowsers. Trousers (trou'zers) n. loose pantaloons. Also
Trouseeau (tròò-sō') n. the lighter equipments of
a bride.

Trover (trö'yer) n. an action for goods found and refused to the owner.

Trow (tro) v.i. to suppose or think.

Trowel (trou'el) n. a tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar. Troy-weight (troi'wāt) n. twelve ounces to the Truant (troo'ant) a. idle; wandering from duty;
—n. one who absents himself from school or

other duty.

Truce (troos) n. a temporary peace; brief quiet. Truck (truk) v.t. or i. to barter;—n. exchange of goods;—a wheel; low cart; cap at the top of a

Truckage (truk'ij) n. the practice of bartering.

Truckle (truk'l) n. a small wheel; -v.i. to yield

Truckle-bed (truk'l-bed) n. a bed that runs on Truck-system (truk'sis-tem) n. practice of paying wages in goods instead of cash.

Truculence (truk'ū-lens) n. savage ferocity.

Truculent (truk'ū-lens) a. fierce; cruel. [labour.

Trudge (truj) v.i. to travel on foot; travel with True (troo) a agreeing with fact; real; actual; trusty; right; rightful.

Truffle (truf') n. a kind of mushroom. [truth.

Truism (troo'izm) n. an undoubted or self-evident ruly (tròo'li) ad. certainly; really.

Trump (trump) n. a winning card; a trumpet:v.t. or i. to take with a trump; -v.t. to devise

Trumpery (trum'per-i) a. empty talk; trifles. Trumpet (trum'pet) n. a wind instrument; -v.t. to proclaim by trumpet; sound the praises of.

Trumpeter (trum'pe-ter) n. one who sounds a trumpet; a kind of pigeon.
Truncate (trumg'kst) v. to cut off; lop; maim.
Truncated (trung ka-ted) n. cut off shor; maim.
Truncated (trung ka-ted) n. cut off shor; he had not of lopping. Trancation (trung-ka'shun) n. the act of lopping.
Truncheon (trun'shun) n. a short staff; a club;—
n.t. to beat.

[n. a little wheel; a low cart.
Trundle (trun'dl) n.i. to roll on little wheels;
Trunk (trungk) n. stem of a tree; body of an
animal; a long tube; chest of clothes; the
proboscis of an elephant.
Trunk-hose (trungk'höz) n. full breeches extending from the waist to the
middle of the thigh.
Trunk-line (trungk'lin) n. main

Trunk-line (trungk'lin) n. main

line of a railway.

Truss (trus) n. a bandage for ruptures; bundle of hay; v.t. to pack or bind close.

Trust (trust) n. confidence ; reliance on; credit; charge; something entrusted:  $-\alpha$ . something held in trust; -v.t. to sell on credit; rely on; -v.i. to believe; expect.

Trustee (trus-te') n, one entrusted with anything Trusteeship (trus-të'ship) n. office of a trustee.

Truster (trus'ter) n. one who trusts; one who executes a

Trustily (trus'ti-li) ad. faithfully; honestly. Prustiness (trus'ti-nes) n. fidelity; honesty

Trustworthy (trust'wur-thi) a. worthy of trust or Trusty (trus'ti) a. worthy of trust.

Truth (trooth) n. conformity to reality or fact; fidelity; a true statement or principle; veracity. Truthful (trooth fool) a. full of truth.

Truthless (trooth'les) a. destitute of truth.

Try (tri) v.t. to test; sift; examine judicially; experience; use as means; -v.i to endeavour. Tryst (trist) n. an appointment to meet; place of

Tse-tse (tset'sē) n. an African fly, dwelling within certain clearly defined 'fly-belts,' whose bite, harmless to man, is fatal to the horse, ox, and



Trunk-hose.

Tub (tub) n. an open wooden vessel.

Tube (tub) n. a long, hollow pipe or cylinder. Tuber (tū'ber) n. a fleshy underground root, as

Tubercle (tū'ber-kl) n. a small pimple. Tuberculous (tū-ber'kū-lus)  $\alpha$ . full of pimples. Also Tubercular.

Tuberose (tribe-ros) n. a plant with a tuberous Tuberous (tribe-rus) a, full of knobs or tubers. Tubular (darbo-lar) a resembling or consisting of a pipe. Also Tubulous (a tubulous Tubulous a small tube. Tubulous (tuk) n. a long narrow sword; a fold in dress—v.t. to thrust in or together; fold.

Tucker (tuk'er) n. a piece of dress for covering the

Tuesday (tūz'dā) n. third day of the week.

Tuft (tuft) n. a cluster of grass, etc.; -v.t. to eparate into tufts; adorn with tufts.

Tufted (tuf'ted) a. growing in tufts. Also Tufty.
Tug (tug) v.t. and i. to pull with effort;—n.
pulling with force. [price of teaching [price of teaching.

pulling with force. [price of teaching Tuition (to:ish-un) n. guardianship; instruction; Tulip (tū'lip) n. a plant and flower. Tulle (to0) n. a kind of lace or open network. Tumble (tum'bl) v.i. to fall down; roll about;—v.t. to throw headlong; turn over; throw about;—n. a fall with rolling.

Tumbler (tum'bler) n. one who tumbles; a large drinking-glass; a kind of pigeon.

Tumbril, Tumbrel (tum'bril, tum'brel) n. a duck-

ing-stool; a cart with two wheels used by artillery forces.

Tumefaction (tū-me-fak'shun) n. a Tumefy (tu'me-fi) v.t. or i. to swell; rise in a Tumid (tu'mid) a. swelled; distended; inflated;

bombastic. [written Tumor.

Tumour (tū'mur) n. a morbid swelling. Also
Tump (tump) v.t. to heap earth round a plant;—
n. a little hillock. [Also Tumulose.

m. a field minock.

Tumulou (to'mū-lus) a. full of heaps or hillocks.

Tumulu (to'mult) n. wild commotion; uproar.

Tumultuous (to'mult'ū-us) a. conducted with

tumult; disorderly; turbulent. Also Tumul-

Tun (tun) n. a large cask; a liquid measure equal to 252 gallons;—v.t. to put in a cask.

Tunable (tū'na-bl) a. that may be put in tune.

Tune (tun) n. a series of musical notes; melody; air; harmonious arrangement; right disposition or humour; -v.t. to put in a state for harmonious sounds. [ments.]

Tuner ( $\delta u'ner)$  », one who tunes musical instru-Tuneful ( $\delta u'ner)$  », a kind of waistcoat; a membrane. Tunnel (tun'el) n. a pipe for pouring liquor into vessels; a passage out through a hill or under a river;—nt.to make a passage through, [family, Tunny (tun'i) n. a very large fish of the mackerel

Tunby (tult); n. a. very insign less of the machine Tup (tup) n. a ram.
Turban (turban) n. a head-dress.
Turbid (turban) n. a head-dress.
Turbidness (turbid) a. muddy; not clear.
Turbot (turbul) n. a round, flat fishTurboulones (turbul-ens) n. tunnult; confusion.
Turbulent (turbul-ens) n. tunnult; confusion.

Tureen (tu-ren') n. a large dish for serving soup

Turf (turf) n. a mass of earth filled with roots; sod; peat:—v.t. to cover with turf.
Turfy (turfi) a. full of turf.

Turget (turi, a. un or our.
Turget (turi, a. un or our.
Turget (turi, a. un or our.
Turget (turi, a. un) a. state of being swelled.
Turgid (turi, a. un) a. swelled state; tumidness; bombat.
Turkey (turi di), alarge fowl, a native of America;
Turkey, bath (turkish-bath) a. a hot of Thywoolse.

[Turquoise. Turkois (tur-kois') n. a bluish gem. Also written Turmeric (tur'me-rik) n. an Indian plant used as a dye and as a chemical test.

Turmoil (tur-moil') n. great stir; trouble;—(tur-moil') v.t. or i. to harass; be disquieted. Turn (turn) v.t. or i. to move or go round; hinge;

Turn (turn) n.t. or a to move or go round; hings; convert; shape; alter; divert;—n act of moving round; a winding; change; brief walk; form; manner; good or bad act. [principles. Turncoat (turn/kōl) n. one who changes sides or Turner (turner) n. one who forms articles with a lathe; a kind of pigeon. Turnery (turneri) n. the art of forming by a lathe; things so formed.

lathe; things so formed.
Turnip (turn'nip) n. an esculent root. [a prison.
Turnkey (turn'kè) n. one who keeps the keys of
Turnpike (turn'piè) n. a toll-yate; a road on
which are turnpikes;—n.t. to form a turnpike.
Turnsole (turn'sōl) n. a very fragrant plant;
heliotrope. [footpath.

Turnstile (turn'stil) n. a revolving frame in a Turpentine (tur'pen-tin) n. a resinous juice from conduct.

Turpitude (tur'pi-tūd) n. baseness of principle or Turret (tur'et) n. a small tower. Turreted (tur'eted) a. furnished with a turret; formed like a tower.

Turtle (tur'tl) n. a dove; a sea-tortoise.
Turtle-dove (tur'tl-duv) n. a dove or pigeon.
Turtle-soup (tur'tl-soop) n. soup made from the
flesh of the turtle.

Tuscan (tus'kan) a. noting the oldest and simplest order of architecture; Doric. [contempt. order of architecture; Doric. [contempt. Tush (tush) inter. an expression of impatience or Tusk (tusk) n. a long pointed tooth; a fish of the cod family.

Tutelage (tū'te-lij) n. guardianship; protecting; Tutelage (tū'te-la-ri) a. guarding; protecting. Tutor (tū'ten n. one who instructs;—v.t. to in-

Tutorage (tū'tur-ij) n. guardianship. Tutoress (tū'tur-es) n. a female instructor. Tutorial (tū-tō'ri-al) a. belonging to, or exercised

by, a tutor. Twaddle (twod'l) v.i. to prate;—n. silly talk.

rwain (twān) a. two. Twang (twang) v.t. or i. to strike or sound with

a quick, sharp noise;—n. a sharp, quick sound. Tweak (twek) v.t. to twitch:—n. a pinch. Tweed (twed) n. a twilled woollen stuff; -a. made

Tweedle (twe'dl) v.t. to handle lightly. Tweezers (twe'zers) n.pl. small nippers or pincers. Twelfth (twelfth) a. the ordinal of twelve.

Twelve (twelv) a. two and ten.
Twelvemonth (twelv'munth) n. a year.
Twentieth (twen'ti-eth) a. the ordinal of twenty.

Twentieth (twen'ti-eth) a. two
Twenty (twen'ti) a. twice ten.
Twice (twis) ad. two times; doubly.
Twig (twis) a. asmall shoot or branch.
Twiggy (twigi) a. abounding in twigs.
Twilight (twi/lit) n. light after sunset and before
[Fibbed textile fabric.
Alwannal Fibs;—a. a. sunrise. [ribbed textile fabric. Twill (twil) v.t. to weave in diagonal ribs:-n. a Twin (twin) n. one of two produced at a birth;a. being one of two.

Twine (twin) v.t. or i. to twist; wrap closely round;—n. strong twisted thread; a twist.

Twinge (twinj) v.i. to feel sharp pain; -n. a dart-

Twinkle (twing'kl) v.i. to shine with a trembling, sparkling light;—n. a quick motion of the eye; instant.

Twinkling (twing'kling) n. a sparkling; an in-Twirl (twirl) n.t. to move or twirl round;—n. a quick turn.

Twist (twist) v.t. to wind, as one thread round another; turn from the true form or meaning; insinuate;—n. a thread; cord; manner of twisting; a kind of tobacco. [for twisting. Twister (twis'ter) n. one who twists; instrument

Twitt (twit) v.t. to reproach.

Twittoh (twich) v.t. to pull suddenly; pluck;
v.t. to be affected with a spasm;
v.t. to be affected with a spasm;
v.t. to be affected with a spasm;
v.t. to make a noise, as swallows;
twitter (w.t. to make a noise, as swallows;

Two-edged (too'ejd) a. having an edge on both

Twofold (too'fold) a. two of the kind.

Two-foot (tóó'fóót) a. measuring two feet. Tymbal (tim'bal) n. a kettledrum.

Tympan (tim'pan) n. a printer's frame on which the sheets are laid for printing.

Tympanum (tim'pa-num) n. drum of the ear. Type (tip) n. a mark; emblem; model; a print-

Typhoid (ti-foid) n. a fever resembling typhus;—
a. resembling typhus fever.
Typhoon (ti-foon) n. a tornado.

Typhus (ti'fus) n. a fatal kind of continuous fever,

Typical (tip'i-kal) a. emblematical.
Typically (tip'i-kal-i) ad. in a figurative manner.
Typify (tip'i-fi) at. to represent by an emblem.
Typographer (ti-pog'ra-fer) n. a printer.

Typographical (ti-pu-graf'i-kal) a. pertaining to

types or to printing.

Typographically (ti-pu-graf'i-kal-i) ad. with types.

Typography (ti-pog'ra-fi) n. the art of printing.
Typology (ti-pol'ō-ji) n. doctrine or treatise on Scripture types. [cruel. Tyrannical (ti-ran'i-kal) a. despotic; arbitrary; Tyrannically (ti-ran'i-kal-i) ad. in the manner of

Tyrannise (tir'a-nīz) v.i. to act as a tyrant.

Tyrannous (tir'a-nus) a. cruel; arbitrary; despotic. Tyranny (tir'a-ni) n. arbitrary exercise of power;

Tyrant (ti'rant) n. an arbitrary ruler; a cruel

master; oppressor. [colour. Tyrian (tir'i-an) a. pertaining to Tyre; of a purple

Tyro (ti'rō) n. a beginner; a novice.
Tzar (tsar) n. Emperor of Russia. Also Czar.
Tzarina (tsa-rē'na) n. Empress of Russia. Also

Uberous (u'ber-us) a. fruitful; yielding an abund- [

Ubiquitary (u-bik'wi-ta-ri) a. existing everywhere. Also Ubiquitous.

Ubiquity (ū-bik'wi-ti) n. existence everywhere.
Udal (ū'dal) a. pertaining to land held under no feudal superior but solely by uninterrupted

Udder (ud'er) n. the bags with the teats of a cow,

Udometer (u-dom'e-ter) n. a rain-gauge.
Udometric (u-dom-et'rik) a. pertaining to a udometer.

gliness (ug'li-nes) n. quality of being ugly. Ugly (ug'li) a. offensive to the eye; hateful; ill-

Uhlan (u'lan) n, a member of a kind of light

cavalry in the German army.

Uitlander (ôôt'land-er) n. a foreigner, especially applied to non-Dutch residents among the Boers; a foreigner who has not become a naturalised citizen of the land in which he lives.

Ukase (ū-kās') n. an imperial order or decree in

Russia.

Hussia. Uleer (ul'ser) n. a sore that discharges pus. Uleer atte (ul'ser-at) v.t. or c. to affect with, or be formed into, an uleer. Uleeration (ul-se-ris shun) n. the act of ulcerating. Ulcerous (ul'ser-us) a. of the nature of an uleer;

Ullage (ul'ij) n. what a cask wants of being full.
Ulna (ul'na) n. the larger of the two bones of the

Ult. (ult) contraction of Ultimo, the last or preceding month.

Ulterior (ul-të'ri-ur) a. lying beyond.
Ultimate (ul'ti-māt) a. final; furthest.
Ultimately (ul'ti-māt-li) ad. finally; at last.

Ultimatum (ul-ti-mā'tum) n. final proposition or

Ultra (ul'tra) a. extreme;—n. one who advocates extreme measures. Also Ultraist.
Ultraism (ul'tra-izm) n. principles of men who

advocate extreme views Ultramarine (ul-tra-ma-rēn') n. a beautiful blue

Ultramontane (ul-tra-mon'tan) a. beyond the

Ultramontanism (ul-tra-mon'ta-nizm) n. extreme views of the pope's supremacy

Ultramundane (ul-tra-mun'dan) a. beyond the

Ultroneous (ul-tro'ne-us) a. spontaneous; volun-

Ululate (ul'ū-lāt) v.i. to howl.

Umbel (um'bel) n. a collection of small flowers in

Umbelliferous (um-be-lif'e-rus) a. bearing umbels. Umbles (um'blz) n. the entrails of a deer. Umbrage (um'brij) n. a shade; resentment or

offence

Umbrageous (um-brā/jus) a. shady. Umbrella (um-brel'a) n. a portable screen from

the sun or rain. Umpirage (um'pir-ij) n. the decision of a dispute. Umpire (um'pir) n. one to whose decision a dispute

Un (un) a prefix; gives to words a negative sense, and is prefixed to adjectives, adverbs, and participles, almost at pleasure.
Unable (un-a\*bl) a not having power.
Unabled (un-a\*bl)(a') a. not abridged or

Unaccented (un-ak-sen'ted) a. not accented.
Unacceptable (un-ak-sep'ta-bl) a. not acceptable.
Unaccommodating (un-a-kom'u-da-ting) a. not obliging.

Unaccompanied (un-a-kum'pa-nid) a. unattended. Unaccountable (un-a-koun'ta-bl) a. not to be ex-

Unaccountably (un-a-koun'ta-bli) ad. not to be

Unaccredited (un-a-kred'i-ted) a. unauthorised. Unaccustomed (un-a-kus'tumd) a. not accustomed.

Unacquainted (un-a-kwān'ted) a not acquainted. Unadorned (un-a-dornd') a not decorated. Unadvisable (un-ad-vi/za-bl) a not expedient. Unadvisable (un-ad-vi/za-bl) a, inconsiderately;

Unaffected (un-a-fek'ted) a. not affected.
Unaffectedly (un-a-fek'ted-li) ad. in sincerity;
without disguise.

Unaided (un-a'ded) a. not assisted.
Unalienable (un-al'yen-a-bl) a. that cannot be

allenated. Unalled (un-q-lid') a. having no alliance. Unalloyed (un-q-loid') a. not alloyed. Unalterable (un-awl'terq-bl) a. that cannot be altered; unchangeable. Unalterably (un-awl'terq-bli) ad. unchangeably. Unambitious (un-am-bish'us) a. not aspiring. Unanimity (u-na-nimit-ti) n. agreement of a number of persons.

Unanimous (ū-nan'i-mus) a. being of one mind. Unanimously (ū-nan'i-mus-li) ad. with agreement of all.

Unanswerable (un-an'ser-a-bl) a, not to be refuted. Unanswerably (un-an'ser-a-bli) ad. beyond refutaUnappalled (un-a-pawld') α. not appalled; undis-

Unappeased (un-a-pēzd') a. not pacified.
Unappreciated (un-a-pre'shi-a-ted) a. not duly estimated.

Unapprehended (un-ap-re-hen'ded) a. not appre-

ded or understood. Unapproachable (un-a-pro'cha-bl) a. not to be

Unapt (un-apt') a. unfit; not ready. Unarmed (un-armd') a. defenceless.

Unarraigned (un-a-rand') a. not brought to trial.

Unascertained (un-as-er-tand') a. not certainly Unasked (un-askt') a. not asked; unsolicited.

Unaspiring (un-as-pī/ring) a. not ambitious.
Unassailable (un-a-sā/la-bl) a. that cannot be

Unassisted (un-a-sis'ted) a. not aided. Unassuming (un-a-sū'ming) a. not assuming; not

forward.

Vnassured (un-a-shoʻord') a. not assured; holding
no assurance policy; not insured against loss.

Unatoned (un-a-tōd') a. not explated.

Unattainable (un-a-tā'na-bl) a. not to be obtained.

Unattended (un-a-ta'na-bl) a. not genuine.

Unauthentic (un-aw-then'tik) a. not genuine.

Unauthorised (un-aw thur-izd) a. not warranted. Unavailable (un-a-vā/la-bl) a. not available. Unavailing (un-a-vā/la-bl) a. that cannot be

shunned

Unavoidably (un-a-voi'da-bli) ad. inevitably. Unavowed (un-a-voud') a. not acknowledged. Unaware (un-a-war') a. not aware; not knowing.

Unaware (un-a-war) a. not aware; not snown Unawares (un-a-war) ad. by surprise. Unbalanced (un-bal'anst) a. not balanced. Unbar (un-bal'anst) a. not balanced. Unbar (un-bal'anst) a. not to be endured. Unbecamble (un-bal'a)-bl) a. not to be endured. Unbeditting (un-be-fitting) a unsuitable. Unbeditting (un-be-fitting) a. unsuitable. Unbeditting (un-be-fitting) a. unsuitable.

Unbeliever (un-be-le ver) n. an infidel. Unbelieving (un-be-le ving) a. not believing;

Unbend (un-bend') v.t. to relax or slacken; cast

Unbending (un-ben'ding) a. inflexible. Unbending (un-ben'ding) a. inflexible. Unben's (un-bent') pp. relaxed; unsubdued. Unbias (un-bi'as) a.t. to free from bias. Unbiased (un-bi'ast) a. free from partiality. Unbind (un-bind') a.t. to untie.
Unbit (un-bit') a.t. to take bits from the mouth of. Unblemished (un-blem'sht) a. free from blemish. Unblest (un-blet') a. not blessed; unhappy. Unblushing (un-blushing) a. destitute of shame. Unboth (un-bit') a.t. to remove a bolt from. Unboth (un-bit') a.t. to remove a bolt from.

Unborn (in-born') a. or born; full roll of the property of the

(un-boun'ded-li)

Unbridle (un-bri'dl) v.t. to free from the bridle.
Unbroken (un-brō'kn) a. entire; whole.
Unbrotherly (un-bruth'gr-li) a. not becoming a

Unburkle (un-buk'l) v.t. to unfasten buckles. Unburden (un-bur'dn) v.t. to rid of a load; relieve. Also Unburthen.

Unburied (un-ber'id) a. not interred

Unburt (un-burnt', a. not scorched; not baked, Unbutton (un-but'n) v.t. to loose buttons, Uncandid (un-kay-id) a. not candid. Uncanonical (un-kay-non'i-kal) a. not according to

the canons Unceasing (un-se'sing) a. not ceasing; continual. Unceasingly (un-se'sing-li) ad. without inter-

Tnceremonious (un-ser-e-mō'ni-us) a. not formal. Uncertain (un-ser'tin) a. not certain ; doubtful. Uncertainly (un-ser'tin-li) ad. doubtfully.

Uncertainty (un-ser'tin-ti) n. doubtfulness; want of certainty

or certainty. Unchain (un-chān') v.t. to unbind. Unchailenged (un-chāl-enjd') a. not objected to. Unchangeable (un-chān'ja-bl) a. not subject to change; immutable. (un-chān'ja-bli) ad. without

Unchangeably change; immutably, Unchanging (un-chan'jing) a, suffering no altera-

Uncharitable (un-char'i-ta-bl) a. wanting or contrary to charity. Uncharitableness (un-char'i-ta-bl-nes) n. want of

Uncharitably (un-char'i-ta-bli) ad. with want of

charity. Unchaste (un-chāst') a. lewd; impure. Unchristian (un-kris'tyan) a. contrary to Christi-

Unchurch (un-church') v.t. to expel from a church.

Uncial (un'shal) n. a large round letter used in ancient MSS. Uncivil (un-siv'il) a. unpolite; uncourteous in

Uncivilised (un-siv'i-līzd) a. not civilised.

Uncivilised (un-sivi-had) a. not divinised.
Uncivily (un-sivi-hi) al. rudely.
Unclad (un-klad') a. not clad.
Uncle (ung'hl) a. father's or mother's brother.
Unclean (un-klen') a. not clean; foul.
Uncleanly (un-klen'li) a. foul; filthy; indecent.
Uncleanness (un-klen'nes) n. filthiness; inconti-

Unclose (un-klōz') v.t. to open. Unclouded (un-klou'ded) a, free from clouds. Uncocked (un-kokt') a. not cocked; not turned up.

Uncoil (un-koil') v.t. to unwind and open.
Uncoined (un-koil') a. not coined.
Uncomfortable (un-kum'fur-ta-bl) a. affording no

Uncomfortably (un-kum'fur-ta-bli) ad. without

Uncommon (un-kom'un) a, rare; unusual.
Uncommonly (un-kom'un-li) ad. unusually.
Uncomplaining (un-kum-pla'ning) a, not murmur-

Uncompromising (un-kom'pru-mi-zing) a. not agreeing to terms Unconcern (un-kun-sern') n. want of care or

Unconcerned (un-kun-sernd') a. not anxious;

Unconcernedly (un-kun-ser'ned-li) ad. without

Unconcerted (un-kun-ser'ted) a. not planned together; independent. Uncondemned (un-kun-demd') a. not found guilty; not denounced.

Unconditional (un-kun-dish'un-al) a. not limited by conditions

Unconditionally (un-kun-dish'un-al-i) ad. without

Unconformity (un-kun-for'mi-ti) n. incongruity.
Uncongenial (un-kun-je'nyal) a. not congenial.
Unconnected (un-ku-nek'ted) a. not joined together; incoherent.

Unconquerable (un-kong'ker-a-bl) a. that cannot be subdued.

Unconscionable (un-kon'shun-a-bl) a. unreason-

Unconscionably (un-kon'shun-a-bli) ad. unreason-

Unconscious (un-kon'shus) a. not knowing or per-

Unconsciously (un-kon'shus-li) ad. without know-Unconsciousness (un-kon'shus-nes) n. want of

Unconsidered (un-kun-sid'erd) a. not thought of

Unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū-shun-al) a. not constitutional. Unconstitutionality (un-kon-sti-tū-shun-al'i-ti) a.

opposition to the constitution.

Unconstitutionally (un-kon-sti-tu'shun-al-i) ad. in a manner not warranted by the constitu-

Uncontested (un-kun-tes'ted) a. not contested. Uncontrollable (un-kun-tro'la-bl) a. not to be

Uncontrolled (un-kun-trold') a. not restrained Uncontroverted (un-kon'tru-ver-ted) a. not called

in question.
Unconverted (un-kun-ver'ted) a, not regenerated.
Uncork (un-kork) v.t. to draw the cork from.
Uncorrupt (un-ku-vu) a, not corrupt; pure.
Uncounted (un-koun'ted) a, not numbered.
Uncounje (un-ku') u. to loose; set loose.
Uncouth (un-ko'th') a, not rendered pleasing by

familiarity; awkward.
Uncoutness (un-kooth'nes) n. awkwardness.
Uncover (un-kuv'er) v.t. or i. to lay open; take off the hat

Unction (ungk'shun) n. an anointing with oil, often with some special significance, as the anointing of a king, or Extreme Unction, in which persons are anointed with consecrated oil in their last moments; that quality in lan-guage which tends to raise emotion or devotion,

sepecially in religious matters, the word being often used in this sense with a tinge of contempt as almost the equivalent of hypocrisy; that which is used for anointing.

Which is used for anomong.
Unctuous (ungk'tū-us) a. (1) in a material sense,
oily, greasy; (2) in a metaphorical sense as
applied to persons, hypocritical.
Uncultivated (un-kul'ti-va-ted) a. not cultivated;

rude; rough.
Uncurl (un-kurl') v.t. or i. to loose or fall from

Uncurtailed (un-kur-tald') a. not shortened. Uncurtailed (un-kur-tāld') a. not shortened. Undated (un-divided) a. having no date. Undated (un-divided) a. having no date. Undaunted (un-dawn'ted) a. fearless! Sudauntedly (un-dawn'ted) i) ad. fearless! Undacated (un-desse') v. b. to free from deception. Undecided (un-desse') v. b. to free from deception. Undecided (un-desse') and a not defermined. Undefined (un-de-fid') a. not defined un-de-fid') a. not defined Underiable (un-de-fid') a. not defined Underiable (un-de-fid') a. that cannot be

denied.

Undeniably (un-de-ni'a-bli) ad. indisputably.

Under (un'dgr) prep. beneath; below; less than;
during the time of;—ad. in a lower state or
degree;—a. lower; subordinate.

Undergen (un-der-s'jent) m. a subordinate agent.

Underbid (un-der-bid') n.t. to bid or offer less.

Underbud (un'der-brush) m. small trees and

Undercharge (un-der-charj') v.t. to charge insuffi-Undercurrent (un'der-kur-ent) n. a current below.

Underestimate (under sectional) v.t. to rate beneath the real value, underfed a insufficiently fed. Underfoot (under fed') a. insufficiently fed. Underfoot (under fed') a. beneath. Undergout (under fed') v.t. to bear; endure; pass

Undergraduate (un-der-grad'ū-āt) n. a student who has not taken his degree.

Undergrowth (un'der-ground) a. being below the surface of the ground.

Undergrowth (un'der-groth) n. shrubs which grow

Underhand (un'der-hand) a. covert; secret; sly;-

ad. by secret means.
Underhanded (un-der-han'ded) a. clandestine. Underived (un-de-rivd') a. not borrowed.

Underlay (un-der-lat') v.t. to lay under.
Underlay (un-der-lat') v.t. to lay under.
Underlet (un-der-let') v.t. to lease under another.
Underlie (un-der-l'i) v.t. to lie under.
Underline (un-der-lin') v.t. to mark with lines beneath the words.

Underling (un'der-ling) n. an inferior.
Undermine (un-der-min') v.t. to excavate beneath;
injure clandestinely.

Underneath (un-der-neth') ad. or prep. beneath,

support the sills of a building.

Underpinning (un-der-pin'ing) n. the stones on which a building rests.

Underrate (un-der-rat') v.t. to rate below the value;—n. a price below the worth. Underscore (un-der-skör') v.t. to draw a line or mark under.

Undersell ((un-der-sel') v.t. to sell cheaper than

Underset (un-der-set') v.t. to prop; support.
Underset (un-der-set) n. a current of water beneath, contrary to the wind and the surface
water moved by it.

Undershot (un-der-shot) a. moved by water passing under, as a wheel.

ing under, as a wheel.
Undersign (un-der-sim') v.t. to write one's name at
the foot or end of; subscribe.
Understand (un-der-sind') n. the subscriber.
Underskirt (un'der-skert) n. a skirt worn below
another; a petticoat.
Undersoil (un'der-soil) n. the soil beneath the surundersoil (un'der-soil) n. the soil beneath the sur-

Understand (un-der-stand') v.t. or i. [pret. and pp.

Understanding (un-der-stand p. 2. or 2. pres. and pp., be informed; learn. Understanding (un-der-stan'ding) m. act or power of apprehending and comprehending; full know-

ledge; agreement between parties.
Understood (un-der-stood') pret. and pp. of Under-

stand. Understrapper (un'der-strap-er) n. an inferior

Undertake (un-der-tāk') v.t. or i. [pret. Undertook; pp. Undertaken to take in hand; attempt; be

Undertaker (un-der-tā/ker) n. one who under-

takes; one who manages funerals.
Undertaking (un-der-ta'king) m. any work or project attempted or engaged in.
Undertenant (un'der-ten-ant) m. the tenant of a

Undertook (un-der-took') pret. of Undertake. Undervalue (un-der-val'u) v.t. to rate below the

Underwood (un'der-wood) n. small trees. Underwork (un'der-wurk) n. subordinate work ;un-der-wurk') v.t. to work for less.

Underwrite (un-der-rit') v.t. or i. subscribe one's name as insurer; practise the profession of in-

Underwriter (un'der-rî-ter) n, an insurer. Undeserved (un-de-zervd') a, not merited. Undeserved (un-de-zerva') a. not metrage. Undesigned (un-de-sind') a. not intended. Undesigning (un-de-sind') a. not intended. Undesigning (un-de-xi'ning a. artiess; sincere. Undesirable (un-de-zir'a-bl) a. not to be desired. Undetermined (un-de-ter'mind) a. not decided, settled, or defined.

Undeterred (un-de-terd') a. not restrained by fear

or obstacles. Undevisiting) a not deviating, Undeviating (un-devisiting) a not dignified, Undignified (un-disgrin-fid) a not dignified, Undignified (un-disgrin-fid) a open; a ruless, Undimmayed (un-dis-mad') a not intimidated, Undisturbed (un-dis-tripd') a not divided. Undivided (un-di-vi'ded) a not divided. Undivided (un-di-vi'ded) a not divided. Undivided (un-di-vi'ded) a not divided. Undio (un-do') vt. [pre-Undid : pp. Undone) to reverse what has been done; unfasten; ruln. Undoer (un-do') vt. not who brings to destructions of the distribution of the distrib

tion.
Undoing (un-doo'ing) n. reversal; ruin.
Undons (un-dun') pp. reversed; ruined.
Undoubted (un-dou'ted d) n. not doubted.
Undoubtedly (un-dou'ted-di) nd. without a question; indisputably.
Undress (un-dres') v.t. to divest of clothes; strip;
—(un'dres) n. a loose dress.
Undressed (un-drest') n. not attired; not cooked;

not pruned or trimmed.

Undue (un-du') a. not due; not right. Undulate (un'du-lat) v.t. or i. to move backward and forward, as a wave.

Undulated (un'dū-lā-ted) a. waved; wavy Undulation (un-dū-lā'shun) n. a waving motion or

Undulatory (un'du-la-tu-ri) a. moving like waves;

Unduj (un-du'li) ad. improperly; excessively.
Undutiful (un-du'ti-fool) a. not dutiful.
Undying (un-di'ing) a. not perishing; immortal

Unearned (un-grnd') a. not gained or merited by

Unearthly (un-erth'li) a. not terrestrial; not

Uneasily (un-e'zi-li) ad. without ease or quiet.

Uneasiness (un-e'zi-nes) a. disquiet.
Uneasy (un-e'zi-nes) a. disquiet.
Uneasy (un-e'zi) a. restless; disturbed.
Uneducated (un-ed'ū-kā-ted) a. having no educa-

Unembarrassed (un-em-bar'ast) a. free from em-Unembodied (un-em-bod'id) a. incorporeal; im-

material. materia:
Unemployed (un-em-ploid') a. not employed; idle.
Unengaged (un-en-gäjd') a. not engaged.
Unenglish (un-ing glish) a. not English.
Unenlightened (un-en-lit'nd) a. not eulightened.
Unequable (un-e'kwa-b) a. not uniform.
Unequal (un-e'kwa-b) a. not engual or even; inferior;

unmatched; not uniform.

Unequalled (un-e'kwald) a. not equalled. Unequally (un-e'kwal-i) ad, in different degrees. Unequivocal (un-e-kwiv'u-kal) a. not doubtful or

Unequivocally (un-e-kwiv'u-kal-i) ad. without

all doubt Unerring (un-er'ing) a. committing no mistake;

certain Uneven (un-ē'vn) a. not even; not level; irregular. Unevenness (un-ē'vn-nes) n. inequality of surface; want of uniformity. Unexceptionable (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl) a. not liable to objection.

Unexceptionably (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bli) ad. so as to be liable to no objection. Unexpected (un-eks-pek'ted) a. not expected;

sudden

Unexpectedly (un-eks-pek/ted-li) ad. suddenly. Unexplored (un-eks-plord') a. not explored. Unexposed (un-eks-poxd') a. not exposed. Unexpressed (un-eks-poxd') a. not mentioned. Unfaded (un-fidded) a. not faded.

Unfading (un-fa'ding) a. not liable to fade or

Unfailing (un-fā/ling) a. not failing; abiding. Unfair (un-fār') a. not fair; dishonest; disingenu-

Unfairly (un-fār'li) ad. in an unfair or unjust

Unfairness (un-far'nes) n. want of fairness,

honesty, or impartiality.
Unfaithful (un-fath'fool) a. not faithful; perfidi-

ous; negligent. Unfaithfulness(un-fāth'fool-nes) n. quality of being

Unfallen (un-faw'ln) a. not fallen; upright. Unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yar) a. not common; unac-

Unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl) a. not according

to the fashion.
Unfashionably (un-fash'un-a-bli) ad. so as not to be in the fashion.

Unfasten (un-fas'n) v.t. to loosen; unfix.

Unfathomable (un-farh'um-a-bl) a. not to be

fathomed. Unfavourable (unfavourable. Unfavourable (unfavourable) (unfavourable)

daughter.

Unfinished (un-fin'isht) a. not complete; im-

Unfit (un-fit') v.t. to disqualify;—a. not qualified; unsuitable. Unfitness (un-fit'nes) n. want of qualifications.

Unix (un-fiks') v.t. to loosen; unsettle. Unfold (un-fold') v.t. to expand; disclose; reveal. Unforbidden (un-for-bid'n) a. not prohibited.

Unforeseen (un-for-sen') a. not seen or expected beforehand. Unforetold (un-for-told') a. not predicted.

Unforgiving (un-for-giv'ing) a. not disposed to forgive

Unformed (un-formd') a. not formed; not arranged. Unfortunate (un-for'tū-nāt), a. not successful. Unfortunately (un-for'tū-nāt-li) ad. without successful.

Unfounded (un-foun'ded) a. having no founda-

Unfrequented (un-fre-kwen'ted) a. rarely visited. Unfriendly (un-frend'li) a. unfavourable.
Unfrock (un-frok') v.t. to divest of priestly office

Unfruitful (un-fróðt/fool) a. not fruitful; barren.
Unfruitfulness (un-fróðt/fool-nes) a. barrenness:

unproductiveness Unfulfilled (un-fool-fild') a. not fulfilled

Unfurl (un-furl') v.t. to unfold; open or spread. Unfurnished (un-fur'nisht) a. not supplied with. Ungainly (un-gān'li) a. not expert; clumsy.

Ungenerous (un-jen'e-rus) a. illiberal; unkind; Ungenial (un-je'nyal) a. unfavourable to nature

or to growth.
Ungentle (un-jen'tl) a. not gentle; wild.

Ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-li) a. unbecoming a gentleman

Ungird (un-gerd') v.t. to loose from a band; unbind. Ungodliness (un-god'li-nes) n. impiety. Ungodly (un-god'li) a. not fearing God; impious. Ungovernable (un-guv'er-na-bl) a. not to be restrained.

Ungovernably (un-guv'er-na-bli) ad. so as not to be restrained. Ungraceful (un-grās'fool) a. wanting grace or

Ungracious (un-grā'shus) a. unpleasing.
Ungraciously (un-grā'shus-li) ad. with disfavour;
\_displeasingly.

Ungrammatical (un-gra-mat'i-kal) a. not according

Ungrateful (un-grāt'fool) a. unthankful. Ungratefully (un-grāt'fool-i) ad. without grati-

Ungrounded (un-groun'ded) a. having no founda-

tion; baseless.

Ungual (ung'gwal) a, pertaining to or having a nail, claw, or hoof.

Unguarded (un-gar'ded) a, not guarded; in-

Unguardedly (un-gar 1 -1-1i) ad. incautiously;

carelessly. Unguent (ung'gwent) n. an ointment. Unguentous (un-gwent'us) a. like or partaking or

Unguiculate (ung-gwik'ū-lāt) a. having claws. Unhallowed (un-hal'od) a. profane; unholy. Unhand (un-hand') v.t. to take the hands off;

let go. Unhandsome (un-hand'sum) a. ill-favoured; not well-made, clumsy;—tactless; ungracious.
Unhappily (un-hap'i-li) ad. unfortunately; miser.

Unhappiness (un-hap'i-nes) n. misfortune; in-

Unhappy (un-hap'i) a. not happy; unfortunate. Unharppy (un-hap') a. not nappy; unfortunate. Unharmed (un-harmd') a. unhurt; uninjured. Unharness (un-har'nes) v.t. to strip of harness. Unhealthful (un-helth'fool) a. insalubrious.

Unhealthiness (un-hel'thi-nes) n. want of health;

Unhealthy (un-hel'thi) a. wanting health; sickly; insalubrious.

Unheard (un-herd') a. not heard; unknown. Unheeded (un-he'ded) a. not regarded.

Unheeding (un-he'ding) a. unmindful; inatten-

Unhesitating (un-hez'i-tā-ting)  $\alpha$ , not hesitating. Unhesitatingly (un-hez'i-tā-ting-li) ad. without hesitation.

Unhinge (un-hinj') v.t. to take from the hinges; displace; unsettle. Unhitch (un-hich') v.t. to loose from a hook, etc. Unholiness (un-hō'li-nes) n. want of holiness;

Unholy (un-hō'li) a. not holy; impious; pro-

Unhonoured (un-on'urd) a, not treated with

Unhoop (un-hôop') v.t. to divest of hoops. Unhoped (un-hōpt') a. not hoped for; unex-

Unhorse (un-hors') v.t. to throw from the saddle. Unhurtful (un-hurt'fool) a. not injurious.

Uniat (û'ni-āt) n. c Christian who is a member of a church which is Greek in everything else but the fact that it acknowledges the supremacy

Unicorn (u'ni-korn) n. a fabulous animal with

one horn. Unideal (un-i-dē'al) a. not

ideal; real.
Uniform (ū'ni-form) n. regimental dress of a soldier: -a. having the same form; undeviating; consistent with itself: agreeing with

Uniformity (ū-ni-for'mi-ti) n. sameness; resemblance at

Uniformly (ū'ni-form-li) ad. in

uniform manner.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash'und) a. free from passion; calm; spiritless.

Unimpeachable (un-im-pe'cha-bl) a. not to be

Unimportant (un-im-por'tant) a. not important. Unimproving (un-im-proo'ving) a. not tending to

Uninfluenced (un-in'floo-enst) a. not moved by motive or persuasion.
Uninformed (un-in-formd') α. not animated; not instructed.

Uningenuous (un-in-jen'ū-us)  $\alpha$ , not frank. Uninhabitable (un-in-hab'i-ta-bl)  $\alpha$ , not habitable. Uninitiated (un-i-nish'i-ā-ted) a. not initiated.

Uninitiazed (un-in-insi):4-ted/d. not innated. Uninjured (un-in-jurd) d. unhurt. Uninstructed (un-in-struk'ted) d. untaught; not having received instructions. Uninsured (un-in-shoord) d. not insured. Unintelligible (un-in-tel'-ji-li-) d. not to be under-

Unintelligibly (un-in-tel'i-ji-bli) ad. so as not to

Unintended (un-in-ten'ded) a. not intended. Unintentional (un-in-ten'shun-al) a. not designed. Unintentionally (un-in-ten'shun-al-i) ad. without

Uninterested (un-in'ter-es-ted) a. not having any

interest in Uninteresting (un-in'ter-es-ting) a. not exciting

interest. Uninterrupted (un-in-ter-rup'ted) a. not inter-rupted; not broken. Uninvited (un-in-v'ted) a. not invited. Union (un'yun) a. act of uniting; concord; junction; combination. Unionist (un'yun-ist) a. in this polities a man opposed to the grant of Home Rule to Ireland, opposed to the grant of Home Rule to Ireland, whether a Conservative or a Liberal, who left Mr. Gladstone on this question in 1886; in American politics an upholder of the Union and opponent of secession prior to the American Civil War; generally, one who supports and seeks to promote union.

Union Jack (un'yun-jak') n. the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, composed of an arrangement of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. Uniparous (d.nip'a-rus) a. producing one at a

Unique (ū-nēk') a. single in kind or excellence. Unison (u'ni-sun) n. agreement of sounds; con-

Unisonous (u-nis'u-nus) a. being in unison.
Unit (u'nit) n. one; the least whole number.
Onitarian (u-nitairi-an) n. one who denies the
Trinity;—a. pertaining to Unitarians.
Unitarianism (u-nitairi-q-nizm) n. the doctrines

Unite (û-nit') v.t. to join together;—v.i. to become one; grow or act together. [effort. Unitedly (ù-nit'edlj) ad. with union or joint Unity (ù'ni-ti) n. state of being one; agreement

Univalve (ū'ni-valv) n. a shell

having one valve only. Univalvular (ū-ni-val'vū-lar) α. having one valve only, as a

Universal (u-ni-ver'sal) a. extending to all; whole; total.
Universalism (ū-ni-ver'sal-izm)

n, belief that all men will be saved. Universalist (ū-ni-ver'sal-ist) n. an adherent to

Universality (ū-ni-ver-sal'i-ti) n. state of extend-

Univalve.

ing to the whole.
Universally (ū-ni-ver'sal-i) ad. throughout the whole.

Universe (ū'ni-vers) n. whole system of created

things.
University (ū-ni-ver'si-ti) n. an institution where all the sciences and arts are studied.
Unjointed (un-join'ted) a. having no joint.
Unjudged (un-juid') a. not determined judicially.
Unjust (un-just') a. contrary to justice or right.
Unjustifiable (un-jus'ti-fi-q-bl) a. not to be justiced.

fied or defended Inter or defended.

Unjustifiably (un-jus'ti-fi-a-bli) ad, in a manner which cannot be justified.

Unjustly (un-jus'til) ad. wrongfully.

Unkennel (un-ken'el) v.t. to loose or drive from a

kennel; rouse from secrecy.
Unkindly (un-kind'l) a. not kind; not obliging.
Unkindly (un-kind'l) ad. with unkindness; un-favourably.—a. untavourable.
Unkindness (un-kind'nes) n. want of kindness or

Unknowingly (un-nō'ing-li) ad. ignorantly. Unknown (un-non') a. not known.
Unlaboured (un-laburd) a. not produced by

Uniaboured (un-laburd) a. not produced by labour; easy; free.
Uniace (un-lab') at. to unfasten; loose the dress.
Uniace (un-lab') at. to unfoad.
Uniadylike (un-la'di-lik) a. unbecoming a lady.
Uniatch (un-lab') at. to lift or loose a latch.
Uniawful (un-law'fool) a. not lawful; illegal.
Uniawfully (un-law'fool); ad. in violation of law.
Uniawfulless (un-law'fool-nes) m. illegality.

Unlearn (un-lern') v.t. to forget what has been learned

Unlearned (un-lernd') pp. forgotten.
Unlearned (un-lern'ed) a. ignorant; illiterate.
Unleavened (un-lev'nd) a. not raised by leaven or

yeass. Unless' conj. except; if not. Unlestered (un-let'erd) a. unlearned. Unlicensed (un-lisenst) a. not licensed. Unlicked (un-likt') a. rough: shapeless.

Unlike (un-lik') a. not like; dissimilar.
Unlikely (un-lik') a. not likely; improbable.
Unlikeness (un-lik'nes) a. want of resemblance.
Unlimber (un-lim'ber) v.t. to remove the limbers

Unlimited (un-lim'i-ted) a. boundless; undefined; indefinite.

Unlink (un-link') v.t. to disconnect.

Unliquidated (un-lik'wi-da-ted) a. unsettled : un-

paid. Unload (un-lōd') v.t. to disburden of a load. Unlock (un-lok') v.t. to unfasten; open. Unloveliness (un-luv'li-nes) n. want of loveliness or

Unlovely (un-luv'li) a. not amiable. Unluckily (un-luk'i-li) ad. unfortunately.

Unlucky (un-luk'i) a. unfortunate. Unman (un-man') v.t. to deprive of strength; dis-

Unmanageable (un-man'ij-a-bl) a. not manageable

or controllable. or controllation.

Or controllation in manifold a unsuitable to a man.

Unmananced (un-man'gril) a univiti; rude.

Unmanerly (un-man'gril) a ill-bred; univiti.

Unmarried (un-marrid) a not married

Unmarried (un-marrid) v.č. to remove a disguise;

Unmatched (un-macht') a. having no equal. Unmeaning (un-me'ning) a. having no meaning. Unmeet (un-met') a. not fit or proper.

Unmentionable (un-men'shun-a-bl) a. not to be spoken of ;—pl. trousers.
Unmerchantable (un-men'chant-a-bl) a. not fit for

Unmerciful (un-mer'si-fool) a. having no mercy. Unmercifully (un-mer'si-fool-i) ad. without

merey. Unmerted (un-mer'i-ted) a. not deserved. Unmilitary (un-mil'i-ta-ri) a. not according to military rules. Unmindful (un-mindfool) a. forgetful; careless;

Unmingled (un-ming'gld) a. not mixed.

Unmistakable (un-mis-tā/ka-bl) α, that cannot be Unmitigated (un-mit'i-gā-ted) a. not alleviated:

Unmoor (un-moor') v.t. to loose from anchorage.

Unmotherly (un-muth'er-li) a. not becoming a

Unmuffle (un-muf'l) v.t. to take the covering off. Unmurmuring (un-mur'mur-ing) a. not complain-

Unmusical (un-mū'zi-kal) a. not harmonious;

Unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral) a. contrary to nature. Unnaturally (un-nat'ū-ral-i) ad. in opposition to

Unnecessarily (un-nes'e-sar-i-li) ad. without

Unnecessary (un-nes'e-sa-ri) a. needless. Unneighbourly (un-nā'bur-li) a. not becoming a

Unnerve (un-nerv') v.t. to deprive of strength.

Unnoticed (un-no tist) a. not observed. Unnumbered (un-num berd) a. not enumerated.

Unobjectionable (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl) α. not liable Unobservable (un-ob-zer'va-bl) a. not to be

Unobserving (un-ob-zer'ving) a. not noticing;

Unobtrusive (un-ob-troo'siv)  $\alpha$ , not forward. Unoccupied (un-ok'ū-pīd)  $\alpha$ , not possessed; being

Unoffending (un-u-fen'ding) a. not giving offence. Unoffered (un-of'erd) a. not presented for acceptance

Unofficial (un-u-fish'al) a. not official. Unofficious (un-u-fish'us) a. not forward or inter-

Unopposed (un-u-pōzd') a. not opposed. Unostentatious (un-os-ten-tū'shus) a. not making

a showy display.

a showy display.

upaki (up-pak') v.t. to open.

uppaki (up-pak') v.t. to open.

uppaki (up-pak') a. remaining due.

uppakatable (un-pak'-ta-bl) a. not relished;

disagreeable.

Unparalleled (un-par'a-leld) a, having no equal. Unpardonable (un-par'dun-a-bl) a, not to

Unparliamentary (un-par-li-ment'a-ri) a. such as would not be tolerated in Parliament; contrary to parliamentary usage; unfit or improper, as in unparliamentary language.
Unpatriotic (un-pā-tri-ot'ik) a. not patriotic.
Unperceivable (un-per-sē'va-bl) a. that cannot be

Unphilosophical (un-fil-u-sof'i-kal) a. not according to the principles of philosophy Unpin (un-pin') v.t. to open what is pinned;

unfasten.

Unpitied (un-pit'id) a. not pitied.
Unpitying (un-pit'i-ing) a. having or showing no compassion. Unpleasant (un-plez'ant) a. not pleasant or

pleasing Unpleasantly (un-plez'ant-li) ad. disagreeably.

Unpotical (un-pō-et'i-kal) a. not according to poetry or its beauties.
Unpolished (un-pol'isht) a. not polished; unre-

fined; rude. Unpolite (un-pu-lit') a. wanting politeness;

impolite.

Unpolluted (un-pu-lū'ted) a. free from defilement.

Unpopular (un-pop'ū-lar) a. not enjoying public favour; disliked by the people.
Unpractised (un-prak'tist) a. not skilled by use

or experience Unprecedented (un-pres'e-den-ted) a. having no

Unprejudiced (un-prej'oo-dist) a. free from bias. Unpremeditated (un-pre-med'i-tā-ted) a. no

studied beforehand. Unprepared (un-pre-pard') a. not prepared.

Unprepossessing (un-pre-pu-zes'ing) a. not having a winning appearance or manners. Unpretending (un-pre-ten'ding) a. not making

Unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld) a. devoid of moral Unproductive (un-pru-duk'tiv) a. not fruitful; Unprofessional (un-pru-fesh'un-al) a. not belong-

ing to a profession. Unprofitable (un-prof'i-ta-bl) a. producing no profit or advantage

Unprofitably (un-prof'i-ta-bli) ad. without profit; Unprogressive (un-pro-gres'iv) a, not advancing. Unpromising (un-prom'i-sing) a, giving no promise.

Unprompted (un-promp'ted) a. not instigated or

evidence or reasoning

Unpursible of reasoning.

Unpublished (un-pro-vokt') a. not provoked.

Unpublished (un-pub'lisht) a. not published.

Unpumsible (un-pub'lisht) a. not published.

Unqualified (un-lewol'i-fid) a. not qualified; unfitted; un-conditioned; absolute.

Unquenchable (un-kwen'sha-bl) a. not to be

extinguished. .
Unquestionable (un-kwest/yun-a-bl) a. that is not to be doubted

Unquestionably (un-kwest'yun-a-bli) ad. beyond

an donos.
Unquiet (un-kwi'et) a. uneasy; restless.
Unravel (un-rav'l) v.t. to disentangle; solve.
Unravel (un-rav'l) a. not prepared.
Unreal (un-rav'al) not real; unsubstantial.

Unreasonable (un-re'zn-a-bl) a. irrational; exces-

Unreasonableness (un-re/zn-e-bl-nes) n. quality of not being reasonable.
Unreasonably (un-re/zn-a-bli) ad. immoderately;

Unrecorded (un-re-kor'ded) a not narrated or Unredeemed (un-re-demd') a. not redeemed; not

ransomed; not paid. Unrefined (un-re-find') a, not rectified or purified.

Unregenerate (un-re-jen'e-rat) a. not renewed in

Unregistered (un-rej'is-terd) a. not entered in a

Unreleating (un-re-len'ting) a. feeling no pity.
Unreliable (un-re-li'a-bl) a. not to be depended

Unremitting (un-re-mit'ing) a. continuing; per-

Unrepenting (un-re-pen'ting) a. not sorrowful

Unrequited (un-re-kwi'ted) a. not recompensed. Unreserve (un-re-zerv') a. perfect frankness. Unreserved (un-re-zervd') a. full; entire; open;

Unreservedly (un-re-zer'ved-li) ad. without reser-

Vacton. [ance. Unresisting (un-re-zist/ing) α. not making resist-Unresolved (un-re-zölvd') α. not determined; \_not cleared up. Unrestraint (un-re-strant') n. freedom from re-

Unrewarded (un-re-wawr'ded) a. not remunerated.

Unrig (un-rig') v.t. to strip off tackle.
Unrighteous (un-rīt'yus) a. not righteous; wicked;

Unrighteousness (un-rit'yus-nes) n. wickedness.
Unripe (un-rip') a. not ripe; immature.
Unrivalled (un-riv'ald) a. having no equal.
Unrivet (un-riv'et) v.t. to loose from a rivet.

Unrivet (un-riv'et) v.t. to loose from a rivet.
Unrobe (un-rib') v.t. to disrobe.
Unroll (un-rib') v.t. to object a roll.
Unroof (un-rib') v.t. to strip off the roof.
Unruff (un-rib') v.t. to take the saddle from.
Unrufy (un-rib') a. ungovernable.
Unsafe (un-saf') v.t. to take the saddle from.
Unsafe (un-saf') v.t. to take the saddle from.
Unsafely (un-saf') v.t. and rp. not said; recalled.
Unsalely (un-saf') v.t. and rp. not said; recalled.
Unsaleable (un-saf') a-bl) a. that cannot be sold.
Unsanctified (un-saft'stri-fid) a. unholy.
Unsantifiactorily (un-sat-is-fak'tur-i-li) ad, so as not to satisfy.

Unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'tu-ri) a. not afford-

Unsatisfying (un-sat'is-fi-ing) a. not giving satis-

Unsavoury (un-sā'vur-i) a. having a bad taste:

Unsay (un-sa') v.t. [pret. and pp. Unsaid] to recall;

retract.
Unscholarly (un-skol'ar-li) a. unlike or unbecoming a scholar.
Unscrew (un-skrol'o') v.t. to loose from screws.
Unscrew (un-skrol'o') v.t. to loose from screws.

Unscrupulous (un-skróð/pū-lus) a. having no

scruples; unprincipled.

Unseal (un-sel') v.t. to open what is sealed.

Unsearchable (un-serch'a-bl) a. that cannot be

explored; mysterious.

Unseasonable (un-sē'zn-a-bl) a. untimely; unfit.

Unseasonably (un-sē'zn-a-bli) ad. not in due

Unseat (un-set) v.t. to throw from a seat.
Unseemly (un-sem'li) a, unbecoming; improper;

—a. unsecondary.
Unseen (un-sen) a not seen; invisible.
Unselfish (un-selfish) a not selfish.
Unserviceable (un-servi-se-bl) a not fit for use.
Unsettle (un-selfi) v.t. to unfix; disturb.
Unshackle (un-shak'l) v.t. to loose from shackles.

Onshaken (un-shakn) a not shaken; firm.
Unshaken (un-shakn) a not shaken; firm.
Unshapely (un-shapil) a. not well shapen or formed. Also Unshapen.
Unshaathe (un-shern) v.t. to draw from the sheath or scatbard.

Unsheltered (un-shel'terd) a. not screened; not

Unship (un-ship') v.t. to take out of a ship. Unshod (un-shod') a. not having shoes on.

(un-shringk'ing) a. not recoiling from danger, etc. Unsifted (un-sif'ted) a. not sifted or examined.

Unsightliness (un-sit'li-nes) n. state of being un-Unsightly (un-sit'li) a. unpleasing to the eye;

Unskilful (un-skil'fool) a. wanting skill or

dexterity. Unskilfulness (un-skil'fool-nes) n. want of skill.

Unsatituties (un-8c'sha-bi) a not sociable.
Unsociable (un-8c'sha-bi) a not sociable.
Unsocial (un-8c'sha-bi) a not sociable.
Unsocial (un-8c'sha) a not agreeable in, or adapted to, society.
Unsol (un-8c'sha) a not sold.
Unsolicited (un-8c-bis'i-ted) a not asked.
Unsophisticated (un-8c-bis'i-ted) a not asked.
Unsophisticated (un-8c-bis'i-ted) a not asked.

Unsorted (un-sor'ted) a. not distributed into sorts

Unsought (un-sawt') a. not searched for.
Unsound (un-sound') a. not sound; defective.
Unsoundness (un-sound'nes) n. defectiveness;

Unsparing (un-spār'ing) a. not sparing; liberal; not merciful.

Unspeakable (un-spē'ka-bl) a. that cannot be Unspeakably (un-spē'ka-bli) ad. inexpressibly.

Unspent (un-spent') a. not spent. Unspoken (un-spo'kn) a. not uttered.

Unspotted (un-spot'ed) a. not spotted; pure; immaculate.

Unstable (un-sta/bl) a. not fixed or fast; un-

Unstaid (un-stad') a. not steady; mutable; fickle. Unstained (un-stand') a. not stained or dyed; not dishonoured.

Unstamped (un-stampt') a. not stamped or im-Unsteady (un-sted'i) a. not steady; changeable;

inconstant. Unstinted (un-stint'ed) a. not limited.

Unstop (un-stop') v.t. to take a stopple from: Unstring (un-string') v.t. to relax; loosen.

Unstrung (un-strung') a. relaxed; loosened; Unstudied (un-stud'id) a. not laboured; unpre-

Unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shal) a. not real; not

Unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fool) a, not meeting with Success

Unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fool-i) ad. without

Unsuitable (un-su'ta-bl) a. unfit; unbecoming. Unsuitably (un-su'ta-bli) ad. in an unsuitable

Unsuited (un-su'ted) a. not suited. Unsulted (un-sul'id) a. not suited.
Unsullied (un-sul'id) a. not tarnished.
Unsung (un-sung') a. not recited in song.
Unsupported (un-su-pör'ted) a. unsustained; not

Unsurpassed (un-sur-past') a. not exceeded. Unsusceptible (un-sus-sept'i-bl) a. not susceptible;

unfeeling; insensible.
Unsuspictous (un-sus-pish'us) a. not having suspicion. Also Unsuspecting.

Unsuspiciously (un-sus-pish'us-li) ad. without

suspicion.

Unsustained (un-sus-tand') a. not sustained or supported.

Unswathe (un-swath') v.t. to relieve from a Unswept (un-swept') a. not swept.

Unsystematic (un-sis-te-mat'ik) wanting

Untainted (un-tan'ted) a. not tainted. Untamable (un-tā'ma-bl) a. that cannot be tamed

Untasted (un-tas'ted) a. not tasted.

Untaxed (un-takst') a. not charged with taxes;

Untenable (un-ten'a-bl) a. not capable of defence

Untenanted (un-ten'an-ted) a, unoccupied : having

Unthankful (un-thangk'fool) a. not grateful. Unthankfully (un-thangk'fool-i) ad. ungratefully Unthankfulness (un-thangk'fool-nes) n. ingrati-

Unthinking (un-thing'king) a. thoughtless. Unthoughtful (un-thawt'fool) a. thoughtless

Unthrifty (un-thrif'ti) a. prodigal; not thriving. Untidy (un-tī'di) a. not keeping or not kept in

Untie (un-til') v.t. to loose as a knot; unbind.
Untied (un-til') a. not tied; loose.
Until (un-til') prep. or conj. to the time, point, or

Until (un-til') prep. of conj. to the time, point, ordegree that.
Untimely (un-tim'li) a. unseasonable.
Untimely (un-tim'li) a. indefatigable.
Unto (un'tob) prep. to.
Untold (un-tobd') a. not told; not related.
Untouched (un-tucht') a. not handled; not attained; not affected.
Untoward (un-to'grd) a. froward; cross.
Untractable (un-trak'ta-bl) a. ungovernable; attalblem;

Untrained (un-trand') a. not disciplined; irregu-

Untravelled (un-trav'eld) a. not trodden by pas-

Untried (un-triad') a, not tried or attempted. Untried (un-tried') a, not tried or attempted. Untrodden (un-trod'n) a, not having been trodden

or passed over.

Untrue (un-tròó) a. not true; false.
Untruly (un-tròó'li) ad. falsely; deceitfully.
Untruth (un-tròóth') n. a falsehood.

Untune (un-tūn') v.t. to put out of tune; disorder.

Untwine (un-twin') v.t. to untwist.
Untwist (un-twist') v.t. to separate twisted threads. Unused (un-uzd') a. not put to use; not accus-

Unusual (un-ū'zhū-al) a. uncommon; rare; infre-

Unutterable (un-ut'er-a-bl) a, that cannot be

Unveil (un-vāl) v.t. to throw off a veil. Unvalued (un-val'ūd) a. not prized or esteemed;

Unvaried (un-va/rid) a. not altered or diversified. Unvarnished (un-var'nisht) a. not varnished;

Unvarying (un-vā/ri-ing) a. not changing.
Unwarily (un-wā/ri-il) ad. heedlessly.
Unwariness (un-wā/ri-nes) n. want of caution;

Unwarned (un-wawrnd') a. not warned or cau-

Unwarped (un-wawrpt') a. not warped or biased: impartial

Unwarrantable (un-wor'an-ta-bl) a. not justifiable. Unwarrantably (un-wor'an-ta-bli) ad. without authority

Unwarranted (un-wor'an-ted) a. not authorised;

not guaranteed

Unwary (un-wā'ri) a. not cautious.
Unwashed (un-wosht') a. not washed; dirty.
Unwearied (un-we'rid) a. not tired, or not tiring; indefatigable.

Unweariedly (undefatigably. (un-we'rid-li) a. without fatigue;

Unweave (un-wev') v.t. to undo what has been woven; unfold.

Unwelcome (un-wel'kum) a. not welcome. Unwelcome (un-wer kun)  $\alpha$ , not welcome, Unwell (un-wel')  $\alpha$ , not in good health. Unwept (un-wept')  $\alpha$ , not lamented. Unwholesome (un-höl'sum)  $\alpha$ , not healthy.

Unwholesomeness (un-hol'sum-nes) n. unhealthi-

Unwieldiness (un-wel'di-nes) a. heaviness; bulki-Unwieldy (un-wel'di) a. heavy; unmanageable.

Unwilling (un-wil'ing) a. not willing; reluctant. Unwillingly (un-wil'ing-li) ad. with reluctance. Unwillingness (un-wil'ing-nes) n. reluctance; disinclination.

Unwind (un-wind') v.t. [pret. and pp. Unwound] to

wind off; untwist.

Unwise (un-wiz') a not wise; injudicious.
Unwisely (un-wiz'li) ad. imprudently.
Unwittingly (un-wit'ing-li) ad. ignorantly.
Unwomanly (un-woom'an-li) a. unbecoming a

Unwonted (un-won'ted) a. unaccustomed; un-

usual. Unwontedness (un-won'ted-nes? n. uncommon-

ness; rarity.
Unworn (un-worn') a. not worn; not impaired.
Unworthily (un-wur'rni-li) ad. not according to

Unworthiness (un-wur'THi-nes) n. want of worth.

Unworthy (un-wur'THI) a. undeserving. Unwound (un-wound') a. wound off; untwisted. Unwritten (un-rit'n) a. not written; oral. Unwrought (un-rawt') a. not wrought or manu-

Unylelding (un-yel'ding) a. stubborn; not pliant. Unyoke (un-yek') u.t. to loose from a yoke. Up (up) ad. aloft; out of bed; above the horizon;

wholly; as far as.

Upanishad (oʻo-pan'-shad) n. in Sanskrit literature
the name applied to a class of works theosophic
and philosophical in character.

Upas (ū'pas) n. a large forest tree or its poisonous

Upbraid (up-brad') v.t. to charge with something

wrong; reprove severely. Wrong; reprove severely.

Upbraider (up-bra'dgr) n. one who reproaches.

Upheaval (up-hē'val) n. a heaving up from beneath.

Upheave (up-hēv') v.t. to heave or lift up from be-

Uphill (up'hill a. difficult; laborious.
Uphold (up-höld') v.t. [pret. and pp. Upheld] to
hold up; support; maintain.
Upholder (up-höl'der) n. one who upholds.

Upholsterer (up-hōl'ster-er) n. one who furnishes

Upholstery (up-hol'ster-i) n. things furnished by

upholsterers. Upland (up'land) n, high land; -a, higher in situa-

Uplate (uplate) ne light and the light and uplate (uplate (uplate) ne raise aloft.

Upon (u-pon) prep. resting on; near to; in; besides; (urling; after.

Upper (up-er) n. higher in place, rank, or office.

Upper (up-er) n. higher in place, rank, or office.

Uppish (up'ish) a. assuming airs of superiority. Upraise (up-rāz') v.t. to raise or exalt. Upright (up'rit, up-rit') a. erect; just. Uprightly (up'rit-li) ad. with honesty.

Uprightness (up'rit-nes) n. erectness; integrity;

Uprising (up-ri'zing) n. act of rising; a steep

Uproar (up'rōr) n. great noise and disturbance. Uproarious (up-rōr'i-us) a. making or attended by

great noise; boisterous; disorderly.
Uproot (up-root') v.t. to root up.
Upshot (up'shot) n. final issue; conclusion.

Upstairs (up'starz) a. in an upper story;—n. an upper story;—(up-starz') ad. towards, or in, an upper story

Upstart (up'start) n. one suddenly raised to wealth or power

Upward (up'ward) a. directed higher;—ad. toward a higher place; above; more than. Also Upwa.rds

Uræus (ū-rē'us) n. the serpent emblem placed on the headpieces of ancient Egyptian kings and gods.

Uranium ( $\bar{u}$ -r $\bar{a}$ 'ni-um) n. a rare iron-like metal. Uranography (ū-ra-nog'ra-fi) n. description of the

Uranus ( $\ddot{u}$ 'ra-nus) n, one of the primary planets. Urban (ur'ban) a, of or belonging to a city.

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Urbane (ur-bān') a. civil; courteous.

Urbanity (ur-ban'i-ti) n. politeness; civility.
Urchin (ur'chin) n. a child; a hedgehog.
Urdu (dor'ddo) n. an important form of Hindi
widely known and generally understood in

Urge (urj) v.t. to press; impel; incite; importune. Urgency (ur'jen-si) n. pressing necessity; impor-

Urgent (ur'jent) a. pressing; earnest.
Urgently (ur'jent-li) ad. with earnestness or

Urinal (ū'ri-nal) n. a convenience for discharging

Urinary (ū'ri-na-ri) a. relating to urine. Also

Urine (ū'rin) n. a fluid secreted by the kidneys. Urn (urn) n. a vessel or vase of various forms and

for various uses. Ursiform (ur'si-form) a. bear-like

in form.

Ursine (ur'sīn) a. pertaining to or resembling a bear. Urtication (ur-ti-kā'shun) n. sting-

ing or whipping with nettles.
Us (us) pron. objective case of We. Usable (ū'za-bl) a. that may be

Usage (ū'zij) n. treatment; custom;

Usance (ū'zans) n. use; employment; interest of money.

ity; practice; custom; interest;—(ūz) v.t. to employ; handle; consume; habituate; treat;—

Useful ( $\bar{u}s'$  fool) a. serviceable: profitable. Usefulness ( $\bar{u}s'$  fool-nes) a. quality of being useful. Useless ( $\bar{u}s'$  les) a. having no use; answering no

Uselessly (us'les-li) ad. without profit. [use. Uselessness (us'les-nes) n. unfitness for profitable Usher (ush'er) n. an introducer; an under teacher; -n. t. in introducer.

-v.t. to introduce Usquebaugh (us'kwë-baw) n. a kind of whisky. Usual (u'zhū-al) a. customary; common. Usually (ū'zhū-al-i) ad. customarily.

Usufruct (ū'zū-frukt) n. temporary use of land or

property without power to alienate them.
Usurier (n'zhū-rer) n. one who practises usury.
Usurious (n'zhū'ri-us li) ad. with usury.
Usuriously (ū-zhū'ri-us-li) ad. with usury.

Usurp (u-zurp') v.t. to seize and hold possession wrongfully, Usurpation ( $\bar{u}$ -zur- $p\bar{a}$ /shun) n. illegal seizure or

possession.

Usurper (ū-zur'per) n. one who seizes power or

property without right.
Usury (ú/zhū-ri) n. illegal interest for money.
Utensil (ū-teu/sil) n. an instrument; implement; tool: vessel.

Uterine (u'ter-in) a. denoting one born of the same

mother by a different father.

Utilitarian (ū-til-i-tā/ri-an) a. consisting in or pertaining to utility or utilitarianism :- n. one

who practises utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism (u-tili-t-u-i-u-i-zm) n. doctrine
that the ground and the criterion of moral duty that one ground and the criterion of moral duty is utility, or the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

Utilities (h'fi-liz) v.t. to make use of; turn to Utility (a-fi-li-ti) n. usefulness; production of good; profit.

Utimos (u'fmöst) a. furthest; highest; greatest;

—n. the most that can be.

— n. the most that can be.
Utopian (ū-tō'pi-an) a. fanciful; ideal.
Utricle (ū'tri-kl) n. a little bag.
Utricular (ū'trik'ū-lar) a. containing little

bladders or bags.
Utter (ut'er) a. farthest out; extreme; total; perfect; -v.t. to speak; express; put in circulation.

culation.

Utterane (ut'gr-a-bl) a. that may be expressed.

Utterane (ut'gr-ans) n. manner of speaking;
pronunciation; expression.

Utterer (ut'gr-gr) n. one who pronounces or puts in circulation.

in circulation.

Utterly (ut'g-li) ad. completely; totally.

Uttermost (ut'g-möst) a. furthest; most remote;

-n. greatest degree possible.

Uveous (u'v-us) a. like a grape.

Uxoricide (uk-sor'i-sid) n. murder or the murderer of a wife.

[missively fond of a wife.

Uxorious (uk-so'ri-us) a. excessively or sub.

Vacancy (va'kan-si) n. a void or gap between things; empty space; situation not filled up; leisure time; listlessness. Vacant (va'kant) a. empty; void; not occupied. Vacate (va.kat') n.t. to make void; quit posses-

Vacation (va-kā'shun) n. intermission; break; recess; holidays; leisure.
Vaccinate (vak'si-nāt) v.t. to inoculate with cow-

Vaccination (vak-si-nā/shun) n. inoculation with

Vaccine (vak'sin, vak'sin) a. pertaining to or derived from cows or vaccination.
Vacillate (vas'i-lāt) w. to waver; fluctuate.
Vacillating (vas'i-lā-ting) a. inclined to fluctuate;

Vacillation (vas-i-la'shun) n. a wavering of mind

Vacuity (va-kū'i-ti) n. emptiness. Vacuous (vak'ū-us) a. empty; void.

Vacuum (vak'ū-um) n. empty space.

Vade-mecum (va'de-me'kum) n. a handbook or manual for ready reference.

Vagabond (vag'a-bond) n. a vagrant;—a. wander-

ing idly.

Vagary (va-ga'ri) n. a freak; a whim.

Vaginal (vaj'i-nal, va-gi'nal) a. pertaining to a

Vagrancy (vā'gran-si) n. state or life of a vagrant. Vagrant (va grants) n. wandering; unsettled;—n. one who has no settled home; a sturdy beggar. Vague (vag) a. unsettled; indefinite; uncertain;

Vail (vall). See Veil.

Vain (van) a. unsatisfying; unreal; conceited; showy; fruitless; worthless.

Vainglorious (van-glörl-us) a. excessively vain of one's own doings; boastful.

Vainglory (van-glörl) a. empty pride.

Vainuly (van'li) ad. in vain; proudly; ostentationsly

Vairy (vā'ri) a. charged with silver and azure

colours.
Valance (val'ans) n. drapery round the head of a
Vale (val) n. a low ground; a valley.
Valediction (val-e-dik'shun) n. a bidding farewell.
Valedictory (val-e-dik'tu-ri) n. bidding farewell.
-n. a farewell address.
-n. a rich kind of

valencemes (valenese-enz') n. a rich kind of French lace. Valentine (val'en-tin) n. a sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent, on Valentine's day. Valet (val'et, val'a) n. a man-servant; personal attendant.

Valetudinarian (val-e-tū-di-nā/ri-an) α. infirm in health; seeking health;—n. a man of a weak or sickly constitution.

Valetudinary (val-e-ta'dl-na-rl) a. sickly; infirm. Valhalla (val-hal'la n. in Scandinavian mythology, the home of theros and gods, where battles were fought again and wine quaffed from the skulls of dead foes; any building in which the heroes

of a nation are buried.

Valiant (val'yant) a, intrepid in danger; performed with valour.

formed with valour. Valid (val/id) a. having sufficient force; sound; conclusive; legal. Validity (val-id) n. strength to prove or convince; soundness; justness. Validity (val-id-il) ad. justly; soundly; legally. Valise (val-ise) n. a travelling-case. Valisy (val-id-il) ad. justly; soundly; legally. Valise (val-ise) n. a travelling-case. Valisy (val-id-il) ad. justly; soundly reliable who were supposed to attend armies on the eve of a fight, and sometimes to take part in the struggle; one of the nine handmaidens of Odin, serving in the banquets held by dead heroes in Valhalla.

Valley (val'i) n. a low place between hills;—pl. Valleys.

Valorous (val'ur-us) a. valiant; brave. Valour (val'ur) n. courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity.
Valuable (val'ū-a-bl) a. having value

Valuation (val-u-a'shun) n. act of fixing the value;

valuation (valua's num) n. actor name the value appraisement; value set.

value (val'u) n. worth; price; rate; importance;

-n. to estimate the worth; rate; appraise.

Valueless (val'u-les) a. having no value or worth.

valuer (val'u-es) n. an appraiser. Also Valuathor.

Value (val'u) n. a folding door; a lid opening only

one way.

Valvular (val'vu-lar) a having valves.

Vampir (van'pi) a. In the superstitions of Eastern Europe, the body of a dead man which is unable to rest in its grave, which it nightly leaves to suck the blood of sleeping human beings, who, in their turn, because of this, also become vampires at heir death; an extortioner.

Van (van) a front of an army or a fleet;—a. winnowing fan;—a. e overed wagon for good.

Vandal (vun'gi) a. a barbarian; one hostile to arts and literature.

Vandalic (van-dal'ik) a. rude; barbarous. Vandalism (van'dal-izm) n. hostility to refinement

Vandyke (van-dik') n. a small round neckerchief. Vane (van) n. a plate that shows the direction of the wind; the web of a feather. Vanguard (van'gard) n. the troops in front; the

Vanilla (va-nil'a) n. a tropical plant used for

seasoning ices, liqueurs, etc.

Vanish (van'ish) v.t. to disappear; pass away.

Vanity (van'i-ti) n. empty pride; conceit;

Vanity (van'i-ti) n. empty pride; onceit; idle show; uncertainty; worthlessness. Vanquish (vang'kwish) n.t. to conquer. Vanquish (vang'kwish-a-bl) n. that may be

Vanquisher (vang'kwish-er) n. one who conquers;

Vantage (van'tij) n. superiority; advantage.
Vantage-ground (van'tij-ground) n. place of state
which gives one an advantage over another.

Vapid (vap'id) a. spiritless; flat; stale.
Vapidity (va-pid'1-ti) n. the state of having lost life or spirit. Also Vapidness.
Vaporation (vap-u-ra'shun) n. act of converting

Vaporise (va'pur-iz) v.t. to convert into vapour. Vaporous (va'pur-us) a. full of vapours; windy;

Vapour ( $v\bar{a}'$ pur) u. a fluid rendered aeriform by heat;—v.i. to pass off in fumes; brag. Vapourable ( $v\bar{a}'$ pur-a-bl) a. that may be converted

Vapour-bath (va'pur-bath) n. a bath of vapour. Vapourer (va'pur-er) n. a boaster; braggart. Vapours (va'purz) n.pl. peevishness.

Vapoury (vă'pur-i) a. full of vapours; splenetic. Variable (vă'ri-a-bl) a. changeable; unsteady. Variableness (vă'ri-a-bl-nes) n. aptness to change; inconstanc

Variably (vā'ri-a-bli) ad. changeably.

Variance (vä'ri-ans) n. disagreement. Variation (vä'ri-ä'shun) n. a change; deviation; difference; rate of change; musical embellish-

Varicose (var'i-kös) a. enlarged; dilated. Variegate (va'ri-e-gāt) v.t. to diversify.

Variegation (vā-ri-e-gā'shun) n. diversity of colours.

Variety (va-ri'e-ti) n. change; difference; a number of things, or one slightly differing. Variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum) a denoting an edition of the classics, with notes by various comment-

Various (vā'ri-us) a. different; diverse; change-

Various (various) to discover able; uncertain.
Variously (various); ad, in different ways.
Variet (variet) n. a footman; a low fellow.
Doublet of Valet.
Varnish (varnish) n. a viscid liquid laid on work.
Varnish (varnish) n. a viscid liquid laid on work.

to give it a gloss; -v.t. to lay varnish on; give a fair appearance to.

Vary (va'ri) v.t. or i. to alter; diversify; differ;

Vascular (vas'kū-lar) a. consisting of vessels. Vase (vas, vaz) n. an ornamental vessel of an

antique pattern. Vaseline (vas'e-lin) n. an ointment

Vassal (vas'al) n. a feudal tenant; bondsman; serf.

Vassalage (vas'al-ij) n. dependence; subjection.

Vast (vast) a. immense; great; numerous;—n. an empty waste;

boundless space.
Vastly (vast'li) ad. greatly.
Vastness (vast'nes) n. immense extent; magnitude, amount, or im-

Vat (vat) n. a large cistern for holding liquors; a measure.

Vase.

Watican (vat'i-kan) n. the palace of the pope on the Vatican Hill in Rome; the papal power. Vaticinal (va-tis'i-nal) a. containing prophecy. Vaticinate (va-tis'i-nat) v.t. or i. to prophesy:

Vaticination (va-tis-i-nā/shun) n. prediction;

Vandeville (vöd-vel') n. a dramatic piece inter-spersed with light lively songs. Spatic vanti) n. an arched roof; underground chamber with an arched roof; leap; bound;— v.t. to arch; roof with an arch;—v.t. to curvet;

leap.
Vaulted (vawl'ted) a. arched.
Vaulter (vawl'tey) n. a leaper or tumbler.
Vaunt vawnt, vanh v. d. or i to boast of; make a
vain display :—n. vain boast.
Vauntingly (vawn'ting-li) ad. with boasting.
Veal (vel) n. flesh of a calf.

Vedette (ve-det', vi-det') n. a sentinel on horse-

back.

baok.

Veer (ver) v.t. or t. to turn; change direction.

Vegetable (vej'e-ta-bl) n. a body having organisation, but possessing neither sensation nor voluntary motion, which is fixed in the ground by roots and receives nourishment by their means; a plant cultivated for table use.

Vegetal (vej'e-tal) a. having power to cause growth. Vegetarian (vej'e-ta'ri-an) n. one who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man. Vegetate (vej'e-tal') a. to grow as plants.

Vegetation (vej'e-ta'v) a. growth of plants.

Vegetation (vej'e-ta'v) a. growing.

Venemence (ve'he-mens) n. violent activity or force.

Vehement (ve'he-ment) a. acting with force; passionate; furious; earnest.

Versed

Vehemently (ve'he-ment-li) ad., violently, Vehicle (ve'hi-kl) n. a carriage.

Veil (val) n. a cover to conceal the face; a curtain;

a disguise;—v.t. to cover; hide. Vein (van) n. a vessel which returns the blood to

the heart; current; seam; streak; train of thought; turn of mind. Veiny (vk'ni) a. full of veins; variegated. Velarlum (vela'i-um) n. an awning in a Roman amphitheatre, which could be drawn to exclude

Veldt (velt) n. the name given in South Africa to

grass country, or country which is only thinly Vellicate (vel'i-kāt) v.t. and i. to twitch.

Vellum (vel'um) n. fine parchment.
Velocity (velos'i-tij n. swithress; celerity; speed.
Velure (vel-ob') n. a material from which hats are manufactured; velvet; a plush pad for smoothing silk hats;—n.t oddress with a

Velvet (vel'vet) n. a rich silk stuff with a nap;—a. like velvet; soft; smooth;—n.t. to paint velvet. Velveteen (vel-ve-ten') n. cotton velvet.

Velvety (vel've-ti) a. soft; like velvet. Venal (ve'nal) a. mercenary; pertaining to veins. Venality (ve-nal'i-ti) n. mercenariness.

Vend (vend) v.t. to sell.
Vendes (ven-de') n. one to whom a thing is sold.
Vender (ven-de') n. one who sells. Also Vender.
Vendetta (ven-de't ta) n. a blood feud not yet
extinct in Corsica, in which individuals of one

family take private vengeance upon those of another for murder done upon one of their relatives, though the persons injured in the feud may have had nothing to do with the

Vendible (ven'di-bl) a. that may be sold.
Vendition (ven-dish'un) n. the act of selling; sale.
Vendue (ven-dū') n. public sale to the highest

Veneer (ve-ner') v.t. to overlay or face with thin pieces of wood;—n. thin slices of finer wood for

Venerable (ven'e-ra-bl) a, worthy of veneration;

Venerate (ven'e-rat) v.t. to regard with reverence. Veneration (ven-e-rā'shun) n. the highest degree

Venerator (ven'e-rā-ter) n. one who venerates. Veneral (venē're-al) α. relating to sexual inter-

Venery (ven'e-ri) n. hunting; sexual intercourse.
Venesection (ven-e-sek'shun) n. act of opening a
vein to let blood.

Venetian (ve-ne'shan) α. belonging to or produced at Venice.

Vengeance (ven'jans) n. infliction of pain in re-

turn for an injury; retribution.

Vengeful (venj'fool) a. vindictive; revengeful.

Venial (ven'i-ai) a. pardonable; excusable.

Venison (ven'i-zn, ven'zn) n. the flesh of deer.

Venom (ven'um) n. poison; malice. Venomous (ven'u-mus) a. poisonous; spiteful;

malicious.

Venous (ve'nus) a. contained in veins.
Vent (vent) n. a passage for air, fluid, etc.; flue; escape; -v.t. to let out; utter; report.
Ventage (ven'tij) n. a small hole.

Ventilate (ven'ti-lat) v.t. to fan; expose to air; submit to examination. Ventilation (ven-ti-la'shun) n. act of ventilating;

state of being ventilated. Ventilator (ven'ti-lä-ter) n. an instrument to

introduce pure air.

Ventral (ven'tral) a. belonging to the belly.

Ventricle (ven'tri-kl) n. a cavity in an animal

Ventriloquism (ven-tril'u-kwizm) n. the art of

speaking so that the voice seems to come from Ventriloquist (ven-tril'u-kwist) n. one practises ventriloquism.

Venture (ven'tûr) v.t. or i. to have courage to do or undertake; run a risk; dare; hazard; risk; -n. a risking; hazard; stake.

Venturer (ven'tur-er) n. one who ventures. Venturesome (ven'tūr-sum) a. bold; daring.

Also Venturous. Venue (ven'u) n. a neighbouring place; place where an action is laid.

Venus (vē'nus) n. goddess of love; a planet. Veracious (ve-rā'shus) a. observant of truth.

Veracity (ve-ras'i-ti) n. agreement with fact; truth; habitual truthfulness.

Veranda (ve-ran'da) n. an open portico. Verb (verb) n. a word expressing being, doing, or

Verbal (ver bal) a. uttered by the mouth; oral; literal;—n. a word derived from a verb. Verbalism (ver bal-izm) n. something expressed

verbilly, (verbal-i) ad, by word of mouth; orally. Verbally (verbal-i) ad, by word for word. Verbans (verbe'ns) a, a senus of plants with fragrant foliage and beautiful flowers. Verbiage (verbl-ij) a, superabundance of words;

wordiness. Verbose (ver-bos') α. using more words than are

necessary; wordy. [words. Verbosity (ver-bos'i-ti) n. the use of too many Verdancy (ver'dan-si) n. greenness; rawness.

Verdant (ver'dant) a. green; fresh; flourishing; raw; ignorant.

raw; ignorant.

Verdict (ver'dikt) n. the decision of a jury in a case submitted to them.

Verdigris (ver'di-gris) n. rust of copper.

Verdure (ver'dur) n. greenness; freshness or

Verge (verj) n. a rod; mace; shaft; edge; border; compass; range; v.i. to tend downward; border upon.

Verger (ver'jer) n, a mace-bearer. Verifiable (ver'i-fi-a-bl) a, that may be verified. Verification (ver-i-fi-kā'shun) n, act of verifying.

verincation (verti-fi-fier) n. one who, or that which, peroves a thing to be true.

Verify (verti-fi) n.t. to prove to be true; confirm.

Verify (verti-fi) n.d. truly; certainly.

Verisimilar (verti-simi-flar) n. probable; likely.

Verisimilitude (vert-simi-fier) n. resemblance

Veritable (ver'i-ta-bl) a. agreeable to fact; true; actual. Verity (ver'i-ti) n. truth; reality; a true fact or Verjuice (ver'jobs) n. a liquor expressed from green or unripe fruit.

Vermicelli (ver-mi-sel'i, ver-mi-chel'i) n. wheat paste made into long thin tubes. Vermicular (ver-mik'ū-lar) a. like a worm. Vermiculate (ver-mik'ū-lāt) v.t. to inlay in the

form of worms. Vermiculation (ver-mik-ū-lā/shun) n. motion like

Vermicule (ver'mi-kül) n. a little worm or grub. Vermifuge (ver'mi-füj) n. a medicine to expel

Vermilion (ver-mil'yun) n. cochineal; a bright red colour; -n.t. to tinge with red.

Vermin (ver'min) n. all sorts of small noxious

animals or insects.

Vermination (ver-mi-na/shun) n. breeding of worms; griping of the bowels. Verminous (ver'mi-nus) a. full of, or caused by,

Vermivorous (ver-miv'u-rus) a. feeding on worms.

Vernacular (ver-nak'ū-lar) a. native; belonging

vernacular (yer-nak u-a) a. matre, belonging to one's own country, to one's own country, vernal (yer'nal) a. belonging to the spring or to Verzabile (yer'sa,till a. turning easily; easily applied; ready; unsteady; fickle. Versability (yer-sa,till'd-i) a. quality of being

Verse (vers) n. a line; a stanza; poetry; in the Bible, a short division of a chapter.

Versed (verst) a. well skilled; practised.

Versification (vers-i-fi-kā'shun) n. the art of com-

posing verses.

Versifier (ver'si-fi) v.i. to make verses;—v.t. to relate in verse; turn into verse.

Version (ver'shun) w. translation; account; [Vertebræ,

Vertebra (ver'te-bra) n. a joint of the spine;—pl. Vertebral (ver'te-bral) a. relating to the spine.
Vertex (ver'teks) n. the crown or top of anything;

Vertical (ver'ti-kal) a. being in the zenith; per-Vertically (ver'ti-kal-i) ad. in a vertical position. Vertiginous (ver-tij'i-nus) a. giddy; turning

Vertigo (ver'ti-gō, ver-tī'gō) n. swimming of the head; dizziness. Vertu (ver'too) n. excellence and rarity in artistic

Verve (verv) n. nervous energy; fire; lively spirit. Very (ver'i) a. true; real; actual;—ad. in a great

degree. Vesicate (ves'i.kät) v.t. to blister. Vesicate (ves'i.käshun) n. act of raising blisters. Vesicate (ves'ikl) n. a little bladder or blister; small cavity or cell. [Also Vesicalers. (Also Vesicalers. Vesicalens (ve-sik'a-lus) a. consisting of vesicles.

Vesper (ves'per) n. the evening star; evening; Venus;—pl. evening service;—a. pertaining to vesper or vespers

Vessel (ves'el) n. a hollow dish or utensil for holding things; a ship of any size; a canal or tube;

Vest (vest) n. a waistcoat ; -v.t. to clothe; put in possession; -v.i. to descend or pertain to.

Postas (ves'tal) a. pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste;—n. a virgin consecrated to Vesta, Vested (ves'ted) a. clothed; fixed; not contin-

gent, as rights. [bule. Vestibular (ves-tib'u-lar) a. pertaining to a vestivestibule (ves'ti-bul) n. the porch or entrance of

fremains. Vestige (ves'tij) n. a footstep; trace; -pl. small Vestment (vest'ment) n. a garment

Vestment (vestment) n. a garment. Vestments and parochial meetings; the managers of the secular affairs of a parish. Vestmere (vestur) n. a garment or articles worn; dress; clothing. Vesturian (ve-soo'vi-an) a. pertaining to Vesuvius; -n, a highly infianmable lucifer match.

(vech) n. a leguminous plant used for

Veteran (vet'e-ran) a. long exercised; experienced;—n. one who has long served in war, art, or other occupation. [diseases of cattle. Veterinarian (vet-e-ri-nā/ri-an) n. one skilled in Veterinary (vet'e-ri-na-ri) a. pertaining to the art

of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

Veto (vě'tō) n. a prohibition; negative vote;—v.t.
to withhold assent to; reject by vote. Vex (veks) v.t. to tease; provoke; harass; irri-

tate: trouble; distress.

Vexation (vek-sā'shun) n. act of vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; uneasiness.

Vexatious (vek-sā'shus) a. harassing; distressing;

troublesome. [trouble or annoyance. Vexatiously (vek-sā/shus-li) ad. so as to give Viaduct (vī'a-dukt) n. a structure by which a

way is formed from one road to another.

Vial (vi'al) n. a
small bottle.
Also written
Phial.

Viands (vī'andz)

n.pl. dressed

meat; victuals. Viaticum (vī-at'i-

kum) n. the communion viaduct.
given to a dying person. [oscillate; swing
Vibrate (vi'brat) v.t. or i. to move to and fro;



Viaduct.

ibration (vi-bra/shun) n. the act of vibrating. Vibratory (vi'brā-tur-i) a. consisting of or causing

Vicar (vik'ar) n. substitute; deputy.
Vicar (vik'ar) n. substitute; deputy.
Vicarage (vik'ar-ii) n. the benefice of a vicar.
Vicarious (vik'ar'us) a. acting in place of another; performed or suffered in place of others.
Vicarahip (vik'ar-sin) n. office or functions of a

vicar. Vice (vis) n. a blemish; fault; -n. a small screwpress :- a Latin prefix, denoting in the place of.

Vice-admiral (vis-ad'mi-ral) n. an admiral of the second rank, Vice-consul (vis-kon'sul) n. one acting for the

consul. Vicegerent (vīs-jē'rent) n. an officer acting in place of another.

or another.

Viceroy (vis'roi) n. the representative of a king.

Viceroyalty (vis-roi'al-til n. the office of viceroy.

Vicinage (vis'i-nij) n. neighbourhood.

Vicinal (vis'i-nal) a. near; bordering.

Vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti) n. neighbourhood; propinquity; adjoining country.

Vicious (vish'us) a. immoral; wicked; corrupt;

inpure; unruly, Vicinative and indicated the corrupt; linpure; unruly, Vicinative (visis'1-ind) m. alternation or change from one thing to another; ups and downs in human affairs.

Victim (vik'tim) n. a living being sacrificed; a sacrifice.

Victimise (vik'tim-iz) v.t. to make a victim of;

Victor (vik'ter) n. a conqueror.
Victoress (vik'tu-res) n. a female who conquers.
Also Victress. Victoria-cross (vik-tō'ri-a-kros) n. a bronze medal

given for extraordinary bravery in the army or Victorious (vik-tō'ri-us) α. superior in contest;

triumphant; successful. Superior in concest; triumphant; successful. Victoriously (vik-tö'ri-us-li) ad. with conquest. Victory (vik'tu-ri) n. success in contest; battle gained; triumph.

Victual (vit'l) v.t. to supply with provisions.

Victualler (vit'l-er) n. one who supplies provisions.

Victuals (vit'ls) n.pl. food prepared for the table;

Vide (vī'dē) v. see—a word referring to something

Videlicet (vi-del'i-set) ad. to wit; namely; viz. Vidimus (vid'i-mus) n. a statement, report, or

summary of papers examined.

Vie (vi) v.i. to attempt to equal; strive for superiority. View (vi) v.t. to see; behold; survey;—n. sight; survey; prospect; picture of a scene; opinion; intention.

Viewer (vū'er) n. one who sees or examines. Viewless (vū'les) α. that cannot be seen.

Viewiess (wriess a that cannot be seen. Vigil (vij'll) n. watch for religious exercises; evening before a fast or festival spent in devotion. Vigilance (vij'i-lans) n. watchfulness. Vigilant (vij'i-lant) a. watchful; circumspect. Vignette (vin.yet', vi.net') n. an ornament on the title-page of a book.

title-page of a Door.

Vigorous (vig 'ur-us) a strong in mind or body;
forcible; energetic.

Vigorously (vig 'ur-us-li) ad. with force.

Vigoru (vig 'ur) n. energy; force.

Viking (viking) n. a Scandinavian pirate chief.

Vile (vil) a. contemptibly mean or low.

Viley (vil) ad. basely; meanly.

Vileness (vil 'us) n. baseness.

Vilification (vil-i-fi-kā'shun) n. act of defaming;

abusive language.

abusive language.
Villifer (vill-if-er) n one who defames.
Villify (vill-if-er) n, one who defames.
Villa (vill-if) n.t. to defame; traduce; debase.
Villa (vill-ih) n. a country seat; a suburban mansion.
Village (vill-ih) n. a small collection of houses.
Villager (vill-ip) n. a inhabitant of a village.
Villager (vill-in) n. a fandal serf; a ville. wicked

Villain (vil'an) n. a feudal serf; a vile, wicked

Villainy (vil'an-i) n. extreme depravity; an atrocious crime.

Villanage (vil'an-ij) n. servitude.

Villatic (vi-lat'ik) a. pertaining to a village.

Vinaigrette (vin-a-gret') n. a small box holding a sponge with aromatic vinegar. Also Vine-

garette. Vincible (vin'si-bl) a. that may be overcome. Vinculum (ving'ku-lum) n. a band; a bond; in mathematics, a horizontal line drawn over several distinct quantities to show that they are to be considered as one quantity. Vinduable (vin'di-ka-bl) a. that may be vindi-

Vindicate (vin'di-kat) v.t. to prove to be just or

valid; defend; maintain; establish. Vindication (vin-di-kā'shun) n. justification of a claim, act, or statement; defence; support. Vindicator (vin'di-kā-ter) n. one who vindicates

Vindicatory (vin'di-ka-tu-ri) a. tending to vindicates, inflicting punishment, vindictive (vin-dik'tiv) a. tending to vindicate; inflicting punishment, vindictive (vin-dik'tiv) a. tending to vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-di) a.b. yway of revenge. Vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-di) a.b. a revengeful

vine (vin) n. a plant producing grapes; the slender, trailing stem of other plants.

Vinegar (wi/e-gar) n. an acid liquor obtained from wine or beer.

Vinery (Viner-i) n. a glass structure for rearing vines by artificial heat. Vineyard (vin'yard n. a plantation of grape-vines. Vinous (vi'nus) a. having the qualities of wine. Vintage (vin'tij) n. the harvest of vines; time of

Vintager (vin'ti-jer) n. one who gathers the

Vintage: Vintrner) n. a dealer in wines. Vintage: Vintrner (vintrner) n. an old musical instrument superseded by the violin. Viola (ve-5'la, vé'u-la) n. a tenor violin. Violable (vf-u'la-la) a. that may be violated or

Violate (vī'u-lāt) v.t. to treat violently; abuse;

transgress; profane; rayish. Violation (vī-u-lā'shun) n. act of violating.

Violation (vi-u-lishum) n act of violating. Violator (vi-u-lishum), none who violates. Violence (vi-u-lens) n force; vehemence. Violence (vi'u-lens) n acting with force; vehement; outrageous; furious. Violenti (vi'u-lent) n acting with force. Violet (vi'u-lent) n a plant and its bluish sweet-scented flower;—a. bluish or light purple. Violin (vi'u-lin, vi-u-lin') n, a stringed instrument of music; a fiddle. Violinist (vi'u-lin-jst) n, a player on the violin. Violoncello (vi-u-lon-hel'ō, vi-u-lon-sel'ō) n, a bass violin giving sounds an octave lower than the viola or tenor violin.

the viola or tenor violin.

Violone (ve-u-lō'nā) n. a bass violin giving sounds an octave lower than the violoncello; double

Viper (vi'per) n. a kind of serpent.

Viperous (vi'per-us) a. having the qualities of a Virago (vi-rā'gō) n. a masculine woman; a ter-

Virgin (ver'jin) n. a maid in her purity.
Virginal (ver'jin-nal) a. pertaining to a virgin;
\_maidenly.

madenly (ver-jin'i-ti) n. maidenhood. Virginity (ver-jin'i-ti) n. maidenhood. Virgo (ver'gō) n. the virgin; a sign in the zodiac. Viridity (i', rid'i-ti) n. greenness. Virille (vir'il) a. belonging to males. Virility (vir'il) a. manhood. Virtu (ver'too) n. a love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities, articles of antique, or curious

Virtual (ver'tū-al) a. in essence or effect, not in

Virtuality (ver-to-al'i-ti) n. virtual character or

Virtually (ver'tū-al-i) ad in substance.
Virtue (ver'tū) n. strength; moral goodness;

Virtueless (ver'tū-les) α. destitute of virtue, power, or efficacy

or emeacy.
Virtuoso (ver-tā-5'sō) n. oneskilled in the fine arts.
Virtuous (ver-tā-us) a. morally good; righteous;
done from high motives; chaste.
Virtuously (ver-tā-us-li) ad. in a virtuous manner.
Virulence (vir-tā-lens) n. malignity;
Virulent (vir-ta-lent) a. malignant; poisonous;

Virus (vī'rus) n. contagious or poisonous matter; the essence or spirit of anything hurtful. Visage (viz'ij) n. the face; look.

Visage (viz'ij) n. the face; look.
Vis.a-vis (vez.a-ve') ad, opposite; face to face.
Viscera (vis'e-ra) n.pl. the bowels.
Viscera (vis'e-ra) n.pl. the bowels.
Visced (vis's'd) n. glutinous; sticky.
Viscidity (vi.sid't-i) n. glutinousness.
Visconity (vis.kos'i-ti) n. stickiness.
Visconity (vis.kos'i-ti) n. stickines.
belowithe earl.

Viscountess (vi'koun-tes) n. a viscount's wife. Viscous (vis'kus) a. glutinous; adhesive. Vistbility (viz-i-ili'-ti) n. the state or quality of being visible.

being visible. Visible (viz'i-bl) a. perceivable by the eye. Visibly (viz'i-bl) ad. plainly; clearly. Vision (vish'un) a. faculty of sight; anything seen; anything imaginary; divine revelation. Visionary (vish'un-ar-1) a. Imaginary; having no foundation;—n. one who forms impracticable

Visit (viz'it) v.t. to go or come to see; call on; inspect;—n. act of going to see.
Visitable (viz'i-ta-bl) a. in a state to receive

Visitant (viz'i-tant) n. one who visits another:

Visitation (viz-i-tā/shun) n. act of visiting; a judicial visit; retribution. Visitor (viz'i-ter) n. one who visits.

Visor (viz'er) n. a mask; disguise. Vista (vis'ta) n. a prospect or view through an

Visual (viz'ū-al, vizh'ū-al) α. belonging to the

Vital (vi'tal) α. pertaining to life; very important;

Vitalisation (vī-tal-i-zā'shun) n. act or process of giving life to.
Vitalise (vi'tal-iz) v.t. to make alive; give life

Vitality (vi-tal'i-ti) n. the principle of life; tenacity of life.

Vitally (vi'tal-i) ad. in a manner affecting life; essentially.

Vitals (vi'talz) n.pl. parts essential to life.
Vitate (vish'i-āt) v.t. to injure; impair; corrupt;

Vitiation (vish-i-a'shun) n. depravation; corruption; invalidation. Vitreous (vit're-us) a. pertaining to, consisting

of, or like glass.

Vitrescence (vi-tres'ens) n. state of being vitreous, or being convertible into glass. Vitrifaction (vit-ri-fak'shun) n. act of converting

Vitrifiable (vit'ri-fi-a-bl) a. that may be vitrified. Vitrify (vit'ri-fi) v.t. or i. to convert into or become glass.

vitriol (vit'ri-ul) n. a sulphate of certain metals sulphuric acid.
Vitriolic (vit-ri-ol'vit) a. pertaining to vitriol.
Vituperate (vi-tu'pe-rat) v.t. to blame; be severe;

abuse; scold. Vituperation (vī-tū-pe-rā'shun) n. violent cen-

sure; abusive language Vituperative (vī-tū'pe-rā-tiv) a. containing cen-

Vivacious (vi-vā/shus, vī-vā/shus) α. lively; active: animated.

Vivacity (vi-vas'i-ti, vī-vas'i-ti) n. sprightliness;

Vivandiere (vē-vang-di-ār') n. female sutler of a

Vivarium (vi-va'ri-um) n. a building with ponds, cages, etc., for keeping living animals.

Viva voce (viva vo'se) by word of mouth.

Vivid (viv'id) a. lively; bright; striking.

Vividly (viv'id-li) ad. with life and spirit; in

glowing colours.

Vividness (viv'id-nes) n. life: liveliness.

Vividness (viv'id-lies) n. life; i liveliness.
Vivifa (vi-vi'ik) a. giving life.
Vivifacation (viv-i-fi-kā'shum) n. act of giving life.
Vivifacation (viv-i-fi-kā'shum) n. act of giving life.
Viviparous (vi-vipa-rus) a. producing young alive.
Vivisacotion (vivi-sek'shum) n. dissection of animals, while yet alive, for scientific purposes.
Vizen (vik'sn) n. a she-fox; an ill-tempered

Woham.

Vicard (viz) ad, to wit; namely; same as videlicet.

Vizard (viz) and n. a mask. [See Visor.]

Vizier (viz) are n. the Ottoman prime minister.

Vizier (viz) n. a word; name.

Vizier (viz) n. a word; name.

Vizier (viz) n. a word; name.

Vizier (viz) n. a n. a list of words

arranged alpha totically and explained.

Vocabulist (vö.kab 0-list) n. complete of a vocabular.

Vocal (vō'kal) a. uttered by the mouth. Vocalise (vō'kal-īz) v.t. to make vocal.

Vocalist (vo'kal-ist) n. a vocal musician; public

Vocality (vō-kal'i-ti) n. quality of being utterable Vocation (vō-ka'shun) n. act of calling; occupa-

Vocative (vok'a-tiv) a. calling;—n. the case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.

Vociferate (vō-sif'e-rāt) v.i. to cry out. Vociferation (vō-sif-e-rā/shun) n. loud outcry;

Vociferous (vō-sif'e-rus) a. clamorous. Voe (vo) n. a creek or inlet of the sea

Vogue (vog) n. fashion; mode; popular reception. Voice (vois) n. sound uttered by the mouth; a once (vois) n. sound uttered by the mouth; a vote; mode of utterance; expression; mode of inflecting verbs; expressed opinion; vote; —v.t. to sound; report.

Voiceless (vois'les) a. having no voice.

Void (void) a. empty; unoccupied; null; unsubstantial;—n. an empty space;—u.t. to quit; eject; make of no effect;—v.t. to be evacuated.
Voidable (voi'da-bl) a. that may be voided or evacuated.

Voidance (voi'dans) n. ejection; vacancy. Voider (voi'der) n. one that voids. Voidness (void'nes) n. emptiness.

Volant (vo'lant) a. flying; current; having the

Volatile (vol'a-til'a. evaporating quickly; flighty; Volatilise (vol'a-til'iz) v.t. to cause to evaporate.
Volatility (vol-a-til'i-ti) n. disposition to fly off

in vapour; levity.

Volcanic (vol-kan'ik) a. produced by a volcano.

Volcanise (vol'ka-niz) v.t. to subject to volcanic

Volcano (vol-kā'nō) n. a mountain emitting fire

Vole (vol) n. a deal at cards that draws all the tricks ;-a water-rat.

Volition (vo-lish'un) n. the act of willing. Volicy (vol'i) n. a discharge of small arms;—pl. Volplane (vol'plan) n. the descent of an aeroplane

volpiane (vor pian) n. the descent of an aeropiane by gravity, at an angle.

Voltaism (vol'te-izm) n. science of the chemical action of metals and liquids; galvanism.

action of metals and liquids; galvanism.

Voltaiseur (vol.ti-sher') n. a light infantry solder.

Volume (vol'um) n. a roll; a book; dimensions;

Voluminous (vol-u'mi-nus) α. consisting of man volumes; having written much; copious; di

Voluntarily (vol'un-ta-ri-li) ad. of one's own

Voluntarily (vol'un-tạ-ri-li) ad. of one's own free-Voluntary (vol'un-tạ-ri-li) ad. of one's own free-willing; free;—n. an air played at will. Voluntaryism (vol'un-tạ-ri-lzmi m. principle of maintaining the church by the offerings of its people, apare from State aid or control. Volunteer (vol-un-têr') n. one who serves by choice;—n.t. to engage voluntarily. Voluptaury (vō-luyrta-vi) n. on given to luxury. Voluptausy (vō-luyrta-us) a. luxurious; sensual Voluptausy (vō-luyrta-us) a. luxurious, Voluptausy (vō-luyrta-us) a. luxurious, Voluptausy (vō-luyrta-us) a. luxuriously. Volute (vo-lut') n. a spiral scroll used in the lonic canitals.

capitals.

Vomit (vom'it) v.t. to eject from the stomach;—n. an emetic. Vomitory (vom'i-tur-i) a. causing to vomit.

Voracious (vo-rā'shus) α. greedy to eat; ravenous.

Voraciously (vo-ra'shus-li) ad. greedily. Voracity (vo-ras'i-ti) n. greediness of appetite. Also Voraciousness.

Vortex (vor'teks) n. a
whirlpool;—pl. Vortices or Vortexes.

Vortical (vor'ti-kal) a. having a whirling motion. Votary (vo'ta-ri) n. one devoted to any service or pursuit;—a. bound by a vow; consecrated;

Volute.

Vote (vot) m. expression of choice or opinion; suffrage; decision of a majority;—v.t. or t. to choose by vote; elect; determine; express one's

Voter (vo'ter) n. one entitled to vote.

Votice (voticity) a given by you.

Vouch (vouch) u.t. or s. to call to witness; declare;
warrant; bear witness;—n. testimony.
Voucher (vou'cher) u. one who vouches; a paper

Votener (votener). The who touches, a paper that confirms a receipt.

Vouchasfe (vouch-säf / n.t. or i. to warrant safe; deign to grant; condescend; yield

Vouchsafement (vouch-säf ment) n. grant in con-

descension. Vouscoir (voo-swor') n, one of the stones of an Vow (vou) n. a solemn promise to God; a formal

Vow (vol) n. a solemn promise to God; a formarpromise of fidelity, affection, etc.;—v.t. or i. to give or devote by solemn promise.

Vowel (vou'd) n. a simple sound, as a, e, o; letter;—a. vocal.

Voyage (vol'ij) n. a journey by water;—n.i. to Voyager (voi'j-er) n. one passing by water.

Vraisemblance (vrā-sang-blangs') n. appearance

Vulcan (vul'kan) n. the god of fire (Latin Myth-Vulcanic (vul-kan'ik) a. pertaining to Vulcan or to works in iron; volcanic; denoting the theory that all rocks are of igneous origin. Also Vulcanian.

Vulcanise (vul'ka-nīz) v.t. to harden india-rubber by treating it with heated sulphur.

Vulcanite (vul'ka-nit) n. india-rubber combined with sulphur.

Vulgar (vul'gar) a. pertaining to common people;

Vulgar (vul'gar) a. pertaining to common people; common; mean or low;—n. common people; vulgarise (vul'gar-iz) v.t. to make vulgar; vulgarism (vul'gar-ii) n. coarseness; rudeness. Vulgarity (vul-gar-ii) n. coarseness; rudeness. Vulgarly (vul'gar-ii) n. d. commonly; coarsely. Vulgarte (vul'gat) n. Latin version of the Bible. Vulnerable (vul'ne-ra-bi) n. that may be wounded. Vulnerary (vul'ne-ra-ri) n. useful in curing version of the second common vulnerary (vul'ne-ra-ri) n. useful in curing version of the second common vulnerary (vul'ne-ra-ri) n. useful in curing version version of the second vulnerary (vul'ne-ra-ri) n. useful in curing version ve

Vulpine (vul'pin) a. pertaining to the fox. Vulture (vul'tur) s. a large rapacious bird of prey. Vulturine (vul'turin) a. of the nature of the vulture; rapacious.

Wabble (wob'l) v.i. to move from side to side.

Wat (wod) n. a little mass or bundle; paper, tow,
etc., to stop the charge of a gun;—v.t. to insert

Wadced (wod'ed) a. formed into a wad; quilted. Waddng (wod'ing) n. a wad; a soft stuff used in

waddl (wod'l) v.i. to walk like a duck.
waddy (wad'i) n. a thick wooden war-club,
variously shaped, used by the aborigines of

Wade (wad) v.t. or i. to walk through water; cross over; pass through.

Wader (wa'der) n. one who wades; a long-legged

Wafer (wi'fer) m. a thin cake of bread; a thin leaf of paste;—n.t. to seal with a wafer.
Waft (waft) n.t. to bear through a fluid medium;
—n.t. to float;—n. wave of the hand or of a

Waftage (waft'ti) n. carriage by air or water. Wafter (wafter) n. he or that which wafts. Wag (wag) n. a merry droll fellow; -v.t. or i. to

shake or move to and fro.

Wage (wāj) vt. to lay a wager. Wager (wā'jer) n. something laid; a bet; -v.t. to offer a bet.

Omer a bet.

Waggery (wager.) n. merriment; sport.

Waggery (wagish) a. merry; droll.

Waggish (wagish) a. merry; droll.

Waggishly (wagish.) a.d. in sport.

Waggishly (wagish.) n.t. or s. to wag; move from side

to side; waddle. Wagon (wag'un) n. a vehicle on four wheels for carrying goods.

Wagoner (wag'un-er) n. one who conducts a Wagonette (wag-u-net') n. an open carriage with

wis-d-vis seats; a drag. Wagoning (wag'un-ing) n. business of transporting

Wagtail (wag'tāl) n. a small bird of several species. Waif (wāf) n. goods found without an owner; a poor, homeless wretch.

Wail (wal) v.t. or i. to weep audibly; lament; bemoan; -n. a cry of woe.

Walling (wa'ling) n. loud weeping.

Wain (wan n. a wagon.
Wainsot (wan skot) n. a wooden lining or boarding of the walls of rooms;—n.t. to line with

Waist (wast) n. the part of the body below the ribs; middle of a ship.
Waistband (wast band) n. the band of trousers,

Waistcoat (wās'kōt) n. a garment worn under the

Waister (was'ter) n. a man whose station is in the

Wait (wat) v.t. or i. to stay for; await; follow; remain;—n. staying for; ambush. Waiter (wā'ter) n. an attending servant; a salver

Waiting-maid (wat'ing-mad) n. a female servant

who attends a lady.
who attends a lady.
Waive (way) v.t. to relinquish.
Wake (wak) v.t. to cease to sleep;—v.t. to rouse;
put in action;—n. watch; track of a vessel in

Wakeful (wāk'fool) a. unable to sleep; vigilant. Wakefulness (wāk'fool-nes) n. inability to sleep;

Waken (wā'kn) v.t. or i, to rouse from sleep; stir

up; be roused. where wall n. a raised stripe or streak in cloth, or made by a rod or whip on the skin;—pl. strong planks along a ship's side;—u.t. to mark with wales.

Walk (wawk) v.i. to go by steps;-n. a gait; a

Valker (waw'ker) n. one who walks.

Wall (wawl) n. a work of brick or stone; side of a building; defence;—n.t. to enclose with a wall, Wallet (wol'et) n. a bag or knapsack.

Wall-eye (wawl'i) n. a disease in the eye.
Wall-hower (wawl'flou-er) n. a plant having
beautiful and fragrant yellow flowers.

benutiful and fragrant yellow flowers.

Walloon (walfoon) a, pertaining to the population of mixed Celtic and Romantic stock occupying part of Elanders;—a. a native of that part of the part of the period of the p

walnut (wawl's n. a tree and its fruit.

Walnut (wawl's n. a tare and its fruit.

Waltz (wawlts) n. a dance and a tune.

Waltzing (wawlt'zing) n. the act of dancing a

Wampum (wom'pum) n. shells or strings of shells used as money or for ornament by North American Indians.

American Indians.

Wan (won) a having a pale and sickly hue.

Wand (wond) a a small thin stick; a rod; staff.

Wander (won'der) a, to go astray; ramble;

deviate; be delirious.

Wanderer (won'der-er) a a rover; a rambler,

Wandering (won'der-ing) a act of roving; deviation; rambling of the mind; raving.

Wane (wan) a, to decrease; --a, decline; decrease.

Wanness (won'nos) a, stafa of hope rulls and

Wanness (won'nes) n. state of being pale and

Want (wont) n. state of being without; need; scarcity; poverty; -v.t. or i. to need; wish for;

Wanton (won'tun) a, moving loosely; frisky; unrestrained; licentious; a. a dissolute woman; —v.i. to,frolic; play lasciviously. Wantonly (won'tun-li) ad, in a loose manner;

[recklessness. lasciviousness; Wantonness (won'tun-nes) n.

Wapentake (wap'en-tak) a a territorial division of the county of Yorkshire, corresponding to the hundreds of the southern counties, and so called from the inhabitants being formerly trained to the use of weapons.

Wapenschaw (wap'en-shaw) n. (1) in old Scottish history a gathering together of the people of a district to show that each man was provided with arms according to his rank, and thus prove that he was ready for service when called upon. (2) Modern usage applies the term to such trials of skill as rifle shooting, and such games as

Wapiti (wop'i-ti) n. a species of large deer native to North America.

War (wawr) n. contest carried on by force of arms; open hestility; emitry; the profession of arms; art of fighting;—u.t to carry on war. Warble (wawr'bl) u.t. or i to sing in a quavering way; chirp; carol;—n.a quavering modulation;

Warber (wawr'bler) n. a singing bird. War-cry (wawr'kri) n. alarm of war. Ward (wawrd) n. a watch; custody; part of a white 'warter a. a water; casedy; part of s. lock; a person under a guardian; -e.t. or s. to guard; fend off.
Warden (wawr'dn). a public officer; jailor; president of a college; manager of a church.
Warder (wawr'der). a keeper; a guard.
Wardrobe (wawrd'rob) a. a place for clothes; wearing apagad.

wearing apparel.
Ward-room (wawrd'room) a. a room occupied by the lieutenants and surgeons of a warship.

Wardship (wawrd'ship) n. guardianship.
Ware (war) a. wary; cautious;—n. a sea-weed;
article of merchandise. Warehouse (wār'hous) n. a storehouse for goods;

warenouse war hous; n. a storehouse for goods; store;—v.t. to put in a store. Wares (wary) n. pl. goods; merchandise. Warfare (wawr'far) n. military service; war;

Warliy (wa'ri-li) ad. cautiously. [military. Warlike (wawr'lik) a. adapted to war; martial; Warlock (wawr'lok) n. a male witch; a wizard.

Warm (wawrm) a. having moderate heat; zealous; keen; passionate; rich; -v.t. or i. to heat

warmly (wawrm'li) ad. with warmth.

Warmth (wawmth) n. moderate heat; ardour;

Warn (wawrn) v.t. to caution against; admonish.

Warner (wawr'ner) n. one who warns. [tion.
Warning (wawr'ning) n. previous notice; a cauWarp (wawrp) n. thread that runs lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing; -v.t. or i. to turn

a loom; a rope used in covering, which is the control out of shape; pervert [n. tried valour. War-proof (wawr-proof) a. able to resist attack;—Warrant (wor'ant) v.d. to guarantee; assure; authorise; justify;—n. guarantee; security;

Warrantable (wor'an-ta-bl) a. justifiable

Warrantee (wor-an-te') n. one to whom land, etc., Warranty (wor'an-ti) n. a deed of security; au-Warren (wor'en) n. a place for rabbits, fowls, fish,

Warrener (wor'en-er) n. keeper of a warren. Warrior (wor'i-er) n. a soldier; a brave military

Wart (wawrt) n. a hard excrescence on the skin.

War-worn (wawr'worn) a. worn with war.

Wary (war) a. cautious; prudent.
Was (woz) past tense of the substantive verb be.
Wash (wosh) v.t. or i. to cleanse with or in water; wash away; cover with a thin coat of:—n. alluvial matter; a cosmetic; coating of metal or paint.

[a board used in washing.

Wash-board (wosh'bord) n. a board next the floor Washer (wosh'er) n. one who or that which washes; a ring of metal or leather put under a

nut or screw. Washerwoman (wosh'er-woom-an) n. a woman who washes clothes.

washy (woshi) a. watery; weak.

Wasp (woshi) a. watery; weak.

Wasp (wosh) n. (1) a popular name for insects belonging to the Vespidæ, or families closely related thereto. (2) A petulant person, spiteful over trifles.

Waspish (wos'pish) a. peevish; petulant; like a Waspishly (wos'pish-li) ad. peevishly.
Wassall (wos'fal) n. a liquor made of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples; a drunken

Wassailer (wos'al-er) n. a reveller; toper.

Wast (wost) past time, second person of the sub-tantive verb be.

Waste (wast) v.t. to devastate; destroy; spend; squander;—a. empty; desolate; unproductive; useless;—n. uncultivated land; useless expendi-

waste-book (wast'book) n. a book in which rough entries of daily transactions are entered.

Wasteful (wast'fool) a. lavish; extravagant; de-

structive. Waste-gate (wist/gat)n, a gate to discharge useless Watch (woch) n.t. or i. to keep in view; give heed to; guard; look out; keep guard;—n. act of looking out; guard; sentry; a pocket time-piece; place or time of watching.
Watcher (woch 'er) n. one who watches.
Watchful (woch 'fool) a. careful to observe; guarding with caution; vigilant; attentive.
Watch-guard (woch'gard) n. chain or ribbon attached to a pocket watch.
Watch-house (woch'hous) n. a house where wetchmen are placed.

men are placed.

atchman (woch'man) n. a night-

Watchtower (woch tow-er) n. tower for a sentinel. (woch'

wurd) n. a sentinel's night-word. Water (waw'ter) n. a transparent fluid;—v.t. or i. to irrigate;

take in water.
Water-cart (waw'ter-kart) n. a cart filled with water for sprinkling the streets.

Water-cement (wawter-se-ment/) cement that hardens under water.

Water-colour (wawterkul'ur) n. colour diluted and mixed

with gum-water :- a.

with gum-water;—a. [water. painted in water-colour. Water-course (waw'ter-kors) n. a channel for Water-cross (wot'er-kers) n. a perennial herb of the mustard family, growing in springs and clear streams, and used as a salad. Water-cure (waw'ter-kur) n. system of treating diseases with water; hydropathy. Waterfall (waw'ter-fawl) n. a cascade; a cataract. Waterman (waw'ter-man) n. a boatman. Water-man (waw'ter-mel-un) n. a delicious fruit. Water-mill (waw'ter-mill n. a mill the machinery of which is driven by water.

of which is driven by water.

Water-pot (waw'ter-pot) n. a vessel to hold water.

Water-power (waw'ter-pou-gr) n. mechanical
power or action of water.

Water-pot water.

Waterproof (waw'ter-proof) a. not admitting Waterspout (waw'ter-spout) n. a whirling column

Watertight (waw'ter-tit) a. so tight as not to admit

Watery (waw'ter-i) a. resembling or abounding in water; thin; insipid; vapid.
Wattle (wot') n. a twig; a hurdle;—v.t. to plait twigs; bind with twigs.

Wave (wav) n. a moving swell of water; -v.t. or i. to play loosely; brandish; waft or beckon; give up; fluctuate. Waveless (wāv'les) a. free from waves.

Wavelet (wavlet) n. a little wave.

Wavelet (wavlet) n. a little wave.

Wave-offering (wav'of-gr-ing) n. an offering made

by waving to the four cardinal points. Waver (wa'ver) v.i. to fluctuate; vacillate; be

Waverer (wā'ver-er) n. one who wavers.

Waverer (wiver-er) n one who wavers.

Wavy (wā'v) a. playing to and fro; undulating.

Wax (waks) n. a tenacious substance formed by
bees or in the ear; also one used to seal letters,
and by shoemakers to rub their thread;—nå.

[pret. Waxed; pp. Waxed or Waxen to grow;
increase; become;—n.t. to rub with wax.

Waxeloth (waks'kloth) n. cloth covered with
ornamental figures in wax or oil; flooreloth.

Waxen (waks'ksin a. made of wax.

Waxen (wak'sn) a. made of wax.

Wax-end (waks'end) n. a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax. Waxwork (waks'wurk) n. figures formed of wax. Waxy (wak'si) a. soft like wax; adhesive; not

Meay (wa) n. passage; road; direction; progress; means; manner; method; regular course.

Waybill (wa'bil) n. a list of passengers and goods in a public conveyance.

in a public conveyance.

Wayfarer (wa'far-er) n. a traveller.

Wayfaring (wa'far-ing) a. travelling.

Wayiaid (wa'fa-ing) a. travelling.

Wayiay (wa'fa, wa'fa') n. one who watches another on the way.

Itravellers.

Waymark (wa'fawahl n. a mark to guide. on tne way. Way-mark (wā'mārk) n. a mark to guide Way-ward (wā'ward) a. froward; perverse; wilful. Way-wardiz (wā'ward-li) ad. perversely.



Waywardness (wa'ward-nes) n. state or quality of

frowardness.

We (we) pron. pl. of I [slight; inconclusive.

Weak (wek) [a. feeble; soft; low; frail; unsteady;

Weaken (wek) [a. feeble; soft; low; frail; unsteady;

Weaken (wek) [a. d. in a feeble manner;—a. infirm.

Weakness (wek nes) [a. feebleness.

Weal (wel) [a. happiness; prosperity.

Weald (weld) [a. a wooded place or district; wold.

Wealth (welth) [a. fieh] [a. feeblenee; puplenee.

Wealthy (welth) [a. fieh; opulent.

Weal (wen) [a. t. opul from the breast; withdraw

Wean (wen) [a. t. opul from the breast; withdraw

Wean (wen) [a. t. opul from the breast; withdraw

Wean (wen) v.t. to put from the breast; withdraw

from any desire Wearling (wen'ling) n. one newly weaned.

Weapon (wep'un, wep'n) n. an instrument of offence or defence.

Wear (war) v.t. or i. [pret. Wore; pp. Worn] to carry on the person; have the appearance of; consume by use, time, or friction; last under use; put a ship round;—n. act of wearing.

Weariness (wer'i-nes) n. state of being weary;

Wearisome (wer'i-sum) a. tiresome.

Wearisomeness (wer'i-sum-nes) n. tediousness; tiresomeness Weary (wer'i) a. tired; fatigued;—v.t. to tire; Weasand (we'zand) n. the windpipe.

Weasel (we'zl) n. a small carnivorous animal. weather (wern'er) n. state of the air, as hot, dry, clear, or the reverse;—a. windward;—n.t. to season; sail to the windward of; hold out

Weather-beaten (wern'er-be-tn) a. harassed or

weather-beaten (wern'gr-be-tn) a. harassed or worn by the weather.
Weatherbound (wern'gr-bound) a. delayed by the Weatherbook (wern'gr-kok) n. a turning vane.
Weathergage (wern'gr-gaj) n. that which shows the weather; windward position.
Weatherghas (wern'gr-glas) n. a barometer.
Weatherwise (wern'gr-glas) n. a birding in fore-weatherwise (wern'gr-glas) n. a birding in fore-weatherwise (wern'gr-glas) n. a birding in fore-weatherwise (wern'gr-wiz) a. skilful in fore-weatherwise (wern'gr-wiz) a.

telling the weather.

teiling the weather. Weave (we'v) vi. [ppd. Wove; pp. Wove, Woven] to unite threads so as to form cloth; intertwine; work into;—vi. to practise weaving. Weaver (we'vgr) a, one who weaves. Web (web) a, anything woven; a film; a membrane uniting the toes of water-fowl; a roll of paper. Webbed (webd) a. having toes united by a

Webbing (web'ing) n. a narrow fabric use Web-footed (web'foot-ed) α. having webbed feet. fabric used Web-footed (web-foot-ed) u. naving webber acception wed (wed) v.t. or i. to marry; unite closely.

Wedding (wed'ing) n. nuptial ceremony; marriage

Webber acception favour (wed'ing-fa-vur) n. bunch o

Wedding (wed 'mg/n. nuptial ceremony; marriage.
Wedding.favour (wed'ing-favur) n. bunch of
white ribbons pinned to the coat at a marriage.
Wedding.ring (wed'ing-ring) n. ring put on the
bride's finger during the marriage ceremony.
Wedge (wedj) n. a piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge for splitting;—v.t. to fasten, drive,

cleave with a wedge.

or cleave with a wedge. [week. Weddock (wedlock) n married state. [week. Weddoek] n married state. Weddoek] n. the fourth day of the Weed (wed) n. a useless plant; anything useless; —n.pl. mourning garb, as of a widow;—n.t. to free from noxious plants; root only week. Weekel (we'dgr) n. one who weeds. Week (we'k) n. space of seven days. Weekday (wek'da) n. any day except the Sabbath. Weekli wek'll n. done every week :—qd. once a

Weekly (wek'li) a. done every week :-ad. once a

Ween (wen) v.i. to think; fancy. Weep (wep) v.t. or t. [pret. and pp. Wept] to shed tears; bewall or bemoan.
Weeping (we'ping) n. lamentation.
Weevil (we'vl) n. an insect that injures grain.

Weft (weft) n. the woof of cloth.

Weth (weth n. the woof of cloth.
Weigh (wil n. t. to raise; find the heaviness of;
equal in heaviness; take or give by weight;
ponder;—n.i. to have weight; press heavily.
Weigher (wa'er) n. one who weighs.
Weight (wath n. heaviness; gravity; a metal
standard for weighing; ponderous mass; pres-

sure; importance.

Weightless (wāt'les) α. light; unimportant.
Weighty (wā'ti) α. heavy; important; grave;
forcible.

Weir (wer) n. a dam to stop and raise the water of a stream; a fence of twigs set in a river to catch fish. Also Wear.

catch fish. Also Wear, Weird (weird) n. a spell or charm;—a. skilled in witchcraft; unearthly. Welcome (wel'kum) n. a kind reception;—a. received with gladness; grateful; pleasing;—n.t. to salute or entertain with kindness. Welcomely (wel'kum-li) ad. in a kind, welcome

manner.
Weld (weld) v.t. to hammer into union, as heated
metal;—n. a plant used as a yellow dye.
Welder (wel/der) n. one who welds,
Welfare (wel/der) n. health; happiness; prosperity.
Welkin (wel/kin) n. the sky or region of clouds,
Well (wel) n. a spring; an issue of water from the
earth;—n.t. to issue forth; spring up;—a. not
sick; being in good state or favour;—ad. not

sucs; reing in amiss; rightly. Wellbeing (wel'be-ing) n. welfare; prosperity. Well-bred (wel'bred n. having a polite education, Well-done (wel'dun) inter. rightly or nobly done, in kind-Well-meant (wel'ment) a. spoken or done in kind-

Wellnigh (wel'ni) ad. very nearly; almost, Wellspring (wel'spring) n. source; fountain. Well-to-do (wel'too-doo) a. in easy circumstances;

well off Welt (welt) n. a border or edging; -v.t. to sew a

welt on.

welt on. Welter wel'ter) v.i. to roll about; wallow; tumble; -n. state of confusion; mess. Wen (wen) n. a fleshy tumour. Wench (wensh) n. a young woman, usually of ill-fame: -n.i. to frequent the company of such. Wend (wend) v.l. to direct; to betake; v.i. to

go; to betake oneself.
Went (went) used as the pret. of Go.
Wept (wept) pret. of Weep.

were (wer) used as the past tense, pl. of Be.
Wergild (wer'gild) n. in Old English law the
monetary fine laid upon a murderer for the
benefit of the dead man's relatives.

Wert (wert) second person singular of the sub-junctive past tense of Be.

West (west) n. the point where the sun sets;—ad. more westward;—a. situated toward the setting

sun.
Westerny (wes'ter-li) a. toward or from the west.
Western (wes'tern) a. being in the west.
Westward (west'werd) ad. toward the west.
Wet (wet) a. rainy: moist;—n. water; humidity;
—n.t. [pret. and pp. Wet] to moisten with a.
liquid.
Western (west') a. male shear operatored.

Wether (wern'gr) n. a male sheep castrated.
Wetness (wet'nes) n. state of being wet.
Whale (hwal) n. the largest of marine animals.
Whalebone (hwal'bon) n. a firm elastic substance

Whalebone (hwal'pōn) n. a firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.
Whaleman (hwal'man) n. a person employed in the whale fishery. [in the whale fishery. Whaler (hwal'er) n. a ship or seaman employed wharf (hwawrf) n. a mole or quay for landing goods;—pl. Wharves.
Wharfage (hwawrf)in, fee for using a wharf.
Wharfinger (hwawrf)in-jer) n. the keeper of a wharf.

wharf.
What invot) pron. interrogative of things, as Who
is of persons;—pron. relative, that which;—
inter. how; how great, strange, etc.
Whatever (hwot-ev'er) pron. being this or that.
Whatnot thow'not) n. a piece of furniture with
shelves for books, ornaments, etc.
Whatsoever (hwot-8c-ev'er) pron. whatever;
Wheat (hwet) n. a grassy plant and its seed which
yields flour for bread.
Wheat-ear (hwet-er) n. a small singing bird;
Wheaten (hwet-n) n. made of wheat;
Wheaten (hwet-n) n. made of wheat;
Wheaten (hatter)

coax; flatter.

Wheedler (hwe'dler) n. one who wheedles. Wheel (hwel) n. a circular frame of wood or metal turning on an axis; -v.t. to cause to move on wheels :-v.i. to turn.

Wheelbarrow (hwel'bar-o) n. a barrow with one

[shaft horse. Wheeler (hwe'ler) n. one who turns or wheels; a Wheelwright (hwe'l'rit) n. a maker of wheels.

Wheeze (hwez) v.i. to breathe hard. Wheezy (hwezi) a. affected with

Whelk (hwelk) n. a pustule; a periwinkle; a kind Whelm (hwelm) v.t. to cover; immerse; over-

[forth young.

Whelp (hwelp) n. a puppy; a cub; -v.i. to bring When (hwen) ad. at what time; at the time that;

while. [place, source, etc.]
Whence (hwens) ad. from what place; from which
Whenever (hwen-ev'er) ad. at whatever time.
Whensoever (hwen-sō-ev'er) ad. at what time

Whensoever (invensoever) acc. at what take soever; whenever. Where (hwār) ad. at or in what place. Whereabout (hwār's-bout) ad. near what place; about which. Also Whereabouts. [in fact.

about which. Also Whereaboutes. In nece-whereas (hwār-at) ad. considering; since; when Whereat (hwār-at) ad. at which. Whereby (hwār-bi) ad. by which (what reason. Wherefore (hwār-bo) ad. for which reason; for Wherein (hwār-ov) ad. of which; of which wherein (hwār-ov) ad. of which; of which wherein (hwār-ov) ad. of which; of which whereupon (hwār-ov) ad. upon or in conse-tion of the conset of the conset

quence of which. Wheresoever (hwär-sō-ev'er) ad. in what place Whereto (hwär-tōo') ad. to which; to what end.
Also Whereunto.

Wherever (hwar-ev'er) ad. at whatever place. Wherewith (hwar-with') ad. with which; with

Wherewithal (hwār-wi-thawl') ad. wherewith.
Wherry (hwer'i) n. a light, shallow boat.
Whet (hwet) to to sharpen by friction; stimu-

late;—n. the act of sharpening; a stimulant. Whether (hwerh'er) pron. which of the two.

Whetstone (hwet'ston) n. a stone for sharpening

Whey (hwä) n. the thin part of milk.
Which (hwich) pron. interrogative, who or what one of a number, sort, etc. ;—pron. relative, that

which.
Whichever (hwich-ev'er) pron. whether one or
Whiff (hwif) n. a puff of air; -n.t. or i. to emit
whiffs; puff; smoke. [waver; prevaricate,
Whiffier (hwiff) n.t. or i. to blow away; disperse;
Whiffier (hwiff) n. a trifler. [are fastened,
Whiffietree (hwiff-tree) n. the bar to which traces
Whig (hwig) n. one of a political party; -a. pertaining to Whige.
Whisriah (hwigeish) a, inclined to Whiggery.

Whiggish (hwig'ish) a. inclined to Whiggery. Whiggery (hwig'er-i) n. the principles of Whigs.

While (hwil) n. time; space of time;—ad. during the time that; as long as;—v.t. to pass or spend

Whilst (hwilst) ad. while.
Whim (hwim) n. a freak of fancy; caprice.
Whimbrel (hwim'brel) n. a wading bird allied to

Whimper (hwim'per) v.i. to cry with a whining Whimsical (hwim'zi-kal) a. tull of whims. Whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i) ad. with freakishness.

Whin (hwin) n. furze: gorse.
Whin (hwin) n. furze: sarse.
Whinchat (hwin chat) n. a small singing bird allied to the stone-chat.

Whine (hwin) v.i. to murmur in a plaintive tone;

n. a nasal tone of complaint.

Whinny (hwin'i) v.i. to neigh or cry like a horse.
Whinstone (hwin'ston) n. any hard, dark, unstratified rock.

Whip (hwip) n. a lash with a handle for punishing or driving; a driver; a small tackle for hoisting; —v.t. or i. to lash; sew lightly; snatch; move nimbly. [tage over.

Whiphand (hwip'hand) n. upper hand: advan-

Whipping (hwip'ing) n. act of striking.
Whip-stock (hwip'stok) n. a whip-handle.
Whir (hwer) n.s. to whirl round with noise;—n.
noise made by rapid whirling.

whirl (hwerl) u.t. or t. to turn or revolve rapidly;

—n. a rapid turning.

Whirligig (hwer'li-gig) n. a child's toy.

Whirlpool (hwerl'pool) n. an eddy; a vortex of

Whirlwind (hwerl'wind) n. a stormy wind moving

circularly.

Whisk (hwisk) n. a small besom;—n.t. to brush with a whisk; move rapidly.

Whisker (hwis'ker) n. long hair growing on the

Whisky (hwis'ki) n. spirit distilled from grain, etc.
Whisper (hwis'per) n.t. or i. to speak with a low
voice;—n. a low, soft voice.

voice;—n. a low, soft voice.
Whist (hwist) n. a game at eards;—a. silent; mute.
Whistle (hwis'l) n. a sharp, shrill sound produced
in various ways; a wind instrument; pipe or
call;—n.t. or ā. to make or utter a shrill sound;
sound shrill; call.
Whistler (hwis'ler) n. one who whistles.
Whit (hwit) n. smallest particle imaginable;
proint; ich

point; jot.

point; job.
White (hwit) a. of the colour of snow; pale; pure;
—n, a white colour; white part of the eye, an
egg, or a target;—L. to make white.
White-beat (hwit bat) n, a very small, delicate fish.
White-beat (hwit bar) n, the polar beat.

White-feather (hwit'fern-er) Ito become white. cowardice. Whiten (hwi'tn) v.t. to make white; bleach; -v.t.

Whiteness (hwit'nes) n. state of being white. Whitesmith (hwit'smith) n. a tinsmith

Whitewash (hwit'wosh) n. a wash for the skin; lime and water; -v.t. to cover with whitewash;

give a fair appearance to.
Whitewasher (hwit'wosh-er) n. one who white-[point or degree.

whither (hwirn'er) ad, to what place; to what Whither bever (hwirn-gr-5-5-or'gr) ad, to whatever place. [clear ground chalk. Whiting (hwi'ting) n. a sea-fish allied to the cod; Whiting (hwi'tish) a moderately white. Whither (hwit'len-gr) n. leather dressed with

alum. Whitlow (hwit/15) n, a tumour on the finger. Whittle (hwit'l) v.t. or i. to pare or cut with a knife;—n. a small pocket-knife.

Whiz (hwiz) n. a humming and hissing sound;-

v.t. to make such a sound.

who (hoo) prom. interrogate, which or what
person; prom. relative, the person which.

Whoever (hoo-ever) prom. any person whatever,

Whole (hol) a, all; entire; sound; -m, the entire

Wholesale (hōl'sāl) n. sale by the piece or large quantities;—a. trading in large quantities; general; charged to retailers, as price.

wholesomeness (h0l'sum-nes) n. salubrity; quality of contributing to health. Wholly (h0l'i) ad. totally; entirely. Whom (h0cm) pron. objective case of Who. Whomsoever (h0cm-so-ever) pron. objective case

of Whosever.

"Whose ver."

Whoop (hwdop, hodp) a a loud eager cry; a hoot;

-s.t. or t. to shout; hoot; insult with shouts.

Whore (hor) n. a harlot; -s.t. to practise lew these,

Whoredom (hor dum) n. lewdness; idolatry.

Whorl (hworl) n. arrangement of leaves in a circle

whose (hóoz) pron. possessive of Who, Whose (hóoz) pron. possessive of Who, Whosever (hóò-sō-ev'er) a. any person whatever. Why (hwi) ad. for what reason; wherefore. Wick (wik) n. the cotton string of a candle or a conditional conditions.

Wicked (wik'ed) a. evil; sinful; ungodly; mall-Wickedly (wik'ed-li) ad, in a wicked manner; viciously. [practice; crime; sin. Wickedness (wik'ed-nes) n. evil disposition or

Wicker (wik'er) a. made of twigs.

Wicket (wik'et) in. a small gate; the frame of rods bowled at in cricket.
Wide (wid) a having great extent each way; broad; extensive; distant—ad. at a distance.
Widely (wid'i) ad. extensively.
Widen (wi'dn) ad. or i. to make or grow wider.
Wideness (wid'nes) a breadth from side to side;

Widespread (wid'spred) a. extended far. Widgeon (wij'un) n. a waterfowl of the duck

Widow (wid'5) n. a woman bereaved of her husband :—v.t. to deprive of a husband. Widower (wid'5-gr) n. a man whose wife is

dead, widdwhood (wid'ö-hood) n, the state of a widow. Width (width) n. extent from side to side. Wield (weld) n.t. to employ; use; sway; handle. Wielder (wel'dgr) n, one who wields. Wield? (wel'dij a, manageable.

Wife (wif) n. the lawful consort of a man :-pl.

Wifehood (wif'hood) n. state or character of a Wig (wig) n. an artificial covering of hair.

Wight (wit) n. a person; a being; -a. brave;

Wigwam (wig'wam) n. an Indian hut.

Wigwam (wig wam) n. an Indian hut. Wild (wild) a not tame; desert; savage; licentious; fanciful;—n. a forest; desert. Wilderness (wilderness n. a wild region uncultivated and uninhabited. Wildly (wild')! ad. in a wild manner. Wildness (wild'nes) n. state of being wild. Wile (wil) n. a trick; sly artifice; stratagem;—e.t. to deceive.

wilful (wil'fool) a. governed solely by one's own will; done or suffered by design; stubborn. Wilfully (wil'fool-i) ad. with obstinacy.

Wilfulness (wil'fool-nes) n. obstinacy of will;

wilness (will-nes) n. cunning; artfulness.
Will (wil) n. the faculty of choosing; choice;
inclination; command; testament;—n.t. or t
to determine; dispose by testament; decree;
be willing;—auxiliary verb, pret. Would.
Willing (willing) a. free to do; disposed; spon-

Willingly (wil'ing-li) ad. by free-will; cheerfully;

Willingness (wil'ing-nes) n. free choice; readiness. Willow (wil'o) n. a tree with slender, pliant

Wily (wi'li) a. cunning; crafty; artful; sly. Wimble (wim'bl) a. an instrument to bore holes

Wimple (wim'pl) n, a linen or silk cloth folded round the neck close under the chin and over the head so as to leave only the face exposed; formerly worn by all women out of doors, now

Win (win) v.t. [pret. and pp. Won] to gain; allure. Wince (wins) v.i. to shrink or start back.
Winch (winsh) n, an instrument to turn and strain

Wind (wind) (1) n. air in motion; breath; flatu-lence;—£. or £. (wind) to blow; winnow; sound; drive hard; recover breath. Wind (wind) (2) »L. (pret. and pp. Wound] to turn; twist; meander; bend.

Windage (win'dij) n, the difference between the diameter of a gun and that of a ball. Wind-bound (wind'bound) a. detained by contrary

Windfall (wind'fawl) n. fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit. Wind-gall (wind'gawl) n. a tumour on a horse's

Wind-gun (wind'gun) n. a gun discharged by air. Windiness (win'di-nes) n. state of being windy. Winding-sheet (wind'ing-shet) n. a shroud for the

Windlass (wind'las) n. a revolving cylinder used to raise weights.

Vindless (wind'les) a. calm ; out of breath.
Vindmill (wind'mil) n. a mill driven by wind. Window (win'

n. an opening for the admission of light; the opening. Window-blind

obscure the light of a win-

Window-curtain (win'dō-kur-tin) n. a inside and over a window.

Windmill.

Window-glass (win'do-glas) n. panes of glass for glass is set Window-sash (win'dō-sash) n. the frame in which Windpipe (wind'pip) n. passage for the breath. Windsail (wind'sāl) n. a canvas tube or funnel to

convey air below a ship's deck.

Windup (wind'up) n. conclusion; concluding act.
Windward (wind'ward) a. lying toward the wind;

-n. the point from which the wind blows.

windy (win'di) a. stormy; tempestuous; flatu-lent; empty.

Wine (win) n. fermented juice of grapes and of

wine win, a cherrior win/bib-gr) n. a great drinker of Wine-bibber (win/bib-gr) n. cellar for storing wine.

Wine-cooler (win'kôô-ler) n. contrivance for cooling bottled wine for the table.

Wine-glass (win'glas) n. a small glass from which [pressed. wine is drunk. Wine-press (win' pres) n. place in which grapes are Wing (wing) n. the limb of a bird; flight; side of

a building, army, etc.; sideptee; -w.t. to furnish with wings; wound in the wing.
Wink (wingk) v.t. to shut and open the eyelids; comive; -w. a closing of the eyelids; a hint by

the eye.

Winner (win'er) n. he that wins.

Winning (win'ing) a. attracting; pleasing;—2. sum gained in games of competition.
Winnow (win'o) v.t. or i. to separate chaff from grain; sift. [attractive. Winsome (win'sum) α. cheerful and pleasing;

Winter (win'ter) n. the cold season;—0.t. or t. to pass the winter; feed during winter.

Winterly (win'ter-li) a. suitable to winter; cold; [a stroke. stormy Wipe (wip) v.t. to clean by rubbing;—n. a rub; Wire (wir) n. a thread of metal;—v.t. or i. to bind

with wire: telegraph. Wire-draw (wir'draw) v.t. to draw metal into wire; strain; spin out.

Wire-drawer (wir'draw-er) n, one who forms wire Wire-less (wir'les) a, used as n, a Marconigram. Wire-puller (wir'pool-er) n, one who pulls the

wires; an intriguer. Wiry (wi'ri) a. made of or resembling wire.

Wisdom (wiz'dum) n. knowledge properly used; prudence.

Wise (wiz) a. having wisdom; judicious; prudent;

wise (with a manner or way. wisdom. Wiseacre (w'zā-ker) n. a pretender to great Wisely (wizl') ad. judiciously. Wish (wish) v.t. to desire or long for ;—v.t. to have a desire :—n. desire expressed; thing desired. Wisher (wish'gr) n. one who wishes or expresses a

Wishful (wish'fool) a. feeling or showing desire. Wishfully (wish'fool-i) ad. with desire. Wish wish wish n. a small bundle of straw or hay, Wishful (wist'fool) a. thoughtful; expressing longing desire; engorly attentive.

Wistfully (wist/fool-i) ad. with longing desire.

Wit (wit) v.i. to know ;-n. understanding; sen The (will 0.2. to know -m. understanding) power of combining ideas in an unexpected or ludicrous manner; cleverness in repartee; a man of wit;—pl. presence of mind; sound judgment. [practises sorcery.

Witch (wich) v.t. to charm;—n. a woman who Witcheraft (wich'kraft) n. the practices of witches. Witchery (wich'ge-1) n. enchantment; fascination. [nection, contrast, succession, etc.

With (with) prep. by, denoting cause, means, con-Withdraw (with-draw) v.t. or i. to take back; recall; retire.

recall; retire.
Withdrawal (with-draw'al) n. a taking back.
Wither (with, with) n. a willow twig. Also With.
Wither (wirn'g) n. or z. to dry up; waste;
shrink; fade. [neck and shoulder of a horse.
Withers (wirn'erz) n.pl. the joint that unites the
Withheld (with-held') prot. and pp. of Withheld, with-held') prot. and pp. of Withheld (with-held') prot.

[inwardly.

Within (wi-thin') prep. in the inner part;—ad. Without (wi-thout') prep. out; beyond;—ad. on the outside;—conj. unless; except.
Withstand (with-stand') v.t. [pret. Withstood] to

Withstand (with-stand') v.t. [pret. Withstood] to oppose; resist.
Witness (wit'nes) n. testimony; a person who sees and testifies; -v.t. to see; attest; subscribe as witness; -v.t. to bear testimony.
Witnesser (wit'nes-ep) n. one who witnesses.
Witted (wit'ed) a. endued with wit.
Wittlicism (wit'i-sim) n. a phrase affectedly witty.
Wittlify (wit'i-ji) ad. with wit.
Wittlify (wit'i-ji) ad. knowingly, [ingenious.
Witty (wit'i) d. full of wit; smart; sarcastic; wives (wive) n.p.t. of Wife.
Wizard (wit'ard) n. one skilled in magical arts; a conjure; —a. dried up; weazen.

[-a. dried up; weazen. a conjurer.

a conjurer. [—a. dried up; weazen. Wizen (wiz'n) v.t. to become dry and shrivelled; Woe, Wo (wō) n. a heavy calamity; sorrow; an exclamation of grief. [tress; calamitous. Woeful (w5'fool) a. very sorrowful; full of dis-Woeful] (w6'fool) a. d. wretchedly; miserably: Wolf (woolf) n. a rapacious animal allied to the dog; anything very destructive; —pl. Wolves. Wolfsh (woolf) n. like a wolf. Woman (woolf) n. the formal-off man, any adult.

Woman (woon'an) n. the female of man; an adult female; a female servant. [ties of a woman womanhood (woon'an-hood) n. the state or quali-Womanhiah (woon'an-ish) a. feminine; effeminate. Womb (woom'n n. a place where anything is pro-

duced; any deep cavity. Women (wim'en) n.pl. of Woman.

Wonder (won'der) n. emotion of surprise; a strange thing; prodigy; -v.i. to be surprised.
Wonderful (wun'der-fool) a. exciting surprise;

wonderfully (wun'der-fool-i) ad. in a manner to Wonderfulness (wun'der-fool-nes) n. quality of being wonderful.

Wonderment (wun'der-ment) n. surprise; aston-Wondrous (wun'drus) a. marvellous; strange.

Wondrously (wun'drus-li) ad. in a surprising manner. Wont (wunt) a. accustomed;—n. eustom; habit. Wonted (wun'ded) a. customary: usual. Wontedness (wun'ted-nes) n. state of being accus-

Woo (w6) v.t. to solicit in marriage; v.i. to Wood (wood) n. a collection of trees; the solid part of trees; timber; v.t. or i. to supply wood; take in wood.

wood; take in wood. Woodcock (wood'kok) n. a bird of the snipe species. Woodcut (wood'kut) n. an engraving on wood. Wooded (wood'ed)  $\alpha$ . covered or supplied with wood

Wooden (wood'n) a. made of wood; hard.

Wood-engraving (wood'en-graving) m. art of en-graving on wood; an engraving on wood. Woodland (wood'land) n. land producing wood. Woodless (wood'les) a. destitute of wood. Wood-nymph (wood'nnint) n. a fabled goddess of

Woody (wood'i) a, abounding with wood.

Wooer (wóó'er) n. one who solicits in marriage. Woof (wóóf) n. threads that cross the warp in weaving.

Wool (wool) n. the fleece of sheep; any short, Woollem (wool'en) a. consisting of wool; made of wool;—n. cloth made of wool;—pl. woollen

Woolliness (wool'i-nes) n. state of being woolly.

Woolly (wool') a. consisting of wool.
Wool-pack (wool'pak) n. a bag of wool.
Woolsack (wool'sak) n. a seat made of wool; the
Lord Chancellor's seat.

Wool-stapler (wool'stapler) n. one who deals in Word (wurd) n. an oral or written discourse; sound which conveys an idea; message; promise; the Scriptures;—2.t. to express in words;

Wordiness (wur'di-nes) n. verboseness.
Wording (wur'ding) n. manner of expressing.
Wordy (wur'di) a. using many words; verbose.

Wordy (wur'di) a. using many words; verbose. Wore (wor) pret. of Wear.
Work (wurk) v.t. or i. [pret. and pp. Worked. Wrought] to make or effect by labour; manage; influence; toil; carry on; operate; ferment; embroider;—n. labour for a purpose; manual labour; that on which one labours; the result of labour; product; performance; deed; a book; embroidery; manner of working; em-

Worker (wur'ker) n. one who works or performs. Workhouse (wurk'hous) n. a house for employing

the idle or the poor.

Working (wur'king) a. act of labouring; motion; operation; fermentation. Workman (wurk'mun) a. man employed in manual labour; a skifful labourer; craftsman. Workmaniike (wurk'man-lik) a. skifful; well-

performed. [manner of making; skill. Workmanship (wurk'man-ship) n. work done; Workshop (wurk'shop) n. a shop where work is

World (wurld) n. the earth; the universe; man-kind; all which the earth contains. Worldliness (wurld'li-nes) n. predominant love of

earthly things. [things. Worldling (wurld'ling) n. one devoted to worldly Worldly (wurld'li) a. pertaining to this life;

temporal; secular; carnal.

Worm (wurm) n. an insect that crawls; a reptile; anything spiral; -n.t. to work slowly
and secretly; -n.t. to gain slowly and by imperceptible means.

perceptible means.

Worm-acten (wurm'etn) a. gnawed by worms.

Wormwood (wurm'wood) n. a plant with a bitter
nauseous taste; a source of bitterness.

Wormy (wur'mi) a. abounding with worms.

Worn (won'n) pp. of Weaned; harassed.

Worried (wur'di) pp. fatigued; harassed.

Worry (wor'i) n.t. to tear with the teeth; harass;

Worry (wor') v.t. to tear with the teeth; marass; torment;—n. trouble; vexation.
Worse (wurs) a. more bad; more sick;—n. the disadvantage;—ad. in a way more evile; advantage; ton; honour; respect; a title of honour;—v.t. or c. to adore; honour; perform religious service. [For worthship.]

Worshipful (wur'ship-fool) a. worthy of honour or

worshipfully (wur'ship-fool-i) ad. with worship Worshipper (wur'ship-er) n. one who worships. Worst (wurst) a. bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree;—n. the most evil state;—v.t. to

highest degree:—n. the most evil state;—v.t. to defeat; overthrow.

Worsted (woors'ted) n. a yarn from combed wool;
—a. consisting of worsted; spun from wool.

Wort (wurt) n. a plant; a herb; new beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth (wurth) v.t. betide, as woe worth the day;

-n. value; price; importance; excellence;—a. equal in value to; deserving of.
Worthily (wur'yni-i) ad, so as to deserve well.
Worthiness (wur'rni-nes) n. worth; desert; ex-

Worthless (wurth'les) a. having no worth, or

Worthlessness (wurth'les-nes) n. want of worth. worth (wurful acenes) n. want of worth. Worth (wurful) a. deserving; excellent;—n. a. man of eminent worth. Wot (wot) v. to know: be aware of. Would (woold) pret. of Will. Wound (woond) n. a. cut, stab, or bruise; hurt; injury;—v. t. to injure by violence; hurt; pain. Wound (wound) pret. of Wind. Wounding two pret. of Wind. Wounding two pains a hort injury.

Wound (Wound) pref. of William Wounding (woonding two half of a excessive; vastly great. Wove (wo') pref. of Weave. Wrack (rak) n. a sea-plant from which kelp is made; a flying cloud; rack. Wraith (rath) n. a spectre; apparition. Wrangle (ranggl) n. an angry dispute; prefer dispute or of the control of th

[putes. Wrangler (rang'gler) n. one who wrangles or dis-Wrang (rap) v.t. to roll or fold together; involve. Wrapper (rap'gr) n. one who raps; a cover; a

loose outer garment.

Wrapping (rap'ing) n. a covering.
Wrath (rath) n. violent anger; fury; rage; in-[ing wrath.

Wrathful (rath'fool) a. angry; enraged; express-Wreak (rek) v.t. to inflict. [chaplet. Wreath (reth) n. thing twisted; a garland; Wreathe (reth) v.t. or i. to twine or twist about;

where the property of the total white about; encircle; be intertwined.

Wreck (rek) v.t. or i. to damage or destroy; ruin; suffer loss or ruin; -n. destruction by sea; anything wrecked. [Same as Wrack.]

Wrecker (rek'er) n. one who plunders wrecks.
Wren (ren) n. a small perching bird.
Wrench (rensh) v.t. to pull with a twist; strain; distort ;-n. a twist; an instrument for turning

bolts, etc. [n. violent perversion. Wrest (rest) v.t. to take from by force; distort;—Wrestle (res'l) v.i. to contend in grappling; struggle; -n. a contest between two to throw each other down.

Wrestler (res'ler) n. one skilled in wrestling.
Wrestling (res'ling) n. the act of wrestling.
Wretch (rech) n. a miscrable person; a worthless

fellow.

Wretched (rech'ed) a very miserable; worthless. Wretchedly (rech'ed'l) ad. miserably; despitably. Wriggle (rig'l) v.t. or t. to move to and no with short motions.
Wright (rid) w. an artificer or workman usually Wring (ring) v.t. [pret. and pp. Wrung) to force by twisting and pressure; strain; extort; distress;

distort ;-v.i. to turn or twist

Wringer (ring'er) n. an extortioner; an apparatus for wringing water out of clothes after washing. Wrinkle (ring'kl) n. a crease; furrow; -v.t. or t. to contract into furrows.

Wrinkly (ringk'li) a. full of wrinkles; liable to

Wrist (rist) n. the joint connecting the hand with Wristband (rist/band) n. the part of a sleeve that

wriscound (risc daily N. the part of a secret take covers the wrist.
Writ (rit) n. a writing; the Scriptures; a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.
Write (rit) n.t. or t. [pret. Wrote; pp. Written] to form letters and words with pen or style; engrave; compose; record; communicate by

letter; practise writing. Writer (ri'ter) n. one who writes; clerk; author. Writhe (rith) v.t. or i. to twist; be distorted with

writing (riving) n. act of writing; that which is written; a book; a manuscript;—pl. official papers; deeds.

Written (rit'n) a. expressed in writing.

Wrong (rong) n. injustice; injury;—a. not right, true, or suitable; incorrect; evil;—v.t. to do injustice to; injure;—ad. not rightly; amiss. Wrongdoer (rong'doo-er) n. one who commits any

offene.
Wrongful (rong fool) a. unjust; injurious.
Wrongfully (rong fool-i) ad. unjustly; injuriously.
Wrongly (rong ii) ad. unjustly; amiss.
Wrote (rôt) pret. of Write.
Wroth (rôth) a. very angry; enraged.
Wrought (rawh) pret. and pp. formed by labour.
Wrung (rung) pret. and pp. of Wring.
Wry (ri) a. twisted; distorted; wrested.
Wrond (wuld) a. a parrow lane.

Wynd (wind) n. a narrow lane.

Xanthous (zan'thus) a. yellow: denoting the fair Xantippe (zan-tip'e) n. a female scold; shrew.

[The wife of Socrates.] Xebec (ze'bek) n. a small!three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.

Xenial (zë'ni-al) a, pertaining to hospitality. Xenium (zë'ni-um) n, a present given to a guest or

Xenodochy (zē-nod'ō-ki) n. the reception of

xenodochy (ze-nod-ō-kē'um) n. a building for the reception of guests; an inn in modern

Xeransis (ze-ran'sis) n. the state of being dried

Kerasia (ze-rā'si-a) n. a morbid dryness of the hair, under which pathological condition it ceases to grow and becomes dusty in appear-

Xerodes (ze-ro'des) n. a dry tumou... Xerophagy (ze-rof'a-ji) n. the eating of dry meats; a kind of fast.

Xanthin (zan'thin) n. yellow dyeing matter in | Xerosis (ze-ro'sis) n. a pathological condition in which the part affected becomes abnormally dry; specifically applied to a dry, hard, thickened condition of the skin or mucous membrane of

any part. Xiphoid (zif'oid) a. sword-shaped, as the xiphoid process forming the lower portion of the sternum.

Moanon (zo'an-on) n. an ancient statue, generally of wood, regarded with awe and worship as being the work of the gods or as having fallen from heaven.

Xylographic (zī-lō-graf'ik) a. belonging to woodengraving.

engraving.

[Wood.

Xylography (ni-log'ra-fi) n. the art of engraving in Xylophagus (ni-log'a-gus) a. feeding on wood.

Sylophagus (ni-log'a-gus) a. feeding on wood.

Sylophagus (ni-log'a-gus) a. feeding on wood.

Sylophagus (ni-log'a-gus) a. feeding on wood.

Xyster (zis'tgr) n. a surgeon's knife for scraping bones.

Yacht (yot) n. a vessel for state, pleasure, or racing purposes;—v.i. to sail in a yacht.

racing purposes:—v.t. to sail in a yacht.
Yachtsman (yots'men) n. one who keeps or sails a
yacht; a sailor in a yacht. Also Yachter.
Yahoo (ya'hoo) n. a rude, boorish person. [Name
given by Swift to a race of brutes.] [potato.
Yam (yam) n. a tropical root, somewhat like the
Yankee (yang'ke) n. a corrupt pronunciation of the French Anglais, English, by Indians; a New Englander; an American; -a. belonging

Yard (yard) n. a measure of three feet; a long beam on a mast to which the square sails are

tied; an enclosure.

Yardstick (yard'stik) n. a stick three feet in

Yarn (yarn) n. spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story

Yarrow (yar'ō) n. the plant milfoil. [Ataghan. Yataghan (yat'a-gan) n. a long dagger. Also Yaw (yaw) n.t. to steer wild; fall from the course. Yawl (yawl) n. a small ship's boat with four or six oars; a two-masted fishing boat.

Yawn (yawn) v.i. to gape; open wide;
n. act of gaping. Ye (ye) pron. second

person plural of Yea (yā) ad.

verily; certainly. ean (yen) v.t. or i. to bring forth Yean Yeanling (yen'ling)

n. a young sheep. Year (yer) n. twelve Yearling (yer'ling) n. an animal a year

Yearly (yer'li) a. annual; coming every year;ad. annually.

Yearn (yern) v. to feel earnest desire; to long;

Yearning (yer'ning) n. strong desire; tenderness;

—a. longing.

Yeast (yest) n. froth of 'iquors in fermentation;

Yell (yel) v.i. to utter a sharp outcry; -n. a hide-Yellow (yel' $\bar{o}$ )  $\alpha$ . of gold colour;—n. a gold colour.

Yellowish (yel'5-ish) a. moderately yellow. Yelp (yelp) a.i. to utter a quick, sharp cry; bark. Yelping (yel'ping) n. a barking shrilly. Yeoman (yō'man) n. a freeholder; farmer—pen

Yeomen.

Yeomany (yoʻman-ri) n. the collective body of Yerk (yerk) v.t. or t. to strike suddenly; jerk; klok. Yes (yes) ad., yea; a word that affirms. Yesterday (yes'ter-di) n. the day last past;—ad, on the day last past.

Yesternight (yes'ter-nīt) n. the night last past.

Yet (yet) cond. nevertheless; however; ad. besides; still; hitherto; after all.
Yew (i) n. an evergreen tree.
Yield (yeld) v.t. to produce; afford; give up; con-

cede ;-v.i. to submit; comply with; give place

ceas: -v. to summit; compty water; give passes to; -m. produce. Vielder [yel'der) n. one who or that which yields. Yoke [yol]: n. an instrument to connect own for work; bondage; a pair; -v. to connect; units. Yoke-fellow [yok'fel-] n. an associate; a com-

panion.
Yoke (yō'k) n. a country bumpkin.
Yolk (yō'k) n. the yellow part of an egg.
Yon (yon) a. being at a distance, but within view;
—ad. yonder.
Yonder (yon'der) ad. at a distance within view;
Yore (yōr) ad. of old time.
Youn (n) pron. second person singular or plural.
Young (yung) a. not long born;—n. the offspring of animals.

Oraninass. Oraninass.

man. Also Yourker.
Your (ur) prom. a. belonging to you.
Yourself (ur-self) prom. emphatical, you only.
Youth (yobth) n. the early part of life; a young
person; young persons collectively.
Youthful (yobth'fool, a young; fresh; vigorous.
Youthfulness (yobth'fool-nes) n. the state of being

Yule (ul) n. the old name of Christmas.

Zany (zā'ni) n. a merry-andrew; buffoon.

Zeal (zel) n. enthusiasm; passionate ardour. Zealot (zel'ut) n. one full of zeal. [anyt [anything. Zealous (zel'us) a. warmly engaged or ardent in Zebra (ze'bra) n. an animal of the horse kind

marked with stripes. Zebu (zē'bū) n. an East Indian bison.

Zemindar (zem-in-dar') n. a landowner in India under the government. Iserved for the women. Zenana (zena'ng) n. part of a house in India re-Zend (zend) n. the primitive language of the

Zenith (zen'ith) n. the point in the heavens verti-Zephyr (zef'gr) n. a gentle west wind. Zero (ze'rō) n. the cipher "; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.

Zest (zest) n. orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste;—v.t. to give a flavour to.

Zigzag (zig'zag) a. having frequent short turns;

—n. something with short turns;
—v.t. or i. to form or move in short turns.

Zinc (zingk) n. a whitish metal. Zincode (zing' $k\bar{o}d$ ) n. the positive pole of a galvanic

Zion (zī'un) n. a hill in Jerusalem; city or church Zodiac (zō'di-ak) n. an imaginary circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs and the sun's path.

Zodiacal (zō-dī'a-kal) a. pertaining to the zodiac. Zone (zon) n. a division of the earth; a girdle; circumference.

Zoned (zönd) a. wearing or having a zone. Zoneless (zön'les) a. not having a zone.

Zoogony (zō-og'u-ni) n. science of the organic structure of animals. [scribes animals. Zoogeography (zō-o-jē-og'ra-fer) n. one who de-Zoogeography (zō-o-jē-og'ra-fi) n. the description

of animals.

Zoalite (zō'u-lit) n. an animal substance petrified.

Zoological (zō-o-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to zoology.

Zoologist (zō-ol'ō-jist) n. one versed in zoology.

Zoology (zō-ol'ō-ji) n. the natural history of animals.

Zoonic (zō-on'ik) α. pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zoonomy (zō-on'u-mi) n. the laws of animal life.
Zoophyte (zō'u-fit) n. a body supposed to partake
of the nature of an animal and of a plant.

Ottor learned of an animal and of a plant.

Zouave (swiv, zóó-av') n, name of an active and
hardy body of soldiers in the French service.

Zulu (zóó/lóo) n. a South African Kafir.

Zymological (zi-mu-loj'i-kal) a. pertaining to

Zymology (zī-mol'ō-ji) n, the doctrine of fermenta-tion of liquors. Zymotic (zi-mot/ik) a. pertaining to fermentation.

# ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED

A. A. S. (Americana Antiquariana D.G. (Dei gratia), by the grace of Id. (Idem.), the same.

Societatis Socius), Pellow of the God.

God. American Academy.

B. (Artium, Baccalaureus), A.B. (Artium Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Arts. A.B., able-bodied seaman. A.C. (Ante Christum), before

A.D. (Anno Domini), in the year

A.D. (Anno port).
of our Lord.
Rt. (Etatis), aged; of age.
A.M. (Artium Magister), Master
of Arts. (Ante Meridiem), betion noon. (Anno Mundo), intion noon. (Anno Mundo).

A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy. A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

A.S., Anglo-Saxon.

A.U.C. (Ab Urbe Condita), in the Eta (Et etera), and others. Saxon the Saxon of the Saxon

city, i.e. Rome.

., Bachelor of Arts. Bat, or Bt., Baronet.
B C., before Christ.
B C., before Christ.
B C., before Christ.
B C., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B D., Bachelor of Divinity.
B E., bill of exchange.
B Le, Bachelor of Law.
B L., bill of lading.
B M., Bachelor of Medicine.

C.A., Chartered Accountant.

C.B., Companion of the Bath. C.E., Civil Engineer.

G.E., CAYI Engineer.

G.f. (Confer), compare.

G.J., Chief Justice.

G.M. (Chirurgia Magister),

Master in Surgery.

G.M.G., Companion of the Order
of St Michael and St George.

Co.D., cash on delivery.

Com., commissioner; commodore;
committee; commerce.

Con. (Contra), in opposition.

Organisation

C.P., Common Pleas.
C.P.S. (Custos Privati Sigüli),
Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C.R. (Carolus Rex), King Charles.
(Custos Rotulorum), Keeper of

the Rolls.

Crim. Con., criminal conversa-tion or adultery.

C.S. (Custos Sigilli), Keeper of the Seal; Court of Session. C.S.I., Companion of the Star of

C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club. Cur., Curt., current, i.e. t month.

D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D. (Divinitatis Doctor), Doctor of Divinity.
Del. (Delineapit, he drew it), engraved on a copper-plate, with the name of the draughtsman.

H.R.H., His or Her Royal Highness.
H.R. (Hic situs), here lies.
H.R. (His or Her Royal Highness)
H.R. (His or

D.P.H., Health. Diploma in

Ebor. (Eboracum), York. Also (Eboracensis), of York. E.C.U., English Church Union.

An. (Anno, in the year.

A.R. (Anno Regns), in the year of E.E. errors excepted.

E.E.T.S., Early English Text E.G. (Exempli gratia), for ex-

ample.

excepted.
Et al. (Et alia), and others.
Etc. (Et etera), and so forth.
E.U., Evangelical Union.
Ex. p. (Ex parte), a one-sided statement.

F. (Fahr.), Fahrenheit. F.A.S., Fellow of the Antiquarian

F.C., Free Church of Scotland. F.D. (Fidei Defensor), Defender of

the Faith. F.H.S., Fellow of the Historical

F.M., Field-marshal. F.O.B., free on board. F.P., fire-plug. Fellow of the Royal

Society. F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of

G.A., General Assembly.

G.A., General Assembly.
G.B., Great Britain.
G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.M.G., Grand Cross of St.
Michael and St George.
G.C.S.I., Grand Commander of
the Star of India,
G.M., Grand Master.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
G.R. (Georgius Rex), George the
King.

G.T., Good Templars.

H. or Hr., hour.
H.B.M., His or Her Britannic
Majesty.
H.C.M., His or Her Catholic

Majesty.
Hil., Hilary.
H.M., His or Her Majesty.
H.M.I.S., His Majesty's Inspector

Hon., Honourable. H.R., House of Representatives. H.R.H., His or Her Royal High-

Public I.E. (Id est), that is. I.H.S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator), Jesus the Saviour of Men.

Health.
Dr., debtor; doctor.
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order.
Dunelm. (Dunelmensis), of Durham.
D.V. (Deo volente), God willing.
D.V. (Deo volente), God willing.

I.O.U., I owe you.

J., Judge. J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K., King. K.A., Knight of St Andrew. K.B., Knight of the Bath; King's

K.C., Knight of the Crescent; King's Counsel. K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.C.H.G.O., Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic

K.G., Knight of the Garter. K.G.C., Knight of the Grand

K.G.C.E., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. K.G.F., Knight of the Golden

Fleece.
K.M., Knight of Malta.
K.M.G., Knight of St Michael
and St George.

K.P., Knight of St Patrick. K.S.I., Knight of the Star of India.

Kt., Knight. K.T., Knight of the Thistle.

L. (Liber), book.
L., lb. (Libra), a pound in weight.
L., l., or £, a pound sterling.
L. C., Lord Chancellor.
L. C. to r l.c. (Loco citato), in the

place before cited.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.D.S., Licentiate in Dental

D.s., Surgery. R. (Legum Baccalaureus), LL.B.

Bachelor of Laws. LL.D. (Legum Doctor), Doctor of

L.S. (Locus Sigilli), Place of the Seal.

L.S.A., Licentiate of the Society

of Apothecaries.
LXX. The Septuagint or Seventy.

M.A. (Artium Magister), Master of Arts; Military Academy. M.B. (Medicinæ Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Medicine.

Bachelor of Musica Bachelor of Music. Baccalaureus),

M.C., Member of Congress.
M.D. (Medicina Doctor), Doctor
of Medicine.

M.E., Methodist Episcopal. remember; (Memento), memorandum.

## ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED

Mgr., Monsignor. Mgr., Monsignor.
MM. messieurs; gentlemen.
M.N.S., Member of the Numismatic Society.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R., Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal

Academy of Science. M.R.C.C., Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.

M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal

College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal

College of Surgeons.

M.R.C.V.S., Member of the Royal
College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal
Geographical Society.

to the memory.

Output

Order.

cente), no one contradicting; unanimously.

Nem. Diss. (Nemine dissentiente), no one dissenting.

N.P., Notary Public. N.S., New Style. N.U.T., National Teachers.

Ob. (Obiit), he died. O.F., Odd Fellows.
O.H.M.S., On H.
Majesty's Service.
O.S., Old Style. His or

Privy Councillor. Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy. P.M. (Post meridiem), afternoon. P.M., Postmaster.
P.M. G., Postmaster-General.
P.O., Post Office.
P.O., Post Office Order.
Pop., population.

PP. or pp., printed pages. P.P.C. (Pour prendre congé), to take leave.

time being.
Prox. (Proximo), next.

Academy.

P.R.S.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

P.S. (Post scriptum), postscript. P.T.O., please turn over.

Q.B., Queen's Bench. Q.C., Queen's Counsel. Q.D. (Quasi dicat), as if he should

Q.E.D. (Quod erat demonstran-

dum), which was to be demonstrated. Q.E.F. (Quod erat faciendum),

which was to be done. Q.L. (Quantum libet), as much as

you please. O.M.G., Quartermaster-General. Q.P. (Quantum placet), as much as you please.

M.S., manuscript.

M.S. (Memorice sacrum), sacred Q.S. (Quantum sufficit), a sufficient

you will.

N.B. (Nota bene), note well; take notice; North Britain.
Nem. Con. (Nemine contradicting; R.A., Royal Academy or Academican; Royal Artillery, R.A., Royal Academy of Music.

tradicting; R.A. H., Royan.
issentiente), R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.C. Royal College of Music.
R.C. Royal College of Organists.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
R.M., Resident Magistrate.
Union of R.N., Royal Navy.
Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.
R.S.A., Royal Scottish Academy;
Royal Society of Antiquaries.

Royal Society of Antiquaries. Rt., Right.

Her Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Rt. Wpful., Right Worshipful.
R.V., Revised Version.

S.A., South Africa: South America: South Australia. S.B.A., Society of British Artists. Sc. or Sculp. (Sculpsit), engraved. Scil. (Scilicet), to wit; namely S.m.p. (Sine mascula prole), without male issue.

S.p. (Sine prole), without issue.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Pro tem. (Pro tempore), for the s.P.Q.R. (Senatus Populusque time being.

S.P.Q.R. (Senatus Populusque Romani), Senate and People

of Rome.

S.T.D. (Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor), Doctor of Divinity. S.T.P. (Sacræ Theologiæ

fessor), Professor of Theology.

T.O., turn over. Tr., translation; transpose; Trin., Trinity. T.T.L., to take leave.

U.K., United Kingdom. Ult. (Ultimo), last, or the last

U.S., United States; (Uti supra), as above.

U.S.A., United States of America; United States Army. U.S.M.A., United States Military

Academy.
U.S.N., United States Navy.
U.S.S., United States Senate.

V. (Vide), see. Var. lect. (Varia lectio), different or varying reading. C., Victoria Cross.

V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D.M. (Verbi Dei Minister
Minister of the Word of God. Minister).

Ven., venerable.
Viz. (Videlicet), namely; to wit.
V.P., Vice-president.
Vs. (Versus), against; in opposi-

tion. Vul., Vulg., Vulgate. Vv. II. (Variæ lectiones), different

or varying readings. West Australia; West

W.A., West Africa. Wal., Walloon. W.M.S., Wesl Society. Wesleyan Missionary W.S., Writer to the Signet.

Ye, the (the Y is used as the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon b=th).

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian

Association. Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Zn., zinc. Zr., zirconium.

&c. (Et cetera), and so forth.

## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES,

## ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.-L. Latin; F. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish; Ger. German; G. Greek.

ab agendo (L.), from acting.
ab antique (L.), from ancient time.
ab extra (L.), from without.
ab intic (L.), from the beginning,
ab integro (L.), afresh; anew.
ab intra (L.), from within:
ab origine (L.), from the origin.
abque ula conditione (L.), unconditionally.
a capite ad calcem (L.), from head to foot.
acerrima proximorum odia (L.), the quarrels of
near relatives are the most bitter.
acta (L.), proceedings in court.

near relatives are the most observance.

acta (Li, proceedings in court.

adagio (It.), slowly with grace.

ad arbitrium (Li), at pleasure,

ad arstra per aspera (Li), to the stars through

a dato (L.), from this time; from date, ad captandum (L.), to attract or please, ad captandum valgas (L.), to cath the rabble, ad endem (L.), to the same point or degree, ad finem (L.), to the end.

ad homhem (L.), to the interests or passions of

ad infinitum (L.), to infinity. ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile.

ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile.
ad hibtum (L.), at pleasure.
ad nauseam (L.), to the extent of disgusting,
ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
Adressbuch (Ger.), a directory,
ad valorem (L.), according to the value.
ad vitam ant culpam (L.), during life or good

æquam servare mentem (L.), to preserve an equal

ague anime (L.), with an equal mind; calmly. affaire d'amour (F.), a love affair. affaire d'honneur (F.), an affair of honour.

affaire d'honneur (F.), an affair of honour. affirmatim (L.), in the affirmative. a fortior! (L.), with stronger reason. agenda (L.), things to be done, the business. aide-de-camp (F.), an assistant to a general. à l'abandon (F.), at random. à la bonne heure (F.), well-timed; at an early

nour.

à l'abri (F.), under shelter.
à la française (F.), after the French mode,
à la modé (F.), according to the custom.
à l'anglaise (F.), after the English custom.
alere flammam (L.), to feed the flame.
à l'extrémité (F.), at the point of death; without

al fresco (It.), in the open air.

al resco (It.), in the open air.
alias (L), otherwise.
alibi (L.), elsewhere.
à l'improviste (F.), unawares.
alla breve (It.), quickly,
alla zoppa (It.), fin a halting or imperfect manner.
allegro (It.), cheerful; joyful.
allons (F.), come on; let us go.
alma mater (L.), a benign mother, generally
applied to the University.
aloner (F.) for bire-to let.

à louer (F.), for hire; to let.
à l'outrance (F.), to the utmost. (Wrongly written for à outrances.)

al piu (It.), at most. alter ego (L.), another self.

alter idem (L.), another of the same kind.

alto relievo  $(L_i)$ , in high relief. amantium irae  $(L_i)$ , lovers' quarrels. a maximis ad minima  $(L_i)$ , from the greatest to

the least.

a mensa et thoro (L.), from bed and board. amende honorable (F.), satisfactory apology. amicus humani generis (L.), a friend of the human

à moitié de moitié (F.), by halves. amor nummi crescit (L.), the love of money in-

creases.
amorso (It.), a lover; tenderly.
amor patrix (L.), love of country.
amour propre (F.), self-love; vanity.
Anglie (L.), in English, or according to the
English manner.
anguis in herba (L.), a snake in the grass.
animis opibusque parati (L.), prepared with men

and money. animo et fide (L), by courage and faith. anno Domini (L), in the year of our Lord. anno mundi (L), in the year of the world. anno urbis conditæ (L), in the year the city

(Rome) was built. ante bellum (L.), before the war. ante lucem (L.), before the light. ante meridiem (L.), before noon.

anti (G.), against, a posteriori (L.), from the effect to the cause.

a priori (L.), from the cause to the effect. a propos (F.), to the point, aqua tinta (IL), a mode of etching on copper, aqua vitæ (L.), water of life, often applied to spirituous liquors.

arbiter elegantiarum (L.), an umpire in matters

of taste

of taste.
arcades ambo (L), both alike.
arcanum; pl. arcana (L), a secret or secrets.
argumentum ad crumenam (L), an argument to
the purse; an appeal to interest.
argumentum ad invidiam (L), an argument addressed to low passions or considerations.
argumentum ad judicium (L), argument to the

argumentum ad populum (L.), an appeal to popular prejudice.
argumentum baculinum (L.), an appeal to force; club law.

ariaton metron (G.), the middle course is the best; the golden mean. arrectis auribus (L.), with attentive ears. arrière pensée (F.), afterthought; a mental reservation.

ars longa, vita brevis [L.), art is long, but life

is short.

artes honorabit (L), he will honour the arts.

a tort et à travers (F), at cross purposes.

at spes non fracta (L), but hope is not broken.

autor precious factt (L), the author makes these

things precious.

things precious.
audaces fortuna juvat (L.), fortune favours the

brave, au désepoir (F.), in despair, audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side, au fait (F.), well instructed; master of it, au pond (F.), at the bottom, and wiedersehen 1 (Ger.), till our next meeting, au pis aller (F.), at the worst, aura popularis (L.), the gale of popular favour, aurea mediocritas (L.), the golden mean.

aureola (L.), a nimbus.
au reste (F.), as for the rest.
au revoir (F.), adieu until we meet again.
auribus tenso lupum (L.), I hold a wolf by the
ears; have caught a tartar.
auri sacra fames (L.), the accursed thirst for gold.
aussitôt dit aussitôt fait (F.), no sooner said than

aut amat aut odit mulier (L.), a woman either loves or hates

loves or hates.
aut Gesar aut nillus (L), Cessar or no one.
aut disce aut discede (L), either learn or depart.
aut vincere aut mori (L), victory or death.
aux armes [F], to arms.
auxilium ab alto (L), help is from on high.
avant-courier [F], a forerunner.
a verbis ad verbera (L), from words to blows.
a vostra salute (H), to your health.
a votre sarte (F), to your health.

bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca (It.), a kiss of the mouth often does not touch the heart. bagatelle (F.), a trifie.

bambino (It.), a figure or representation of the infant Christ.

infant Christ.

and Press (tt.), on the king's bench, bas-blen (F.), a blue-stocking, basis virtutum constantia (L.), steadiness or constancy is the foundation of all virtue, batta (Hind), an allowance or gratuity, beau idéal (F.), a pericet model of beauty, beau monde (F.), the fashionable world, beaux esprits (F.), asy spirits; men of wit, bel esprit (F.), a brilliant mind, bellum lethale (L.), a deadly war, beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere (L.), to receive a favour is to sell your liberty, bene placito (L.), at your pleasure, beneficium unine (L.), by the favour of Providence, bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he who gives promptly gives twice as much.

gives twice as much.
bis vivit qui bene vivit (L.), he lives twice who
lives well.

lives well.

tives well.

tives

caballero (Sp.), a gentleman.
eacesthes loquend( IL.), a rage for speaking.
cacoothes scribendi (IL.), an itch for scribbling.
cafe (F.), coffee; coffee-house.
ca ira (F.), it will go.
calembour (F.), a kind of pun.
camarilla (Sp.), a secret council; clique.
camera (L.), the judge's private room in the
court-house.
canalile (F.), the rabble.
candida pax (IL.), white-robed peace.
cani capilli venient (I.), hoary hairs will come,
canis in prasepi (IL.), a dog in the manger.

cantate Domino (L.), sing to the Lord.
cap-hpie (F.), from head to foot; all over.
caput mortuum (L.), the worthless remains.
carbonari (It.), members of a secret society in Italy carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day; seize the

carte blanche (F.), a blank sheet of paper; full

powers.
carte de visite (F.), a small photographic picture.
casus belli (L.), an occasion for war.
casus conscientia (L.), a case of conscience.

catena (Lt.), a chain.
catena (Lt.), a chain.
causa sine qua non (Lt.), a condition which is indispensable.

caveat actor (L.), let the doer beware.
caveat emptor (L.), let the buyer beware.
cead mille failthea (Ir.), a hundred thousand

welcomes. cede Deo (L.), submit to Providence. ceteria desunt (L.), the remainder is wanting, ceteris paribus (L.), other things being equal. chacun son gout (F.), every one to his taste. Champs Elysées (F.), Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris. chapeau bes (F.), hats off. chapeau de bras (F.), a military cocked hat. châteaux en Espagne (F.), castles in the air; fanciful plass.

nancini pians.

chéré dwive (F.), a masterpiece.

chère amie (F.), a dear friend.

chiaroscuro (I.), in painting, the art of

ciously distributing light and shade.

chi tace confessa (It.), silence is confession. the art of judi-

chi va piano, va sano (It.), who goes softly, goes

cicerone (It.), a guide who explains curiosities. ct-devant (F.), former. clarior e temebris (L.), more bright from obscurity, clarum et venerabile nomen (L.), an illustrious

clarum et venerabile nomen (L), au inustatuan and venerable name.
elavis (L), a key to something difficult.
Coma Domini (L), the Lord's Supper.
cognoscente (IL), a comnoisseur.
collectanea (L), passages selected from authora.
comme il faut (F), as if should be.
commen bonum (L), a common prod.
communi consensu (L), by common consent.
communi consensu (L), by common consent.

communi consensus (i.i., by common consent, communibus annis (i.i., on the annual average, componere lites (i.i., to settle disputes, compos mentis (i.i., of a sound mind, con amore (ii.i., with love; earnestly, concierge (F), the keeper of a prison, concordia rese crescunt (i.i., by harmonious contended to the consensus (ii.i., ii.).

action business is increased, conge d'élire (F.), a leave to elect. conscia mens recti (L.), a mind conscious of its consensus facit legem (IL), consent makes the

consensus tollit errorem (L.), consent takes away

consilio et animo (L.), by wisdom and courage. constantia et virtute (L.), by constancy and

consuetudinis magna vis est (L.), great is the force of custom

contrabandista (Sp.), smuggler. contrab bonos mores (L.), against good manners. contratemps (F.), a mischance; disappointment. conversazione (It.), conversation; a meeting for corps diplomatique (F.), the diplomatic body.

corpus delicti (L.), the whole nature of the corpus juris canonici (L.), the body of the canon

corpus juris civilis (L.), the body of civil law. corregidor (Sp.), a magistrate. corrigenda (L.), things to be corrected. cor unum, via una (L.), one heart, one way. coup d'essai (F.), a first essay; attempt.

coup d'état (F.), a stroke of policy or of violence

comp d'état (F.), a stroke of poncy of variaties in state affairs.
coup de grâce (F.), a finishing stroke.
coup de main (F.), a sudden enterprise or effort.
coûte qui coûte (F.), cost what it may.
crassa negligentia (L.), gross carelessanese.
credat Judaus Apella I (L.), Apella the Jew may
believe it if he likes!
credenda (L.), things to be believed; articles of

credit foncier (F.), loan on land security. credit mobilier (F.), loan on personal security. crescit eundo (L.), it increases as it goes. crescit sub pondere virtus (L.), virtue grows under

a weight or burden.
crimen falsi (L.), falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis (L.), high treason.
cruda, viridesque senectus (L.), a vigorous, green

old age.
crux mini anchora (L.), the cross is my anchor.
crit malo? (L.), what evil will it do?
crisine (P.), kitchen; cookery.
cul de sac (F.), a blind alley.
cun grane salis (L.), with a grain of salt; with
allowance for exaggeration.
cum multis allis (L.), with my others.
cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.
currente calamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen.
custos morum (L.), the guardian of morality.

da capo (It.), from the beginning.
d'accord (F.), agreed; in tune.
da locum melioribus (L.), give place to your betters.

betters.
data (L.), things granted.
dat Deus incrementum (L.), God gives the increase.
debite justitie (L.), by debt of justice.
de bonne grâce (F.), with good grace; willingly.
debut (F.), first appearance in public.
deceptio visus (L.), an illusion of the sight.
de diet in diem (L.), from day to day.

de die in diem (L.), from day to day, de facto (L.), from the fact, dégagé (F.), easy, debors (F.), without.
Dei gratia (L.), by the grace of God.
de jure (L.), from the law; by right.
delirium tremens (L.), trembling madness; the

de lunatico inquirendo (L.), a commission to

inquire as to a man's sanity.

de mal en pis (F.), from bad to worse.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum (L.), say nothing but

de mal en his (1), hours on working but good of the dead.

de mortus ml. his bouum (LL, say nothing but good of the dead.

denouement (P.).

de of the dead.

denouement (P.).

de of the dead.

de nininis non curst lex (L.), the law does not trouble itself about trifles.

Deo volente (LL), with God's help.

de mininis non curst lex (L.), the law does not trouble itself about trifles.

Deo volente (LL), the God's will.

de profundis (L.), out of the depths.

dernier ressort (F.), a last resource.

desideratum (L.), a thing desired.

desunt cetera (L.), the remainder is wanting.

detor (F.), a circuitous march.

de trop (F.), too much, or too many.

detur pulchriori (L.), let it be given to the fairest.

Deus avertast (L.), God be with you.

devoir (F.), duty.

Deux vobiscum (L.), coor de wind you.
devoir (F.), duty.
dictum de dicto (L.), report upon hearsay.
die Wacht am Rhein (Ger.), the watch on the
Rhine; the German national song.
dies faustus (L.), a lucky day.
dies irs (L.), the day of wald,
dies non (L.), in Low, a day on which judges do

Dieu défend le droit (F.), God defends the right.

Dieu et mon drott (F.), God and my right. Dieu vous garde (F.), God bless you. dignus vindice nodus (L.), a knot worthy to be untied or resolved.

dii penates (L.), household gods. diis aliter visum (L.), to the gods it seemed other-

wise.

dites moi, s'il vous plaît (F), tell me, if you please.

divide et impera (L), divide and rule.

do ut des (L), I give that you may give.

docendo discimus (L), we learn by teaching.

dole (H), in Music, soft and agreeable.

doloroso (It), soft and pathetic.

Domine dirige nos (L), O tord, direct us.

Dominus providebit (L), the Lord will provide.

Dominus voltscum (L), the Lord will provide.

Dominus voltscum (L), the Lord be with you.

double entendre (F), a double meaning.

douccur (F), sweetness; a bribe.

dramatis personse (L), characters represented in

a drama.

droit des gens (F.), the law of nations. duces tecum (L.), you shall bring with you; a

ducit amor patriæ (L.), the love of country guides

me. dulce est desipere in loco (L), it is pleasant to jest at the proper time. dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L), it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. dum spiro spero (L), while I breathe I hope. dum vita est, spes est (L), while there is life,

there is hope. durante bene placito (L.), during our pleasure. durante vita (L.), during life.

eau de vie (F.), brandy. ecce homo (L.), behold the man. ecce signm (L.), behold the sign. ecclesia non moritur (L.), the church does not dieeccieis non moritar (L.), the caured does not die.
éclat (P.), splendour; pomp; glory,
e contra (L.), on the other hand.
e contrario (L.), on the contrary.
e converse (L.), conversely.
editio princeps (L.), the first edition.
sgo et rex meus (L.), my king and I
ego et tu sumus in tuto (L.), thou and I are in

ego et tu sumus in tuto (L.), thou and I are in safety.

silte (F.), the best part.
emeritus (L.), one retired from official duties.
en ami (F.), as a friend.
en attendant (F.), in the meanwhile.
en avant! (F.), forward!
en foule (F.), in a crowd.
en assast (F.), in body.
en passant (F.), in passing; by the way.
en plein jour (F.), in broad day.
en revanche (F.), in revenge.
en route (F.), on the way.
ens et aratro (L.), by swind and ploughens rationis (L.). Extreme freesom.
entry dent for made dish.
entre nous (F.), between ourselves.
en entre nous (F.), between ourselves.
en comine (L.), by that name.
e pluribus unum (L.), one composed of many.
erectus non elatus (L.), exalted, not elated.
ere natá (L.), for the occasion or exigency.
errarae est humanum (L.), to err is human.
erratum (L.), an error;—pl. erratas, errors.
esprit de corps (F.), general pridejin one's school,
regiment, political party, etc.
esse quam videri (L.), to be, rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus (L.), there is a medium in all
things.

esto perpetua (L.); be thou perpetual. et cetera (L.), and the rest; etc. et cum spiritu tuo (L.), and with thy spirit. et sic de ceteris (L.), and so of the rest.

et tu, Brute! (L.), and thou, O Brutus! eventus stultorum magister (L.), the result is the schoolmaster of fools.

scholmaster of roots.

e vestigio (L.), instantly.
ex abundanti caucela (L.), from excessive caution.
ex abundantia (L.), out of the abundance.
exactement le même (F.), exactly the same.

exactive the same.

ex animo (L), heartily ex capite (L), from the head; by memory.

ex cathera (L), from the chair; authoritatively.

excelsior (L), higher.

exceptio probat regulam (L), the exception

proves the rule.

exceptis excipiendis (L.), with the necessary

exceptions.
ex concesso (L.), extracts.
ex concesso (L.), from what has been conceded.
ex cutid (L.), be cut and fashioned.
ex curia (L.), out of court.
ex don (L.), by the gift.
exempla sunt odiosa (L.), comparisons are hateful.
exempli gratis(fl.), by way of example.
excunt omnes (L.), all retire.
ex funo dare lucem (L.), to give light out of

ex intervallo (L.), at some distance.

exit (L.), he goes out.
exitus acta probat (L.), the result justifies the

ox luce lucellum (L.), a small gain out of light. ex materna (L.), on the mother's side. ex more (L.), according to custom. ex necessitate rei (L.), from the necessity of the

ex nihilo nihil fit (L.), nothing comes of nothing.

and the first of the case of t

done the thing.
expose F.1, an exposition; exposure.
expressis verbis (L.), in express terms.
ex professo (L.), professedly.
extempore (L.), without premeditation.
extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
ex usu (L.), from or by use.
ex voto (L.), according to vow.

faber suæ fortunæ (L.), architect of his own fortune; a self-made man.

facile princeps (L.), the admitted chief. facilis est descensus (L.), descent is easy. facsimile (L.), a close imitation. facisimile (L.), a close imitation facta, non verba (L.), deeds, not words. fait accompil (F.), a thing already done, fas aut nefas (L.), right or wrong. fata obstant (L.), the fates oppose it. fauxipas (F.) a false step; a mistake. fecit (L.), he made or drew it. felo de se (L.), suicide. festing lente (L.), hasten slowly; be quick, not

fête (F.), a feast. fête champêtre (F.), a rural feast.

feu de joie (F.), a firing of guns in token of joy; a

bonnire.

fat justitia, ruat coslum (L.), let justice be done,
though the heavens should fall.
fide, non armis (L.), by faith, not by arms.
fides et justitia (L.), fidelity and justice.
fides Punica (L.), Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates (L.), a faithful friend.
finem respice (L.), look to the end.
finis (L.), the end.
finis corporate one (L.), the and crowers the work.

finis coronat opus (L.), the end crowns the work. florituri (It.), flourishes in music. flagrante delicto (L.), in the act of committing a

flecti, non frangi (L.), to be bent, not to be broken.

fons malorum (L.), the source of misfortunes. fortiter in re (L.), with firmness in acting. fracas [F], a slight quarrel. fugth hora (L.), the hour flies. functus officio (L.), out of office. furor loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking. furor poeticus (L.), poetical fire. furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing.

Gallicè (L.), in French.
garcon (F.), a boy; a waiter.
garde du corps (F.), a body-guard.
genus homo (L.), the human race.
genus irritable vatum (L.), the irritable race of Germanicè (L.), in German. gloria in excelsis Deo (L.), glory to God in the

highest. gratis (L.), for nothing. gratis dictum (L.), mere assertion. graviora manent (L.), greater trials await us.

### H

habeas corpus (L.), in Law, a writ for delivering

nabeas corpus (L.), m Law, a writ for deliver, a person from imprisonment. hac lege (L.), with this law or condition, hand passibus aguis (L.), not with equal steps. hauteur (F.), haughtiness. hant gout F.), high flavour, hic jacet (L.), here lies, hidalgo (Sp.), a man of noble birth, hinc flis lachryms (L.), hence these tears. here are (L.) do this, aftend to what you a

hoc age (L.), do this; attend to what you are hodie mihi, cras tibi (L.), to-day to me, to-morrow

belongs to you.
homme d'esprit (F), a man of talent or of wit.
homo sun, humani ninil a me alienum puto (L),
I am a man, and think nothing that relates to
man indifferent to me.

honi soit qui mal y pense (F.), evil to him who evil

thinks.

hors de combat (F.), out of condition to fight. hortus siccus (L.), a collection of dried plants. hôtel de ville (E.), a town hall. hôtel Dieu (F.), the house of God; an hospital in

humanum est errare (L.), it is the lot of human nature to err.

ibidem, ibid. (L.), in the same place; a note of

ich dien (Ger.), I serve.
id est (i.e.) (L.), that is.
il n'est sauce que d'appétit (F.), hunger is the best sauce

imbroglio (It.), confusion; disorder. imperium in imperio (L.), a government within a

government.

imprimatur (L.). let it be printed.

imprimatur (L.). in the first place; especially.

impromptu (L.). without study.

in colo quies (L.), there is rest in heaven.

incognito (L.), unknown.

in commendam (L.), in trust or recommendation.

in commendam (L.), in the strange to say.

in curia (L.), in the cours of doubt.

in qualifro (L.), equally balanced.

in esse (L.), in being.

in extense (L.), at full length.

in extremis (L.), at the point of death.

infinito (L.), perpetually.

in forma pauperis (L.), as a pauper.

## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

in foro conscientiæ (L.), before the tribunal of infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity.

PA

conscience.

infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity.

in future (L.), in future; henceforth.

in intito (L.), at the beginning.

In the late (L.), in the place of a parent,

in media res (L.), into the midst of things.

in memoriam (L.), to the memory of,

in mubius (L.), in the clouds.

in omnibus paratus (L.), prepared for all things.

in pace (L.), in possel (L.), in prepared for all things.

in pace (L.), in possel (L.),

in posse (L.), in possel (L.),

in posse (L.), in possible existence.

in propria persona (L.), in person.

in puris naturalibus (L.), quite naked.

in re (L.), in the matter of,

in re (L.), in the matter of.

in recum natura (L.), in the nature of things.

in sacula seculorum (L.), for ever and ever.

In situ (L.), in its original situation.

Instanter (L.), instants former state or condition.

intalia (L.), among other things.

inter nos (L.), between ourselves.

in toto (L.), in the whole; entirely.

intra muse (L.), within the walls.

in transitu (L.), on the passage.

in vaus (L.), in the my space, or in a vacuum.

ipse dixit (L.), he said it himself; dogmatism.

ipses facto (L.), in or by the fact itself.

ipso jure (L.), by the law itself.

jacta est alea (L.), the die is cast. acta est alea (L), the die is cast, januis clausis (L), with closed doors, is suis pret (F), I am ready, is the control of the

Kaiser (Ger.), emperor, kismet (A.), fate. Kriegspiel (Ger.), a war game. Kronprinz (Ger.), crown prince. Kudos (G.), glory; honour. Kyrie eleison (G.), Lord have mercy.

labore et honore (L.), by labour and honour. labore et honore (L.), by labour and nondil. Pallegro (It.), the merry man.
Landwehr (Ger.), the national mile. lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen.
lapsus lingus (L.), a slip of the tongue.
lares et pentes (L.), household gods.
laus Deo (L.), praise to Gog.
lazzaroni (L.), street beggan.
lebeau monde (P.), the fashlomable world.
le bavoir vivre (F.), acquaintance with life and

manners.
le tout ensemble (F.), all together.
lex legum (L.), the law of laws.
lex lex (L.), the law or outsom of the place.
lex non scripta (L.), the common law.
lex scripta (L.), statute law.
lex terra (L.), the law of the land.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose (F.), man proposes, and God disposes.

liberum arbitrium (L.), free will or choice. licentia vatum (L.), a poetical licence. lis sub judice (L.), a case not yet deelded. lite pendente (L.), during the trial. litera scripta manet (L.), the written letter relief

mans.

Hieratim (L.), literally; letter for letter.

locum tenens (L.), a deputy or substitute.

locus sigilli (L.), the place of the seal.

locus standi (L.) a right to interfere.

luctus ordo (L.), a clear arrangement.

Lustaplel (Ger.), a comedy.

Lusta nature (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

ma chère (F.), my dear.
magna carta (L.), the Great Charter.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit (L.), truth is
mighty, and will prevail.
magnas inter opes inops (L.), poor in the midst
of great wealth.

magni nominis umbra (L.), the shadow of a great

magnum bonum (L.), a great good.

magnum bonum (L), a great good.
magnum opus (L), a great work.
maintens le droit (F), maintain the right.
maison de ville (F), a house-steward.
major domo (L), master of the house; a steward.
major domo (L), master of the house; a steward.
mala fide (L), treacherously.
mal a propos (F), ill-timed.
malgré nous (F), ill-timed.
malgré nous (F), in spite of us.
mali exempil (L), of a bad example.
malum in se (L), a bad thing in itself.
maius pudor (L), false shame.
mandamus (L), we order; a judicial writ.
manu forti (L), with a strong hand.
mater familias (L), the mother of a family.
materia medica (L), substances used in the heal
ing art.

mauvais goût (F.), bad taste.
mauvaise houte (F.), false modesty.
maximum (L.), the greatest possible.
maximus in minimis (L.), very great in trifling

mea culpa (L.), by my fault.

melange (L., of my termination) melange (F., a mixture. memento mori (L.), remember death. memorabilia (L.), things to be remembered. memoria in eterna (L.), in everlasting remembers.

brance.
memoria technica (L.), an artificial aid to memory.
meo periculo (L.), at my own risk.
meum et trum (L.), mine and thine.
mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to be told.
mirabile vieu (L.), wonderful to be seen.
modus in rebus (L.), a medium in all things.
modus operandi (L.), manner of operation.
mon ami (F.), my friend.
moreau (F.), a moresl.
more majorum (L.), after the manner of our
ancestors.

ancestors.
more suo (L.), in his own way.
mors omnibus communis (L.), death is common to

mos pro lege (L.), custom for law. motu proprio (L.), of his own accord. multum in parvo (L.), much in little. mutantis mutandis (L.), the necessary changes

being made mutato nomine (L.), the name being changed.

Nachshrift (Ger.), postscript. naïveté (F.), simplicity. natale solum (L.), natal soil. ne cede maiis (L.), yield not to misfortune.

nec prece nec pretio (L.), neither by entreaty ne exeat (L.), let him not depart

nem. con. (nemine contradicente) (L.), without

nem. dis. (nemine dissentiente) (L.), no one disnemo me impune lacessit (L.), no one injures me

with impunity.

nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point.

nihil debet (L.), he owes nothing; a plea, denying.

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but much, non nobis, Domine (L), not unto us, O Lord, non nobis solum (L), not merely for ourselves, non obstante (L), notwithstanding, non omins moriar (L), I shall not wholly die, non sequitur (L), it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion, norma loquendi (L), the rule of speaking, nota bene (N.B.) (L), mark well.

Notre Dame (F.), Our Lady; the name of a famous church in Paris, n'oubliez pas (F), don't forget, nous verrons (F), we shall see, novus homo (L), an upstart.

nunc aut nunquam (L), now or never, nunquam non paratus (L), never unprepared,

obit (L), he or she died, obiter dictum (L), a thing said incidentally, observanda (L), things to be observed, obsta principiis (L), resist the first beginnings. omnia bona bonis (L.), all things are good to the

omnia vincit amor (L.), love overcomes all things. omnia vincit labor (L.), labour overcomes all

things, on dit (F), they say; a flying rumour. onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving, opera pretium est (L.), it is worth while. opus operatum (L.), the work done; work as a

ore et labora (L.), pray and work, ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us. ore|rotundo (L.), with full voice. O tempora! O mores! (L.), Oh, the times! Oh,

pacta conventa (L.), the conditions agreed upon, pactum illicitum (L.), an unlawful agreement. padrone (It.), ruler; master, pallida mors (L.), pale death papier maché (F.), a subst ), a substance made of paper

par excellence (F), by way of eminence.

part passu (L), white equal pace; together.

part ration (L), by similar reasoning.

par oner! (L), equal to the burden.

pars minima sui (L), the smallest part of the

pars pro toto (L), part for the whole. particeps criminis (L), an accomplice. parvenu (F), a new-comer; an upstart. passe-partout (F), a master-key. parveni (F), a new-comer; an upstart, passing matter to the first passing the first passing the first patter to the first patter first patter to the first patter f

post mortem (L.), after death, post obtium (L.), after death, postulata (L.), things required, pour prendre congé (F.), to take leave, præscriptum (L.), things previously known, præscriptum (L.), a thing prescribed, prima donna (It.), the principal actress or singer, prima facie (L.), on the first view, primæ viæ (L.), the first passages, primum mobile (L.), the first mover; the first invulse.

primiting mobile (L.), the first mover; the first inpulse, primits inter pares (L.), first among equals, principle, not men. pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and firesides, probatum est (L.), it is proved, the probatum est (L.), it is proved, the probatum est (L.), it is proved, the probatum est (L.), for dod and the king, process verbal (F.), a written statement, pro confesso (L.), as if conceded, pro te con (L.), for and against profanum vulgus (L.), the vulgar throng-pro forma (L.), for the sake of form. pro hac vice (L.), for this turn or occasion. projet (F.), a plan or project. pro loco et tempore (L.), for the place and time-pronunciamiento (Sp.), a public declaration. pro patria (L.), for our country. Pro rata (L.), in proportion. pro re nata (L.), for a special emergency. pro tarto (L.), for the time being, protempore (L.), for the time being, proximo (L.), next month.

qua (L.), in the character of, quarie (L.), query; inquiry, queritur (L.), the question arises, quantum libet (L.), as much as you please.

quantum meruit (L.), as much as he deserved. quantum sufficit (L.), a sufficient quantity. quantum valeat (L.), for what it is worth. quasi (L), as if; in a manner.
quelque chose (F), something; a trifle,
quid nunc? (L), what now?
qui docet discit (L), he who teaches others learns

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quid rides? (L.), why do you laugh?

quietus (L.), death; rest. qui pense? (F.), who thinks? qui vive? (F.), who goes there? on the qui vive, on the alert. on the alert.
quoa animo? (L), with what mind or intention?
quo animo? (L) with what mind or intention?
quod avertat Deusi (L), which God avert!
quod erat factendum (L), which was to be done.
quod vide (L), which see;
quo jure? (L), by what reight?
quo warranto? (L), by what authority?

rara avis (L), a rare bird; a prodigy. recherché (F.), nice to an extreme; uncommon and desirable.

recte et suaviter (L.), justly and mildly. rectus in curia (L.), upright in court; with clean

reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing a position to an absurdity to an absurdity to an absurdity regims (L.), a queen. regim donum (L.), a royal gift. re infecta (L.), the business being unfinished. rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the matter with a needle, t.e. exactly. renaissance (F.), revival, as of letters or art. renovato nomine (L.), by a revived name. requiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace, rerum primordia (L.), the first elements of things. res gests (L.), exploits. res judicata (L.), a point already decided. respitce finem (L.), took to the end. respublica (L.), the commonwealth. resumgam (F.), an abstract or summary-resumgam (F.), a hing. rex (L.), a king.

rex non potest peccare (L.), the king can do no

rex nunquam moritur (L.), the king never dies. rifacimento (It.), renewal; re-establishment. rifacimento (It.), renewal; re-establishment.
rococo (It.), exaggerated ornament in archi-

al atticum (L), attic salt; wit. salus populi suprema est lex (L), the welfare of the people is the supreme law. salvo jure (L), the right being safe: salvo pudore (L), without offence to modesty. sanctum sanctorum (L), holy of holics. sancfroid (F.), indifference; apathy. sans cérémonie (F.), without ceremony. sans changer (F.), without changing sans-culottes (F.), ragged men; the lower class. sans peur et sans reproche (F.), without fear and without reproach. sans souci (F.), without care; free and easy. sans tache (F.), stainless, sartor resartus (L), the tailor patched. sauve qui peut (E.), save himself who cansavant (F.), a learned man. savant (F.), a learned man. savoir faire (F.), ability; skill. savoir vivre (F.), good breeding. seienter (L), knowingly; with skill. scillect (L), that is to say; to wit. secundum artem (L), according to rule; scientificeum artem (L), according to rul

secundum artem (L.), according to rule; scientifi-

secundum naturam (L.), according to the course of nature.

se defendendo (L.), in self-defence.
sederunt (L.), they have sat; a meeting,
semper idem (L.), always the same.
semper paratus (L.), always ready.
seriatim (L.), in order; one after another.
sic (L.), so; such.
sic est vita (L.), such is life,
sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to im-

mortanty, sic passim (L.), so everywhere, sic semper tyrannis (L.), ever so to tyrants, sicut ante (L.), as before, sic vos non vobis (L.), thus you do not labour for

yourselves.
is je puis (F.), if I can.
sine cura (L.), without charge or care.
sine die (L.), without a day appointed.
sine dublo (L.), without doubt.
sine invidia (L.), without doubt.
sine invidia (L.), without delay,
sine odlo (L.), without hatred.
sine prole (L.), without hatred.
sine prole (L.), without sine (un an on (L.), an indispensable condition.
sine, without issue without issue, wit

upon thee!
soriquet (F), a nick-name.
sol-disant (F), self-styled.
sotto voce (It), in an under-tone.
soyez ferme (F), be firm.
spero meliora (L), I hope for better things.
spes mea Christus (L), Christ is my hope.
spotle apima (L), the richest booty.
spotle sua (L), in one's own accord.
statim (L), immediately.
stet (L), let it stand.
stratum super stratum (L), layer above layer.
stylo inverso (L), with the back of the pen.
sua cuique voluptas (L), every man has his own
nleasures.

pleasures, sub close juris (L.), under pretext of law, sub conditions (L.), under the condition, sub posses (L.), under consideration, sub posses (L.), under a penalty, sub rosa (L.), under the rose; privately, sub silentic (L.), in silence, suggestio falsi (L.), to suggestio of a falsehood, sui generis (L.), of its own kind, sui jure (L.), in one's own right, summum bonum (L.), the chief good, suo marke (L.), by his own strength, suppressio veri (L.), suppression of the truth, suppression veri (L.), suppression of the truth.

supra (L.), above. suum cuique (L.), let each have his own. suus cuique mos (L.), every one has his particular

table d'hôte (F.), a common table for guests. table d'hôte (F.), a common table for guests, tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet. tedium vitæ (L.), weariness of life. tant mieux (F.), so much the betten tant pis (F.), so much the worse. tapis (F.), the carpet. Te Deum (L.), a hymn of thanksgiving, te judice (L.), you being the judge, tel maitre, tel valet (F.), like master, like man. telum imbelle sine ictu (L.), a feeble weapon thrown without effect.

telum imbelle sine ictu (L), a feeble went thrown without effect. It is the size that the size of the size that the size of th

tout ensemble (F.), the whole taken together. trait (F.), feature; arrow.
trans (L.), on the farther side.
transeat in exemplum (L.), may it pass into an

example.

tria juncta in uno (L), three joined in one.

trottoir (F.), side-walk.

tu quoque, Brate! (L), and thou, too, Brutus!

tutor et ultor (L), protector and avenger.

tuum est (L), it is your own.

uberrima fides (L.), implicit reliance. ubi supra (L.), where above mentioned. ultimatum (L.), the last or only condition. ultimatum (L), the last or only condition.
ultimus (L), the last.
ultra (L), beyond.
una voe (L), with one voice; unanimously.
un fait accompli (F), an accomplished fact.
unique (F), the only one of its kind.
uno animo (L), with one mind or spirit.
usque ad aras (L), to the very altars.
usque ad nauseam (L), even to disgust.
usus loquendi (L), usage in speaking.
utile dulei (L), the useful with the pleasant.
ut infra (L), as below.
ut prosim (L), that I may do good.
ut quocunque paratus (L), prepared for every event.

ut supra (L.), as above stated.

vade in pace (L.), go in peace. vade mecum (L.), go with me; a constant com-

væ victis (L.), woe to the vanquished.
valde deflendum (L.), greatly to be lamented.
valet de chambre (F.), an attendant; a footman. vale (L.), farewell.
variae lectiones (L.), various readings.
Vaterland (Ger.), native country; land of one's

orrell.

vaurien (F.), a worthless fellow.

veluti in speculum (L.), as in'a mirror.

venire facias (L.), the writ for summoning a jury.

veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.

ventis secundis (L.), with prosperous winds.

vera pro gratiis (L.), truth before favours or

hancier.

verbatim et literatim (L.), word for word and

veritas prævalebit (L.), truth will prevail. versus (L.), against. vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), no steps backward;

no going back, vexata questio (L.), a disputed question.
via (L.), by the way of.
via media (L.), a middle course.
viaticum (L.), the Eucharist administered to the

dying.
vice (L.), in the place of.
vice versa (L.), the terms being exchanged,
vide et crede (L.), see and believe.
videlicet (viz.) (L.), to wit: namely,
videttes (F.), sentinels on horseback.
videtur (L.), it appears.
vide ut supra (L.), see what is stated above.
vi et armis (L.), by main force.

vi et arte (L.), by strength and skill. vincit amor patriæ (L.), love of country prevails. vinculum matrimonii (L.), the bond of marriage. vires acquirit eundo (L.), she acquires strength in

ner progress, viz., name.
vir sapit qui pauca loquitur (L), he is wise who
talks little.
virtu (It.), artistic merit.
virtuoso (It.), a man who has a taste for the fine
arts;—D. virtuosi. virtus et veritas vincunt (L.), virtue and truth

must prevail.
virtus in arduis (L.), courage in difficulties.
virtus incendit vires (L.), virtue fires the bodily

virtute, non viris (L.), from virtue, not from men.

virtue, non viris (1.), from virtue, not from me virtue of office.
vis a tergo (1.), a propelling force from behind.
vis a-vis (P.), opposite; facing.
vis comica (1.), comic genius.
vis inertize (1.), the power of inertness,
vis major (1.), irresistible force.

vis major (h.), incessible order.

vis medicatrix naturae (l.), the healing power
that lies in nature itself,
vis poetica (l.), poetic genius,
vis vitae (l.), the vigour of life
vita vitae (l.), the vigour of life is short, and art is

vivat regina! (L.), long live the queen! vivat respublica! (L.), live the republic! viva voce (L.), by the living voice; by oral

testimony.
vive le roi! (F.), long live the king!
vive, vale (L.), farewell, and be happy.
vivida vis animi (L.), the lively vigour of genius.

vivida via samin (1.5), the hviety vigody of genius, vocabula artis (1.5), technical terms. volia tout (F.), that's all. vole, non valeo (1.5), fam willing, but unable. Vorwort (Ger.), preface. vox et præterea nihli (1.5), sound and nothing

vox faucibus hæsit (L.), the voice (or words) stuck

yox faucious nesset (L), one voice for terminative in the throat.

yox populi, yox Dei (L), the voice of the people is the voice of God.

vulgo (L), commonly.

vultuus simedicabile (L), an irreparable injury.

vultus est index animi (L), the face is the index

Wartezimmer (Ger.), waiting-room. Was ist das? (Ger.), what is that? Wasserkur (Ger.), whete-cure. Wasser-trinker (Ger.), a tectotaler. Wochenblatt (Ger.), a weekly paper. Wörterbuch (Ger.), a dictionary.

Xantippe (Ger.), a shrewish wife-from the wife

Zauberflote (Ger.), the magic flute. Zeitung (Ger.), a newspaper. Zollverein (Ger.), a tariff union. zonam perdidit (L.), he has lost his purse.

segame - til Rod love - epi Erne-secuelo inlet-ria Fillet - orke gratific arrible Maple shub-acer onager-ass wing ala Harem-Serai silkworm - era seedener-ari Poor Twe reds 3.1416 - P.J. Passage - iter (molding out a Guckoo - ani Rootstak tar Publicatorchouse-etapeltoad-agur retood derson -nat Hronze- aes sash-obi acidity- acor c. bostefication lis leaven - yeast Willton of thefi Patchwork make centres Tet it stand - stet Horseternel-sesoli Dye. - al leity-el Lower property-dos kinsman sil Isoaly flax-ret amadello - apar branched-ramos aftersing - shoots English cours - oras tembold denans constillation - are Portuguese " - rei

rubber tree - whe alive shrub - olea small ox - anoas poison bane officersestra pay-batta round for -olla out grass - avena anion - cepa skully sturborance - inion meat felly - aspic virginia willow ites genus of sheep wis moon valley-rille shark gata chancelsoren - jude sergeant Fish snook liveded intof forty- Pacy Babylonian god - Ea.

rubber tree - we drove bee - dos to attach a fishhook - gaing symbol system neume fortification - redan modey apple emic moldings - tori century plant liber - Pita hombers - poley Burley spikelit - alon splay of a door embra hodgehodge - slio French measure - anne weight allowence - tret striped faloric ava who right shaft - See Letid - olid arched tuckers - saleh oleoresin - elemi - rat deathbird - an livin crystals - macles . God - ance large toad - aqua voden baskets cauls ling a versel - ceil

